



(2)

YMM. AA9



22101171995



Q



GOULD'S  
POCKET PRONOUNCING  
MEDICAL DICTIONARY

---

NEW FOURTH EDITION

30,000 WORDS

Gallen

YMM, AA9

---

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.  
PHILADELPHIA

---



## PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

---

Since the publication of the last edition of this little book I have been able to find an unexpectedly large number of eponymic clinical terms not previously included, and, in order to insert them, the table itself has been rewritten and greatly increased in size. The Dose table has also been enlarged by the inclusion of the names and doses of drugs recently introduced, and a new table of Eponymic Tests added, all of which bring the total number of words and terms defined above 30,000. On this occasion has been utilized to correct a number of inaccuracies in the body of the book. The publisher informs me that the total circulation of the dictionaries has now passed the one hundred thousand mark,—a popularity most encouraging to an author.

GEORGE M. GOULD.



# FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

Medical students and physicians often have need of a small, elementary word-book that may be slipped into the pocket for hurried reference, and to serve as a passing reminder of the essential meanings of the more commonly used terms. Such books are too frequently made for the benefit of the publisher rather than for that of the consultant, and therefore err in a condensation so great as to result in vagueness and inaccuracy, and err especially in the definition of too few words—and those of decidedly antique flavor. The little volume herewith offered seeks to avoid these faults, and particularly that last mentioned, by containing about the number of words included in the ordinary pocket lexicons, and by being made up of the words of the living medical literature of the day. The addition of the useful tables of muscles, nerves, arteries, the various microorganisms, comparison of thermometric scales, and, above all, of a dose-table compiled directly from the latest and best works on materia medica, must prove useful.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

PHILADELPHIA.

## INDEX TO TABLES.

---

	PAGE
The Arteries—origin, distribution, etc., . . . .	64
Bacilli—where found and characters, . . . . .	81
Bacteria—where found and primary characters, . . . . .	102
Micrococci—where found and primary characters, . . . . .	380
Muscles—origin, insertion, innervation, and function, . . . . .	399
Nerves—function, origin, distribution, and branches, . . . . .	439
Rales—when heard, how and where produced, character, condition in which heard, . . . .	560
Spirilla—name, when found, and character, . . . .	605
Thermometers, comparison of, . . . . .	643
Table of Weights and Measures, . . . . .	688
Table of Clinical Eponymic Terms, . . . . .	705
Table of Tests, . . . . .	798
Dose Table—the doses of official and unofficial drugs in both the English and metric systems of weights and measures, . . . . .	821
Symbols and Abbreviations, . . . . .	830



# GOULD'S POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

---

## A.

- . A prefix signifying want or absenee of.
- Symbol of *anode* and *argon*.
- . Contraction of *ana*, of each; a term used in recipes.
- ab-. A prefix signifying from, removed from.
- abaca, *ab'-ak-ah*. Manila hemp.
- abac'tus ven'ter. Abortion produced by art.
- abaissement, *ah-bās'-mon(g)*. Depression, falling.
- abalienation, *ab-āl-yen-a'-shun*. Physical or mental decay.
- abanet, *ab'-an-et*. A girdle-shaped bandage.
- abaptiston, *ab-ap-tis'-ton*. The old conie trephine.
- abarthrosis, *ab-ar-thro'-sis*. Diarthrosis, *q. v.*
- abarticular, *ab-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Away from a joint.
- abarticula'tion. 1. Diarthrosis, *q. v.* 2. A dislocation.
- abasia, *ah-bā'-ze-ah*. Motor incoordination in walking.
- abatement, *a-bāl'-ment*. Decrease of pain or disease.
- abattoir, *ab-at-wor'*. A slaughterhouse.
- abaxial, *ab-aks'-e-al*. Not situated in the line of the axis.
- abdomen, *ab-do'-men*. The belly; the cavity in the body between the thorax and the pelvis. **A.**, **Pend'ulous**, a relaxed condition of the abdominal walls.
- abdom'inal. Pertaining to the abdomen. **A.** **An'eurysm**, aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. **A.** **Aor'ta**, the aorta below the diaphragm. **A.** **Band'age**, **A.** **Bind'er**, a support for the abdominal walls. **A.** **Breath'ing**. See *A. Respiration*. **A.** **Cav'ity**, the cavity within the peritoneum. **A.** **Gang'lia**, the semilunar ganglia, *q. v.*
- A.** **Gesta'tion**. See *A. Pregnancy*. **A.** **Lines**, muscle-tracings on the abdominal walls. **A.** **Mus'cles**, the muscles of the belly-wall.
- A.** **Phthi'sis**, tubercular disease of the bowels. **A.** **Preg'nancy**, extrauterine fetation in the belly-cavity. **A.** **Re'flex**, involuntary spasm of the abdominal muscles. **A.** **Re'gions**, the clinical divisions of the abdomen. **A.** **Respira'tion**, respiration carried on by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A.** **Rings**, the apertures in the abdominal wall for the passage of the spermatic cord and round ligament. **A.** **Sec'tion**, eeliotomy. **A.** **Sur'gery**, the surgery of the abdominal organs. **A.** **Ty'phus**, typhoid fever. **A.** **Vis'cera**, the organs of the abdomen.

- Abdominoante'rior.** Having the abdomen forward; said fetus in utero.
- Abdominocys'tic.** Relating to abdomen and bladder.
- Abdominogen'ital.** Relating to the abdomen and the genitals.
- Abdominohysterectomy,** *ab-dom-in-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me.* Hysterectomy after abdominal section.
- Abdominohysterotomy,** *ab-dom-in-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me.* Hysterotomy after abdominal section.
- Abdominoposte'rior.** Having the abdomen backward; said a fetus in utero.
- Abdominos'copy.** Physical examination of the abdomen.
- Abdominoscro'tal.** Relating to the abdomen and scrotum. Muscle, the cremaster muscle.
- Abdominothorac'ic.** Pertaining to both abdomen and thorax.
- Abdominouterot'omy.** See *Abdominohysterotomy.*
- Abdominov'es'ical.** Relating to the abdomen and bladder. Pouch, the peritoneal pouch containing the urachus.
- Abducens,** *ab-du'-senz.* 1. The sixth pair of cranial nerves. A muscle drawing from the median line. **A. labio'rum,** same **A. oris.** **A. oc'uli,** a muscle drawing the eyeball outward. **A. o'ris,** the elevator of the angle of the mouth.
- Abducent,** *ab-du'-sent.* Abducting; drawing from the center.
- Abduct,** *ab-dukt'.* To draw from the median line.
- Abduction,** *ab-dukt'-shun.* Movement from the median line.
- Abductor,** *ab-dukt'-tor.* The same as *Abducens*, *q. v.* **A. au'ris,** the abductor muscle of the ear.
- Aberrant,** *ab-er'-ant.* Deviating from the normal type. **A. Ar'terie** long, slender vessels connected with the brachial or axillary artery.
- Aberratio,** *ab-er-a'-she-o.* See *Aberration.*
- Aberration,** *ab-er-a'-shun.* Deviation from the normal; abnormality of action; imperfect refraction or focalization of a lens. **A. Chromat'ic,** the unequal refraction of the different wave-lengths of the spectrum. **A., Distan'tial,** indistinct vision due to distance. **A., Men'tal,** mental derangement that may or may not amount to insanity. **A., Spher'ic,** unequal refraction of a convex lens.
- Abevacuation,** *ab-e-vak-u-a'-shun.* Partial, unnatural evacuation.
- Abeyance,** *ab-a'-ans.* Absence; suspension.
- Abies,** *ab'-i-ēz.* A genus of trees, including fir and balsam.
- Abietene,** *ab'-i-et-ēn.* Same as *Heptane.*
- Abietin,** *ab'-i-e'-tin.* A resin from *Abies*,  $C_{53}H_{76}O_3$ .
- Ab'ietite.** A sugar,  $C_4H_8O_3$ , from needles of *Abies pectinata.*
- Abiogenesis,** *ab-i-o-jen'-es-is.* The production of living by non-living matter; spontaneous generation.
- Abiologic,** *ab-bi-o-loj'-ik.* Not pertaining to biology.
- Abiosis,** *ab-i-o'-sis.* Death.
- Abirritant,** *ab-ir'-it-ant.* Allaying irritation.
- Abirrita'tion.** Diminished tissue-irritability; asthenia.
- Ablacta'tion.** The end of the suckling period. Weaning.

- blastemic**, *ah-blas-tem'-ik*. Not germinal.
- blate**, *ab-lāl'*. To cut off.
- bla'tio ret'inæ**. Detachment of the retina.
- blation**, *ab-la'-shun*. The removal of a part of the body.
- blepharia**, **Ablepharon**, *ah-blef-a'-re-ah*, *ah-blef'-ar-on*. Congenital absence of the eyelids.
- blep'sia**, **Ablep'sy**. Blindness; want of sight.
- bluent**, *ab'-lu-ent*. Detergent. That which cleanses.
- blution**, *ab-lu'-shun*. The process of cleansing the body; the separation of chemie impurities by washing.
- bnorm'al**. Contrary to the natural law or customary order.
- bnormal'ity**, **Abnorm'ity**. A malformation; an irregularity.
- boiement**, *ah-brah-mon(g)'*. A barking.
- bolition**, *ab-o-lish'-un*. Complete suspension, as of a function.
- bomasum**, *ab-o-ma'-sum*. The true stomach of ruminating animals; the rumen.
- borad**, *ab-o'-rad*. Away from the mouth.
- boral**, *ab-o'-ral*. Remote from the mouth.
- bort**, *ab-ort'*. To miscarry; to arrest the development of disease.
- borticide**, *ab-or'-tis-ūd*. The killing of the unborn fetus.
- bortidium**, *ab-or-tis-id'-e-un*. The means of killing a fetus.
- bortient**, *ab-or'-shent*. Abortive; abortifacient.
- bortifacient**, *ab-or-te-fa'-shent*. A drug inducing abortion.
- bortion**, *ab-or'-shun*. Premature expulsion of a fetus. **A.**, **Artific'-al**, abortion intentionally produced. **A.**, **Crim'inal**, the production of abortion when not therapeutically indicated. **A.**, **Embry-on'ic**, abortion up to the fourth month. **A.**, **Fe'tal**, abortion after the fourth month. **A.**, **Incomplete'**, retention of the membranes or placenta after an abortion. **A.**, **Missed**, the nonexpulsion of a dead fetus. **A.**, **Ov'ular**, abortion within three weeks after conception. **A.**, **Sponta'neous**, abortion not induced artificially.
- bor'tionist**. One who makes a practice of producing abortions.
- bortive**, *ab-ort'-in*. 1. Prematurely born. 2. See *Abortifacient*.
- bortus**, *ab-or'-tus*. An abortion.
- bouchement**, *ah-boosh'-mon(g)*. The termination of a small vessel in a larger one.
- bou'lia**. See *Abulia*.
- bouloma'nia**. See *Abulomania*.
- brachia**, *ah-bra'-ke-ah*. Congenital absence of the arms.
- brachiocephalia**, *ah-bra-ke-o-se-fa'-le-ah*. Absence of the head and arms.
- brachius**, *ah-bra'-ke-us*. A monster without arms.
- brasio**, *ab-ra'-ze-o*. An abrasion. **A.** **cor'neæ**, a scraping of the cornea.
- bra'sion**. An excoriation of the skin or mucous membrane.
- brin**, *a'-brin*. The poisonous principle of jequirity.
- broisia**, *ab-ro'-ze-ah*. A wasting away.
- brotanum**, *ab-rol'-an-un*. *Artemesia abrotanum*, *q. v.*
- brup'tion**. A tearing asunder. The transverse fracture of a bone.

**Abrus**, *a'-brus*. A genus of plants. *A. precato'rius*, jequirity; the poisonous seeds used in trachoma.

**Abscess**, *ab'-ses*. A circumscribed cavity containing pus. *A.*, *Alve'olar*, one in the gum or alveolus. *A.*, *Bur'sal*, an abscess in the bursæ. *A.*, *Chron'ic*, *A.*, *Cold*, one of slow development, usually connected with a bone, joint, or gland. *A.*, *Conges'tive*, one in which the pus appears at a point distant from where it is formed. *A.*, *Embol'ic*, an abscess in the clot of an embolism. *A.*, *Fe'cal*, one in the rectum or large intestine. *A.*, *Ischiorec'tal*, one in the ischiorectal fossa. *A.*, *Lacu'nar*, one in the urethral lacunæ. *A.*, *Mam'mary*, one in the female breast. *A.*, *Metas-tat'ic*, a secondary embolic abscess. *A.*, *Phleg'monous*, an acute abscess. *A.*, *Pri'mary*, one arising at the seat of infection. *A.*, *Pso'as*, one due to vertebral disease, the pus descending in the course of the psoas muscle. *A.*, *Resid'ual*, one occurring in old inflammatory products. *A.-root*, root of *Pelemonium reptans*; alterative, astringent, and expectorant. *A.*, *Scrof'ulous*, one due to tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph-glands. *A.*, *Sec'-ondary*, same as *A.*, *Embol'ic*. *A.*, *Stitch-*, one formed about a stitch or suture. *A.*, *The'cal*, one in the sheath of a tendon.

**Abscissæ**, *ab-sis'-se*. The transverse lines in a diagram showing the relations of two series of facts.

**Abscission**, *ab-sish'-un*. Excision; the removal of a part.

**Abconsio**, *ab-skon'-se-o*. A cavity or sinus.

**Ab'sence**. Inattention to surroundings.

**Absinthe**, *ab'-sinth*. 1. Absinthium, *q. v.* 2. A cordial containing oil of wormwood and aromatics.

**Absinthin**, *ab-sinth'-in*.  $C_{20}H_{28}O_4$ . A poisonous alkaloid of wormwood.

**Absinthism**, *ab-sinth'-izm*. A disease showing mental deterioration and muscular debility, due to the excessive use of absinthe.

**Absinth'ium**. Wormwood, the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*; cardiac stimulant and stomachic tonic.

**Absinthol**, *ab-sinth'-ol*.  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . The main constituent of wormwood-oil.

**Absolute**, *ab'-so-lūt*. Perfect, entire, unconditional.

**Absorbent**, *ab-sorb'-ent*. 1. Taking up by suction; imbibing. 2. An organ that absorbs; a drug that produces absorption of diseased tissue; a substance that takes up excreted matter. *A. Cot'-ton*. See *Cotton*. *A. Glands*. See *Lymphatics*.

**Absorptiom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the thickness of liquid drawn between two glass plates by capillary attraction.

**Absorption**, *ab-sorp'-shun*. The imbibition of one body by another, as of the lens after rupture of the capsule. *A. Lines*. See *Fraunhofer's Lines*. *A. Spec'trum*, a spectrum showing black lines where colors have been absorbed by the transmitting medium.

**Abstemious**, *ab-ste'-me-us*. Moderate in matters of diet, etc.

**Abster'gent**. 1. Cleansing, detergent. 2. A cleansing agent.

**Abstersive**, *ab-ster'-siv*. Same as *Abstergent*.



- stertion**, *ab-ster'-shun*. The act of purifying.
- 'stinance**. Voluntary privation or self-denial in diet, etc.
- stract**, *ab'-strakt*. A preparation containing the soluble principles of a drug evaporated and mixed with sugar of milk.
- straction**, *ab-strak'-shun*. 1. Blood-letting. 2. The process of distillation. 3. Exclusive attention to one idea.
- stractum**, *ab-strak'-tum*. See *Abstract*.
- terminal**, *ab-ter'-mi-nal*. Passing from tendinous into muscular tissue; said of electric currents.
- bulia**, *ah-bu'-le-ah*. A loss or defect of will-power.
- bulomania**, *ah-bu-lo-ma'-ne-ah*. Mania with loss of will-power.
- vacuation**, *ab-vaċ-u-a'-shun*. See *Abevacuation*.
- acia**, *ah-kā'-she-ah*. 1. A genus of shrubs and trees. 2. Gum arabic, a gum from *A. senegal*; demulcent.
- ampsia**, *ah-kamp'-se-ah*. Inflexibility of a limb.
- antha**, *ak-an'-thah*. 1. A vertebral process. 2. The spinal column.
- cantheste'sia**. A sensation as of a pricking with needles.
- canth'ia lectula'ria**. See *Cimex lectularis*.
- anthion**, *ak-an'-the-on*. The base of the anterior nasal spine.
- canthol'ysis**. Atrophy of the prickle-layer of the skin.
- canthoma**, *ak-an-tho'-mah*. A neoplasm or overgrowth of the prickle-layer of the skin.
- canthosis**, *ak-an-tho'-sis*. Any disease of the dermic prickle-layer.
- A. ni'gricans**, general pigmentation of the skin with mole-like growths.
- can'thulus**. An instrument for removing thorns from wounds.
- cardia**, *ah-kar'-de-ah*. A monstrosity without a heart.
- card'iac**. 1. Without a heart. 2. The subject of acardia.
- cardiacus**, *ah-kar-di'-ak-us*. A fetus with no heart.
- cardiohe'mia**. A lack of blood in the heart.
- cardioner'via**. Diminished nervous action in the heart.
- cardiotrophia**, *ah-kar-de-o-tro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the heart.
- cariasis**, *ak-ar-i'-a-sis*. A disease due to mites.
- caricide**, *ak-ar'-is-id*. An agent that destroys the itch-insect.
- carid**, **Acaridan**, *ak'-ar-id*, *ak-ar'-id-an*. A mite.
- carinosis**, *ak-ar-in-o'-sis*. Any disease due to the itch-insect.
- carodermatitis**. Dermatitis due to mites.
- caroid**, *ak'-ar-oid*. Mite-like. **A. Resin**, resin from the tree *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*; used in gastric affections and diarrhea.
- carophobia**, *ak-ar-o-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid fear of the itch.
- carpous**, *ah-kar'-pus*. 1. Applied to skin-diseases without elevations. 2. Sterile.
- cat'alepsy**. 1. Uncertainty in diagnosis. 2. Dementia.
- catamathesia**, *ah-kat-a-ma-the'-ze-ah*. 1. A morbid blunting of the perceptions: 2. Inability to comprehend speech.
- catapha'sia**. Inability to utter a complete sentence.
- cathetic**, *ah-kath-el'-ik*. Not able to retain. **A. Jaundice**. See *Jaundice*.

**Acaudal, Acaudate**, *ah-kaw'-dal, ah-kaw'-dāt*. Tailless.

**Accel'erans Nerve**. A nerve that quickens the heart's action.

**Accelerator**, *ak-sel'-er-a-tor*. That which accelerates. **A. uri'n**

a muscle of the penis assisting the expulsion of urine and sem

**Accentua'tion**. Increased distinctness.

**Access**, *ak'-ses*. The beginning or onset of a disease.

**Accession**, *ak-sesh'-un*. The same as *Access*, *q. v.*

**Accessorius**, *ak-ses-o'-re-us*. The same as *Accessory*, *q. v.*

*willisii*, the spinal accessory nerve.

**Accessory**, *ak'-ses-o-re* or *ak-ses'-o-re*. Auxiliary; assisting.

**Glands of the Pan'creas**, Brunner's glands, *q. v.* **A. Nu'cleus**

the origin of the spinal accessory nerve. **A. of the Parot'id**, the *socia parotidis*, a small gland.

**Accidental**, *ak-se-dent'-al*. Due to accident. **A. Abor'tion**, that due to accident. **A. Hem'orrhage**, hemorrhage due to premature placental detachment.

**Accipiter**, *ak-sip'-it-er*. A facial bandage with tails resembling a hawk's claws.

**Acclimata'tion, Acclima'tion**. Becoming accustomed to a climate.

**Acclimatization**, *ak-kli-mat-iz-a'-shun*. See *Acclimation*.

**Accommodation**, *ak-om-o-da'-shun*. Adaptation; adjustment. **A.**

**Ab'solute**, accommodation of either eye separately. **A..of the**

**Eye**, the power of adjusting the eye so as to gain a clear vision

of objects at different distances. **A., Histolog'ic**, changes in

the morphology and function of cells, following changed condi-

tions. **A., Neg'ative**, the eye passive, at rest. **A.-phos'phenes**,

the peripheral light-streak seen in the dark after the act of accom-

modation. **A., Pos'itive**, that for near points produced by con-

traction of the ciliary muscle. **A., Range of**, the distance between

the nearest point of distinct vision and the remotest point. **A.,**

**Reflex**, Argyll Robertson pupil.

**Accommodative**, *ak-om'-o-da-tiv*. Resulting from accommodation.

**A. Iridople'gia**, inability of the iris to respond to accommodative effort.

**Accouchée**, *ak-koo-sha'*. A woman delivered of a child.

**Accouchement**, *ak-koosh-mon(g)'*. Parturition. **A. forcé**, forcible delivery with the hand.

**Accoucheur**, *ak-koo-shur'*. A man midwife.

**Accoucheuse**, *ak-koo-shu(r)z'*. A midwife.

**Accrementition**, *ak-re-men-tish'-un*. Increase by interstitial development from blastema or by fission of cells.

**Accrete**, *ak-rêl'*. Grown together.

**Accretion**, *ak-re'-shun*. Accumulation; an adherence of parts.

**Accu'mulator**. An instrument that stores up electricity.

**Acedia**, *ah-se'-de-ah*. Apathy; despondency; listlessness.

**Acelious, Acœlious**, *ah-se'-le-us*. Without a belly.

**A. C. E. Mixture**. An anesthetic mixture, composed of one part of alcohol, two parts of chloroform, and three parts of ether.

- centric**, *ah-sen'-trik*. Peripheric; not arising in a center.
- ceology**, *as-e-ol'-o-je*. Therapeutics.
- cephalia**, *ah-sef-a'-le-ah*. Congenital absence of the head.
- cephalism**, *ah-sef'-al-ism*. Acephalia, *q. v.*
- cephalobrachia**, *ah-sef-a-lo-bra'-ke-ah*. Without head and arms.
- cephalocardia**, *ah-sef-a-lo-kar'-de-ah*. Without head and heart.
- cephalocar'dius**. A monster with neither head nor heart.
- cephalocheiria**, *ah-sef-al-o-ki'-re-ah*. Without head and hands.
- cephalocheirus**, *ah-sef-al-o-ki'-rus*. A monster without head and hands.
- ceph'alocyst**, **Acephalocyst'is**. The bladder-worm; a headless, sterile hydatid. **A. racemo'sa**, the hydatid mole of the uterus.
- cephalogas'ter**. A monster without head and stomach.
- cephalogastria**, *ah-sef-al-o-gas'-tre-ah*. Without head and belly.
- cephalopodia**, *ah-sef-al-o-po'-de-ah*. Without head and feet.
- cephalopo'dius**. A monster without head or feet.
- cephalorrhachia**, *ah-sef-al-o-ra'-ke-ah*. Without head and spine.
- cephalosto'mia**. Absence of head, with mouth-like opening on the superior aspect.
- cephalothora'cica**. Without head and chest.
- cephalous**, *ah-sef'-al-us*. Headless.
- ceph'alus**. Monster without a head.
- cerate**, *as'-er-āt*. A salt of aceric acid.
- ceratosis**, *ah-ser-at-o'-sis*. A lack of horny tissue.
- cerbity**, *ah-serb'-it-e*. Acidity combined with astringency.
- cervuloma**, *ah-ser-vu-lo'-mah*. See *Psammoma*.
- cervulus**, *as-er'-vu-lus*, or **Acer'vulus cer'ebri**. Concretionary matter near the base of the pineal gland; brain-sand.
- cescence**, *as-es'-ens*. The process of becoming sour.
- cescency**, *as-es'-en-se*. Mild acidity; moderately sour.
- cesia**, *ah-se'-ze-ah*. Recovery; cure.
- cestoma**, *as-es-to'-mah*. Granulation-tissue.
- cetabular**, *as-et-ab'-u-lar*. Belonging to the acetabulum.
- cetab'ulum**. The cavity that receives the head of the femur.
- cetal**, *as'-et-al*.  $C_6H_{14}O_2$ . A colorless fluid with soporific properties, formed by the oxidation of common alcohol.
- cetaldehyd**, *as-et-al'-de-hīd*. Normal aldehyd,  $C_2H_4O$ .
- cetam'id**.  $C_2H_5NO$ . A white, crystalline solid.
- cetanilid**, *as-et-an'-il-id*.  $C_8H_9NO$ . Odorless, antipyretic powder.
- cetate**, *as'-et-āt*. A salt of acetic acid.
- cetic**, *as-et'-ik*. Pertaining to vinegar; sour. **A. Acid**. See *Acid*.
- A. E'ther**, ethyl acetate, an anesthetic.
- cerin**, *as'-et-in*.  $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$ . A glyceryl acetate.
- c'etol**. Silver lactate; used as an antiseptic.
- cetone**, *as'-et-ōn*.  $C_3H_6O$ . Methyl acetyl; naphtha; pyroacetic acid; developed in the body by fermentation of organic matters.
- cetone'mia**. The presence of acetone in the system.
- cetonitrid**, *as-et-o-ni'-tril*.  $C_2H_3N$ . Methyl cyanid.
- cetonu'ria**. Presence of acetone in the urine.

- Acetophenitidin**, *as-et-o-fen-il'-id-in*. Phenacetin, *q. v.*
- Acetophenone**, *as-et-o-fe'-nōn*. Hyponone, *q. v.*
- Acetous**, *as'-et-us*. Resembling or relating to vinegar.
- Acetphenitidin**, *as-et-fen-il'-id-in*. See *Phenacetin*.
- Acetum**, *as-e'-tum*. Vinegar, *q. v.*
- Acetyl**, *as'-e-til*.  $C_2H_3O$ . A radicle supposed to exist in acetic acid.
- Acetylene**, *as-et'-il-ēn*.  $C_2H_2$ . An odorous illuminating gas.
- Acetylphenylhydra'zin**.  $C_8H_{10}N_2O$ . An analgesic and antipyretic crystalline substance.
- Acetyltan'nin**. An astringent powder used in diarrhea.
- Achalybemia**, *ah-kal-ib-e'-me-ah*. A lack of iron in the blood.
- Ache**, *āk*. Any continuous or throbbing pain.
- Acheilia**, *ah-ki'-le-ah*. Congenital absence of the lips.
- Acheiria**, *ah-ki'-re-ah*. Congenital absence of the hands.
- Acheirus**, *ah-ki'-rus*. A fetus without hands.
- Achillea**, *ak-il-e'-ah*. A genus of herbs. **A. millefo'lium**, milfoil yarrow; a bitter tonic.
- Achil'lein**.  $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$ . A glucosid from *Achillea*.
- Achilles Ten'don**, *ak-il'-ēz*. The common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. **A. T. Re'flex**, a contraction of the calf on tapping the achilles tendon.
- Achillobursitis**, *ak-il-o-bar-si'-tis*. Inflammation of the bursa lying over the achilles tendon.
- Achillodynia**, *ak-il-o-din'-e-ah*. Neuralgia of the achilles tendon.
- Achillotenot'omy**. Same as *Achillotomy*.
- Achillotomy**, *ak-il-o'-o-me*. Division of the achilles tendon.
- Achlorhydria**, *ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*. A lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretion.
- Achloropsia**, *ah-klo-rop'-se-ah*. Green-blindness.
- Acholia**, *ah-ko'-le-ah*. An absence or want of bile.
- Acholous**, *ak'-o-lus*. Pertaining to *Acholia*, *q. v.*
- Achor**, *a'-kor*. Crusta lactea, a running sore on an infant's head.
- Achorion**, *ah-ko'-re-on*. A genus of fungous organisms in the skin. **A. keratoph'agus**, the parasite of *Onychomycosis*, *q. v.* **A. leber'tii**, the parasite of *Tinea tonsurans*. **A. schoenleinii**, *shān-li'-ne-i*, the parasite of ring-worm.
- Achroa**, **Achroia**, *ak-ro'-ah*, *ak-roi'-ah*. See *Achroma*.
- Achroiocythemia**, *ah-kroi-o-si-the'-me-ah*. See *Oligochromemia*.
- Achroma**, *ah-kro'-mah*. Pallor; absence of color.
- Achromatic**, *ah-kro-mat'-ik*. Without color. **A. Lens**, a lens correcting achromatic aberration. **A. Spindle**. See *Nuclear Spindle*.
- Achromatin**, *ah-kro'-mat-in*. The substance in the nucleus of a cell prior to division; it is not readily stained.
- Achromatism**, *ah-kro'-mat-izm*. 1. An absence of color. 2. Absence of chromatic aberration.
- Achromatopsia**, *ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*. Color-blindness.
- Achromatosis**, *ah-kro-mat-o'-sis*. Any disease marked by lack of pigmentation.
- Achromatu'ria**. Colorless state of the urine.



**achromia**, *ah-kro'-me-ah*. Same as *Achroma*.

**achromoder'mia**. Colorless state of the skin.

**achromotrich'ia**. Absence of pigment from the hair.

**achroodextrin**, *ah-kro-o-deks'-trin*. A reducing dextrin formed by the action of diastatic ferment of saliva upon starch or glycogen.

**achylia**, **Achylosis**, *ah-ki'-le-ah*, *ah-ki-lo'-sis*. Deficient chylification. An absence of chyle.

**achymosis**, *ah-ki-mo'-sis*. Deficient chymification.

**acicular**, *as-ik'-u-lar*. Having the shape of a needle.

**acid**, *as'-id*. 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative element with one or more hydrogen atoms that can be replaced by electropositive atoms. **A.**, **Abiet'ic**, **Abietin'ic**,  $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$ , from rosin. **A.**, **Ab'ric**, from jequirity,  $C_{12}H_{24}N_3O$ . **A.** **Ace'tic**, the acid of vinegar,  $C_2H_4O_2$ . **A.**, **Acetoace'tic**. Same as *A.*, *Diacetic*. **A.**, **Achille'ic**. Same as *A.*, *Aconitic*. **A.**, **Aconit'ic**,  $C_6H_6O_6$ , from leaves and roots of *Aconitum napellus* and other plants. **A.**, **Acryl'ic**,  $C_3H_4O_2$ , from oxidation of acrolein. **A.**, **Adip'ic**,  $C_6H_{10}O_4$ , from animal and plant fats by oxidizing with nitric acid. **A.**, **Agar'ic**, **Agaric'ic**,  $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$ , a white powder, the active principle of agaricin; used in night-sweats. **A.**, **Algin'ic**, an organic substance from algæ that combines with bases to form soluble and insoluble compounds. **A.**, **Allantu'ric**,  $C_7H_{10}N_6O_6$ , from allantoin by action of dilute nitric acid. **A.**, **Alophat'ic**. Same as *A.*, *Fatty*. **A.**, **Amidoace'tic**. See *Glycocin*. **A.**, **Amidobenzo'ic**,  $C_7H_7NO_2$ , sometimes found in the urine. **A.**, **Amidosuccinam'ic**. See *Asparagine*. **A.**, **Amidosuccin'ic**. See *A.*, *Asparaginic*. **A.**, **Angel'ic**,  $C_5H_8O_2$ , from roots of *Archangelica officinalis* and *Anthemis nobilis*. **A.**, **Anis'ic**,  $C_8H_8O_3$ , from oil of anise. **A.**, **Antirrh'i'nic**, an acid from leaves of *Digitalis*. **A.**, **Apiol'ic**, decomposition product of apiol. **A.**, **Ar'abic**,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , from plant mucilages. **A.**, **Arsen'ic**,  $2H_3AsO_4H_2O$ , from arsenic by digesting with nitric and hydrochloric acids. **A.**, **Arse'nious**, **Ar'senous**,  $As_2O_3$ , an alterative and antiseptic white powder. **A.**, **Asparagin'ic**,  $C_4H_7NO_4$ , from asparagin. **A.**, **Aspar'tic**. Same as *A.*, *Asparaginic*. **A.**, **Au'ric**,  $Au(OH)_3$ , gold trihydroxid. **A.**, **Azo'tic**, nitric acid. **A.**, **Benzo'ic**,  $C_7H_6O_2$ , occurs free in benzoin; made from toluol, urine of herbivorous animals, and from suint. **A.**, **Blat'tic**. See *Antihydropin* and *Taracananin*. **A.**, **Borac'ic**, or **Bo'ric**,  $H_3BO_3$ , white, antiseptic powder, from borax. **A.**, **Borocit'ric**, an antiseptic powder; a powerful solvent for urates and phosphates. **A.**, **Borosalicyl'ic**, a combination of boric and salicylic acids in molecular proportion. **A.**, **Bro'mic**,  $HBrO_3$ , a colorless, acid liquid. **A.**, **Butyr'ic**,  $C_4H_8O_2$ , from butter and animal excretions. **A.**, **Cacodyl'ic**,  $As_2O_2C_2H_7$ , from cacodyl and mercurous oxid; used in psoriasis. **A.**, **Caffe'ic**,  $C_9H_8O_4$ , from coffee. **A.**, **Cahin'cic**, or **Cain'cic**. See *Cahincin*. **A.**, **Camphor'ic**,  $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ , from camphor; used in night-sweats. **A.**, **Cap'ric**, or **Caprin'ic**,  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ , from oleic acid. **A.**, **Capro'ic**,  $C_6H_{12}O_2$ , from crude butyric acid. **A.**, **Capryl'ic**, or

Capril'lic,  $C_8H_{16}O_2$ , from butter and cocoanut oil. A., Carbar'ic,  $CH_3NO_2$ , is not known in the free state; its ammonium salt decomposition product of proteids. A., Carbazo'tic. Same as *Picric*. A., Carbol'ic,  $C_6H_6O$ , phenol from coal-tar; valuable as a septic and caustic. A., Carbonaphthol'ic. See A., *Oxygraphite*. A., Carbon'ic, carbon dioxid,  $CO_2$ , a transparent, odorless gas. A., Carmin'ic, a glucosidal coloring-matter from cochineal,  $H_{18}O_{10}$ . A., Cartham'ic. See *Carthamin*. A., Case'ic, lactic acid. A., Catechin'ic, or Catechu'ic. Same as *Catechin*. Cathar'tic, or Cathartin'ic, active principle of senna. A., Cerebric, Cerebrin'ic,  $C_{59}H_{118}NO_3$ , from brain-tissue. A., Cero'tic, Cerotin'ic,  $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$ , from beeswax and other waxes. A., Chloroacetic, a mixture of chlorinated acetic acids. A., Chlor'ic,  $HClO_3$ , an oily liquid from barium chlorate. A., Cholal'ic,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$ , from the decomposition of the bile-acids. A., Chole'ic,  $C_{25}H_{42}O_4$ , from ox-bile. A. Cho'lic. See A., *Glycocholic*. A., Cholo'i'dic, derived from cholalic acid. A., Chondroid'in-sulphu'ric, said to be the chief constituent of amyloid substance. A., Chondroit'ic,  $C_{28}H_{51}SN_3O_{30}$ , from cartilage. A. Chro'mic, (1)  $CrO_3$ , chromium anhydrid or chromium trioxid, escharotic. (2) The compound  $H_2CrO_4$ , a caustic acid formed by the combination of chromium trioxid with water. A., Chrysophan'ic. Same as *Chrysarobin*. A., Cinnam'ic, or Cinnamyl'ic,  $C_9H_9O_2$ , from storax, tolu, etc.; antitubercular and antiseptic. A., Cit'ric,  $C_6H_8O_7$ , from limes, lemons, and other fruits. A., Cresol-sulphu'ric,  $C_7H_7O.SO_2OH$ , found in urine of herbivorous animals and in minute traces in human urine. A., Creso'tic, or Cresotin'ic,  $C_8H_8O_3$ , an acid occurring in three forms. A., Cresyl'ic. Same as *Cresol*. A., Cryptophan'ic,  $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_{10}$ , said to exist in small quantities in human urine. A., Cube'bic,  $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$ , from cubeb; diuretic. A., Cyan'ic,  $CHNO$ , a very unstable compound of hydroxyl and cyanogen, polymerizing with explosive violence into cyamelid ( $CHNO$ ), when temperature is raised above zero. A., Cyanu'ric,  $C_3H_3N_3O_3 + 2H_2O$ , from urea by heat. A., Cynuren'ic,  $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6$ , decomposition product of proteids, found in dogs' urine. A., Damalu'ric,  $C_7H_{12}O_2$ , found in urine. A. Dextrotartar'ic, tartaric acid. A., Diace'tic,  $C_4H_6O_3$ , found in urine in diabetes. A., Diiodosalicyl'ic,  $C_7H_4I_2O_3$ , an antiseptic and antipyretic powder. A., Dithiosalicyl'ic,  $C_{14}H_{10}S_2O_6$ , its lithium and sodium salts used in medicine; substitute for salicylic acid. A., Excretol'ic, fatty acid from feces. A., Fat'ty, a monobasic acid formed by the oxidation of a primary alcohol and having the formula  $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ . A., Fel'lic,  $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$ , from human bile. A., Filic'ic,  $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$ , from rhizome of *Dryopteris filix-mas*. A., For'mic,  $CH_2O_2$ , found in secretion of ants, nettles, etc., prepared from oxalic acid with glycerin. A., Gal'lic,  $C_7H_6O_5 + H_2O$ , found in nutgalls, tea, etc. A., Gallotan'ic, the tannin of nutgalls. A., Gentia'nic, gentisin, *q. v.* A., Glutam'ic, or Glutamin'ic,  $C_5H_9NO_4$ , decomposition product of proteids. A., Glutar'ic,  $C_5H_8O_4$ ,

found in decomposing pus. **A.**, Glycocho'lic,  $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$ , the chief constituent of ox-gall. **A.**, Glycol'lic,  $C_2H_4O_3$ , from green grapes. **A.**, Glycosu'ric, an acid sometimes occurring in urine. **A.**, Glycuron'ic,  $C_6H_{10}O_7$ , found in urine after taking camphor, curare, morphia, etc. **A.**, Gymnem'ic,  $C_{32}H_{55}O_{12}$ , from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre*; it obtunds the sense of taste for bitter or sweet things. **A.**, Hippu'ric,  $C_9H_9NO_3$ , from urine of herbivorous animals. **A.**, Homogentis'ic,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , same as *A.*, *Oxymandel*. **A.**, Hydriod'ic, HI, used in aqueous solution and in syrup as an alterative. **A.**, Hydrobro'mic, HBr; used diluted in nervous conditions. **A.**, Hydrochlo'ric, HCl, antiseptic and antipyretic. **A.**, Hydrocyan'ic, HCN, found in bitter almonds, peach leaves, etc., and prepared from potassium ferrocyanid by action of sulphuric acid; used diluted as a sedative. **A.**, Hydroflu'oric, HF, colorless, caustic liquid from calcium fluorid. **A.**, Hydroparacumar'ic,  $C_9H_{10}O_3$ , occurs in urine in minute quantities. **A.**, Hydrosulphu'ric,  $H_2S$ , hydrogen sulphid, formed during the putrefaction of albuminous substances. **A.**, Hyocholal'ic,  $C_{25}H_{40}O_5$ , found in hogs' bile. **A.**, Hypochlor'ous, HClO, powerful bleacher and oxidizer. **A.**, Hyponitrous,  $HNO$ , forms hyponitrites. **A.**, Hypophos'phorous,  $-H_3PO_2$ ,—well diluted, is a stimulant and tonic in nervous diseases. **A.**, Igasu'ric, from seeds and surrounding pulp of nux vomica. **A.**, Indigosulphu'ric,  $C_{16}H_{10}S_2N_2O_8$ , from indigo by the action of sulphuric acid. **A.**, Indoxylsulphon'ic,  $C_8H_7NSO_4$ , found in urine. **A.**, Inos'ic, or Inosin'ic,  $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_{11}$ , found in muscle-tissue. **A.**, Iod'ic,  $HIO_3$ , from iodine by oxidation; caustic, astringent, and antiseptic. **A.**, Kynuren'ic. See *A.*, *Cynurenic*. **A.**, Lac'tic,  $C_3H_6O_3$ , from milk or grape-sugar by lactic ferment. **A.**, Linole'ic, found as a glycerid in drying oils. **A.**, Mal'ic,  $C_4H_6O_5$ , found in fruits. **A.**, Malon'ic,  $C_3H_4O_4$ , from the beet. **A.**, Mannit'ic,  $C_6H_{12}O_7$ , from sugars by oxidation. **A.**, Margar'ic,  $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$ , from octyl cyanid and alcoholic potash by boiling. **A.**, Mecon'ic,  $C_7H_4O_7$ , from opium. **A.**, Metaphosphor'ic,  $HPO_3$ ; used as a test for albumin. **A.**, Monochlorace'tic,  $C_2H_3ClO_2$ , from chlorine by action of boiling acetic acid containing sulphur and iodine; used in xanthoma. **A.**, Mu'cic,  $C_6H_{10}O_8$ , from gums and sugars. **A.**, Muriat'ic. Same as *A.*, *Hydrochloric*. **A.**, Myris'tic,  $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$ , from nutmegs. **A.**, Myron'ic,  $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$ , occurs as a potassium salt in the seeds of black mustard. **A.**, Neurostea'ric,  $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ , from brain-tissue. **A.**, Nicotin'ic,  $C_6H_5NO_2$ , from tobacco. **A.**, Ni'tric, *Aqua fortis*,  $HNO_3$ , a fuming corrosive liquid, used as a caustic. **A.**, Nitrohydrochlo'ric, or Nitromuriat'ic, a fuming volatile liquid prepared from nitric and hydrochloric acids; diluted it is antipyretic and alterative. **A.**, Nitrosoni'tric, fuming nitric acid. **A.**, Ni'trous,  $HNO_2$ , from decomposing nitrites. **A.**, Nucle'ic, or Nuclein'ic,  $C_{30}H_{52}N_9P_3O_{17}$ , from nuclein. **A.**, Ole'ic, or Olein'ic,  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ , found in olive, almond, and other oils. **A.**, Organ'ic, an acid containing the carboxyl group,  $CO.OH$ . **A.**, Orthophos-



phor'ic,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , ordinary phosphoric acid. A., Os'mic, perosmic anhydrid; used in cancer and strumous glands and histologic stain. A., Oto'ic. Same as A., *Caprylic*. A., Oxalic,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , from wood sorrel, cellulose, etc. A., Oxalic,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ , oxidation product of uric acid. A., Oxybutyr'ic, occurs in diabetic urine. A., Oxyman'del,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ , occurs in urine in acute yellow atrophy of the liver. A., Oxynaphtho'ic,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$ , from sodium-alpha-naphthol; used as intestinal disinfectant. A., Oxypotein'ic,  $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{82}\text{N}_{14}\text{O}_{31}\text{S}$ , occurs in normal urine. A., Palm'ic,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ , from palm oil. A., Paracreso'tic,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}$ , intestinal antiseptic. A., Paraoxyphenylace'tic,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ , found in small quantities in the urine. A., Pec'tic,  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{26}$ , from tin. A., Perchlor'ic,  $\text{HClO}_4$ , a volatile liquid; it forms perchlorates. A., Permangan'ic,  $\text{HMnO}_4$ , a monobasic acid. A., Perosmic. See A., *Osmic*. A., Phen'ic, carbolic acid. A., Phosphoric,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , obtained by oxidation of phosphorus. A., Phosphoric,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , a dibasic oxyacid of phosphorus. A., Phosphotung'state,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{WO}_3$ , an acid used as an alkaloid and peptone test. A., Pic'ric,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$ , from phenol by nitration; antiseptic; used as a dye and fixing agent. A., Plum'bic,  $\text{PbO}_2$ , peroxid of lead; black dioxid. A., Propion'ic,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ , occurs in chyme, sweat, etc. A., Prus'sic. Same as A., *Hydrocyanic*. A., Pyrobo'ric,  $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ , from boric acid by heat. A., Pyrogal'lic,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , from gallic acid; used in skin-diseases. A., Pyrolig'neous, acetic acid and homologues from destructive distillation of wood. A., Pyrophosphoric,  $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ , from phosphoric acid. A., Quin'ic,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$ , from cinchona bark. A., Ricino'leic,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$ , the active principle of castor oil. A., Rosol'ic,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$ , from rosanilin by action of nitric acid; used as a dye and test for acids. A., Ru'tic. Same as A., *Capric*. A., Rutin'ic,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_{15}$ , the coloring principle of rue. A., Salicylace'tic,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_5$ , antiseptic product of sodium salicylate. A., Salicyl'ic,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , found in various plants and made from carbolic acid; antiseptic and antirheumatic. A., Salicylsulphu'ric. See A., *Sulphosalicylic*. A., Salicylu'ric,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8(\text{OH})\text{NO}_3$ , a compound found in urine after taking salicylic acid. A., Sarcolac'tic,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , found in muscles and blood and in urine in diabetes, rickets, etc. A., Sclero'tic, or Sclerotin'ic,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_9$ , from sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (ergot); hemostatic and antiepileptic. A., Scopa'ric. See *Scoparin*. A., Scymnolsulphu'ric, acid from the bile of the shark. A., Stear'ic or Stearinic,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$ , from solid animal fats. A., Succin'ic,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , from amber; antispasmodic and diuretic. A., Sulphanil'ic or Sulphonil'ic,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_5$ , used in laryngitis and catarrh and as a reagent. A., Sulphocarbol'ic,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{SO}_4$ , an antiseptic and germicidal compound. A., Sulphocyan'ic,  $\text{CNHS}$  united to sodium or potassium to form a sulphocyanid ( $\text{CNKS}$ ); occurs in saliva and sometimes in urine, milk, and blood. A., Sulphoindigot'ic, or Sulphoindyl'ic. See A., *Indigosulphuric*. A., Sulphoricin'ic, or A., Sulphoricinole'ic, a compound from castor oil and sulphuric

acid; external antiseptic in skin-diseases. **A.**, Sulphosalicylic,  $C_7H_6SO_6$ , a delicate urine-albumin test. **A.**, Sulphuric,  $H_2SO_4$ , from sulphur dioxid by oxidation; very corrosive. **A.**, Sulphurous,  $H_2SO_3$ , used as a bleaching agent and in diphtheria, skin-diseases, etc. **A.**, Sylvic,  $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ , from rosin. **A.**, Tan'nic,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$ , from nutgalls; astringent and internal hemostatic. **A.**, Tartar'ic,  $C_4H_6O_6$ , from grape-juice and plants; refrigerant and antiscorbutic. **A.**, Taurocho'lic,  $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$ , occurs in bile. **A.**, Tell'uric,  $H_2TeO_4 + 2H_2O$ , the dibasic acid of tellurium. **A.**, Thioli'nic, sulphurated linseed oil. **A.**, Trichlorace'tic,  $C_2HCl_3O_2$ , used in gonorrhea and as urine-albumin test. **A.**, Tro'pic,  $C_9H_{10}O_3$ , from atropin. **A.**, U'ric,  $C_5H_4N_4O_3$ , found in urine and some organs of the body. **A.**, Urocan'ic, or Urocanin'-c,  $C_6H_6N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$ , found in dogs' urine. **A.**, Uroprote'ic,  $C_{66}H_{116}N_{20}SO_{54} + nH_2O$ , from dogs' urine. **A.**, Valerian'ic, Vale'ric,  $C_5H_{10}O_2$ , from roots of *Valeriana officinalis*, sedative in nervous affections.

acidifiable, *as-id-if-i'-a-bl*. That which may be made acid.

acidification, *as-id-if-ik-a'-shun*. The act of making acid.

acidim'eter. An instrument for determining the purity of acids.

acidim'etry. The determination of the free acid in a solution.

acidity, *as-id'-it-e*. 1. Sourness. 2. The combining power of a base.

acidophile, *as-id'-o-fil*. Capable of imbibing acid stains.

acidosteophyte, *as-id-os'-te-o-fil*. A pointed osteophyte.

acidulate, *as-id'-u-lāt*. To render acid.

acidulous, *as-id'-u-lus*. Slightly acid.

acidum, *as'-id-um*. An acid.

akinesia, *as-in-e'-ze-ah*. See *Akinesis*.

aninetatrophia, *as-in-et-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy from want of exercise.

aninetic, *as-in-et'-ik*. 1. An agent lessening muscular action. 2. One affected with akinesia.

aciniform, *as-in'-if-orm*. Grape-like.

acinous, Acinose, *as'-in-us*, *as'-in-ōz*. Containing acini.

acinus, *as'-in-us*. The smallest division of a gland. A liver-lobule.

anleitocardia, *ah-kli-to-kar'-de-ah*. Patency of the oval foramen.

aneme, *ak'-me*. The crisis or height of a disease.

anene, *ak'-ne*. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands from retained secretion. **A.** al'bida, millium. **A.** artificia'lis, that caused by external irritation. **A.** atroph'ica. Same as *A. varioliformis*.

**A.** cilia'ris, acne of the edges of the eyelids. **A.** dissemina'ta, a nodular formation in the sebaceous follicles. **A.** genera'lis, acne diffused over the whole body. **A.** hypertroph'ica, an extreme development of *Acne rosacea*, *q. v.* **A.** indura'ta, a variety of *A. vulgaris*, marked by chronic, livid indurations. **A.** i'odin, that due to prolonged use of iodids. **A.** kerato'sa, a form in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo. **A.** menta'gra,

a papular eruption in the beard; barber's itch. *A. papulo'sa*, that variety associated with the formation of papules. *A. picia'lis*, tar-aene, due to contact with tar or its vapors. *A. rhinoph'yma*. Same as *A. hypertrophica*. *A. rosa'cea*, chronic congestion of the skin of the face. *A. scorbu'tica*, that form associated with scurvy. *A. sim'plex*. Same as *A. vulgaris*. *A. tar'si*, aene of the eyelids. *A. variolifor'mis*, a form with the pustules grouped about the forehead and scalp. *A. vulgar'is*, common aene.

**Acnemia**, *ak-ne'-me-ah*. Defective development of the calves of the legs.

**Acælious**, *ah-se'-le-us*. See *Acelious*.

**Acognosia**, *ak-og-no'-ze-ah*. A knowledge of drugs.

**Acokanthe'ra**. A genus of plants yielding arrow-poison.

**Acology**, *ak-ol'-o-je*. The science of remedies.

**Acomia**, *ah-ke'-me-ah*. Baldness.

**Aconin**, *ak'-o-nin*.  $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$ . An alkaloid from aconitin.

**Aconite**, *ak'-o-nīl*. Same as *Aconitum*, *q. v.*

**Aconitia**, *ak-o-nislt'-e-ah*. See *Aconitin*.

**Aconitin**, *ak-on'-it-in*.  $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$ . The active principle of aconitum.

**Aconitum**, *ak-on-nī'-tum*. A genus of herbs, and also the poisonous roots and leaves of *A. napellus*, monk's-hood; cardiac sedative, diuretic, and antipyretic.

**Aconuresis**, *ak-on-u-re'-sis*. An involuntary voiding of urine.

**Acorea**, *ah-ko'-re-ah*. A congenital absence of the pupil.

**Acoria**, *ak-o'-re-ah*. Insatiable hunger.

**Acorin**, *ak'-o-rin*. The nitrogenous principle of calamus.

**Acormus**, *ah-kor'-mus*. A monster without a trunk or body.

**Acorus**, *ak'-o-rus*. A genus of plants. *A. calamus*, sweetflag; the rhizome a stomachic tonic.

**Acou'meter**. An instrument for measuring acuteness of hearing.

**Acouom'eter**. Same as *Acoumeter*.

**Acouphonia**, *ah-ko-o-fo'-ne-ah*. Auscultatory percussion.

**Acousma**, *ak-ooz'-mah*. The hearing of imaginary sounds.

**Acoustic**, *ak-ows'-tic*. Relating to sound, hearing, or the ear. *A.*

*Nerve*, the auditory nerve. *A. Re'flex*, the mimicry of words.

*A. Spot*, the macula acustica.

**Acousticon**, *ak-ows'-tik-on*. An ear-trumpet.

**Acoustics**, *ak-ows'-tiks* or *ah-koos'-tiks*. The science of sound.

**Acoutometer**, *ak-oo-tom'-et-er*. See *Acoumeter*.

**Aconitin**, *ak-rak-on'-it-in*. See *Pseudaconitin*.

**Acraldehyd**, *ak-ral'-de-hīd*. See *Acrolein*.

**Acrania**, *ah-kra'-ne-ah*. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.

**Acranial**, *ah-kra'-ne-al*. Without a skull.

**Acrasia**, *ah-kra'-ze-ah*. Incontinence; debility.

**Acratia**, *ah-kra'-she-ah*. Failure of strength; weakness.

**Acraturesis**, *ah-kral-u-re'-sis*. An inability to micturate from atony of the bladder.



- id, *ak'-rid*. Burning, pungent.
- idin, *ak'-ri-din*.  $C_{13}H_9N$ . Aerid substance from anthraene.
- inia, *ah-kriu'-e-ah*. A suspension of secretions.
- isia, *ah-kris'-e-ah*. An irregular course of a disease.
- itical, *ah-krit'-ik-al*. Without crisis.
- itochromacy, *ak-krit-o-kro'-ma-se*. Color-blindness.
- oanesthesia, *ak-ro-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Anesthesia of the extremities.
- roasphyxia, *ak-ro-as-fiks'-e-ah*. Asphyxia of the extremities.
- robistiolith, *ak-ro-bis'-te-o-lith*. A preputial calculus.
- robistitis, *ak-ro-bis-ti'-tis*. Preputial inflammation.
- roblast, *ak'-ro-blast*. The outer layer of the mesoblast.
- rocephalia, *ak-ro-sef-a'-le-ah*. Having a conic head.
- rochordon, *ak-ro-kor'-don*. A pedunculated wart.
- rocinesis, *ak-ro-sin-e'-sis*. Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement.
- rodynia, *ak-ro-diu'-e-ah*. A disease closely allied to ergotism.
- roesthesia, *Acroesthesia*, *ak-ro-es-the'-ze-ah*. 1. Hypersensitiveness. 2. Pain in the extremities.
- rolein, *ak-ro'-le-in*.  $C_3H_4O$ . Acrylic aldehyd.
- romania, *ak-ro-ma'-ne-ah*. Incurable insanity.
- romasti'tis. Inflammation of the nipple.
- rome'galia. See *Acromegaly*.
- romegaly, *ak-ro-meg'-al-e*. An abnormal development of the extremities.
- romial, *ak-ro'-me-al*. Pertaining to the acromion. **A.** Proc'ess, the acromion.
- romicria, *ak-ro-mik'-re-ah*. Smallness of the extremities.
- romioclavic'ular. Pertaining to the acromion and clavicle.
- romiohu'meral. Relating to the acromion and the humerus.
- A.** Muscle, the deltoid muscle.
- ro'mion. The process at the summit of the scapula.
- romiothora'cic. Relating to the acromion and thorax.
- romphalus, *ak-rom'-fal-us*. 1. The center of the navel. 2. The first stage of umbilical hernia, marked by pouting of the navel.
- ronarcotic, *ak-ro-nar-kot'-ik*. Both aerid and narcotic.
- roneurosis, *ak-ro-nu-ro'-sis*. Any neurosis of the extremities.
- ronyx, *ak'-ro-niks*. An ingrowing of the nail.
- roparalysis, *ak-ro-par-al'-is-is*. Paralysis of the extremities.
- roparesthesia, *ak-ro-par-es-the'-ze-ah*. 1. Extreme paresthesia. 2. Paresthesia of the extremities.
- ropathol'ogy. Pathology of the extremities.
- ropathy, *ak-rop'-a-the*. Any disease of the extremities.
- rophobia, *ak-ro-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of heights.
- roposthia, *ak-ro-pos'-the-ah*. The prepucium.
- roposthitis, *ak-ro-pos-thi'-tis*. See *Acrobistitis*.
- rothy'nion, *ak-ro-thi'-me-on*. A wart with several elevations.
- rotism, *ak'-ro-tizm*. An absence or weakness of the pulse.
- rotism us, *ak-ro-tiz'-mus*. Pulselessness; asphyxia.

- Acrotrophoneuro'sis.** Trophic disturbance of the extremities.
- Acrylaldehyd, ak-ril-al'-de-hīd.** Acrolein.
- Actæa, ak-te'-ah.** A genus of herbs with cathartic properties: baneberry. *A. alba*, white cohosh. *A. rubra*, red cohosh. Purgative and emetic.
- Actinic, ak-tin'-ik.** Having the power of exciting chemie action.
- Actin'iochrome.** Red pigment from *Actinias*.
- Actinism, ak'-tin-izm.** The chemie property of light.
- Actin'ograph, Actin'ogram.** See *Skiagraph*.
- Actinomyces, ak-tin-o-mil'-sēz.** A genus of fungoid organisms. Ray fungus.
- Actinomyco'sis.** An infectious disease of cattle and man.
- Action, ak'-shun.** The performance of a function or process; in pathology, a morbid process. **A., Re'flex,** an involuntary action of one part of the body, due to an impression on some afferent nerve end-organ.
- Active, ak'-tiv.** Energetic; the reverse of passive.
- Actol, ak'-tol.** Silver lactate; used as an antiseptic.
- Act'ual Cau'tery.** A white-hot iron used for cauterizing.
- Acufilepressure, ak-u-fi'-lo-presh-ūr.** Arterial compression by a needle and ligature.
- Acuity, ak-u'-it-e.** Clearness of visual power.
- Acumeter, ak-u'-met-er.** An instrument for testing hearing.
- Acuminate, ak-u'-min-āt.** Tapering to a sharp point.
- Acupression, Acupressure, ak-u-presh'-un, ak'-u-presh-ūr.** The compression of blood-vessels by means of needles.
- Ac'upuncture.** Bleeding by puncturing the tissues with needles.
- Acus, a'-kus.** A surgical needle.
- Acusticus, ak-u'-stik-us.** The auditory nerve.
- Acute, ak-ūt'.** Rapid; severe; sharp; keen.
- Acutenaculum, ak-u-ten-ak'-u-lum.** A needle-holder.
- Acuteness, ak-ūt'-nes.** Pertaining to the acute stage of a disease; sharpness or keenness of visual power.
- Acutor'sion.** Aeupressure with twisting of the vessel.
- Acyanoblepsy, ah-si-an-o-blep'-se.** Blue-blindness.
- Acyanopsia, ah-si-an-op'-se-ah.** See *Acyanoblepsy*.
- Acyesis, ah-si-e'-sis.** Sterility of the female.
- Acystia, ah-sis'-te-ah.** Congenital absence of the bladder.
- Acystinervia, ah-sis-tin-er'-ve-ah.** Paralysis of the bladder.
- Acystoner'via.** See *Acystinervia*.
- Acystoneuria, ah-sis-ton-u'-re-ah.** See *Acystinervia*.
- Adacrya, ah-dak'-re-ah.** A deficient secretion of tears.
- Adactylia, ah-dak-til'-e-ah.** An absence of digits.
- Adactylous, ah-dak'-til-us.** Without digits.
- Ad'am's Ap'ple.** See *Pomum Adami*.
- Adansonin, ad-an'-so-nin.** A febrifugal alkaloid from the baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata*.
- Adapta'tion.** The adjustment of the pupil to light-variations.
- Addephagia, ad-e-fa'-je-ah.** See *Bulimia*.



- Adduct**, *ad-ukt'*. To draw toward the center.
- Adduction**, *ad-duk'-shun*. Movement toward the median line.
- Adductor**, *ad-duk'-tor*. Effecting adduction, as a muscle.
- Adelomorphous**, *ad-el-o-mor'-fus*. Without definite form.
- Delphotaxy**, *ad-el'-fo-taks-e*. The arrangement of cells into definite positions.
- Ademonia**, *ad-e-mo'-ne-ah*. Mental distress; anxiety.
- Aden**, *a'-den*. A gland; a bubo.
- Adenalgia**, *ad-en-al'-je-ah*. Glandular pain.
- Adendric**, *ah-den'-drik*. Without dendrons, as certain cells.
- Adenectomy**, *ad-en-ek'-to-me*. The excision of a gland.
- Adenectopia**, *ad-en-ek-to'-pe-ah*. The dislocation of a gland.
- Adenemphraxis**, *ad-en-em-fraks'-is*. Glandular obstruction.
- Adenia**, *ad-e'-ne-ah*. Hodgkin's disease, *q. v.*
- Adeniform**, *ad-en'-if-orm*. Of the shape of a gland.
- Adenin**, *ad'-en-in*.  $C_5H_5N_5$ . A leukomycin from cell-nuclei.
- Adenitis**, *ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a gland.
- Adeniza'tion**. The assuming of a glandular appearance.
- Adenoblast**, *ad-en'-o-blast*. 1. An embryonic glandular cell. 2. Any active gland cell.
- Adenocarcino'ma**. A carcinomatous adenoma.
- Adenocoele**, *ad'-en-o-sēl*. See *Adenoma*.
- Adenochondro'ma**. A combined adenoma and chondroma.
- Adenocystoma**, *ad-en-o-sis-to'-mah*. A cystous adenoma.
- Adenodynia**, *ad-en-o-din'-e-ah*. See *Adenalgia*.
- Adenofibroma**, *ad-en-o-fi-bro'-mah*. A fibrous adenoma.
- Adenog'raphy**. A treatise on the glandular system.
- Adenoid**, *ad'-en-oid*. Resembling a gland. **A. Bod'y**, the prostate gland, *q. v.* **A. Can'cer**, an extremely malignant carcinoma containing adenoid tissue. **A. Growth**. See *A. Vegetation*. **A. Tis'sue**. See *Animal Tissue*. **A. Tu'mor**, an adenoma. **A. Vege-ta'tion**, hypertrophied adenoid tissue, as in the pharynx.
- Adenologadi'tis**. See *Ophthalmia neonatorum*.
- Adenol'ogy**. The science of, or a treatise on, the glandular system.
- Adenolympho'ma**. A combined adenoma and lymphoma.
- Adenoma**, *ad-en-o'-mah*. A glandular tumor. **A. destru'ens**, a destructive form of adenoma. **A. seba'ceum**, a fatty tumor of the face composed of sebaceous glands.
- Adenomalacia**, *ad-en-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. The softening of a gland.
- Adenomyoma**, *ad-en-o-mi-o'-mah*. A myomatous adenoma.
- Adenomyxoma**, *ad-en-o-miks-o'-mah*. A growth having the characters of both an adenoma and a myxoma.
- Adenomyxosarco'ma**. Glandular myxosarcoma.
- Adenopathy**, *ad-en-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the glands.
- Adenopharyngi'tis**. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils.
- Adenophlegmon**, *ad-en-o-fleg'-mon*. Phlegmonous lymphadenitis.
- Adenophthal'mia**. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.
- Adenosarcoma**, *ad-en-o-sar-ko'-mah*. A tumor with the characters of adenoma and sarcoma combined.

- Adenosclero'sis.** Hardening of a gland, with or without swelling.
- Adenosis, ad-en-o'-sis.** Any chronic abnormality of the glands.
- Adenotomy, ad-en-ot'-o-me.** 1. An incision of a gland. 2. Anatomy of the glands.
- Adenyl, ad'-e-nil.** The radicle  $C_6H_4N_4$ . Its oxid is hypoxanthin; and its imid, adenin.
- Adeps, ad'-eps.** Lard. **A. anseri'nus**, goose-grease. **A. benzoina'tus**, benzoinated lard. **A. la'næ**, purified anhydrous wool-fat. **A. ov'illus**, mutton-suet.
- Adermia, ah-der'-me-ah.** An absence or defect of the skin.
- Adermogenesis, ah-der-mo-jen'-es-is.** Poor cutaneous development.
- Adermotro'phia.** Imperfect cutaneous nutrition.
- Adhesion, ad-he'-zhun.** The union of two surfaces or parts; healing. **A.**, Pri'mary, healing by first intention. **A.**, Sec'ondary, healing by granulation.
- Adhesive, ad-he'-siv.** Sticky; tenacious; producing adhesion. **A. Plas'ter**, resin plaster, *q. v.*
- Adhe'sol.** Proprietary surgical dressing.
- Adiantum, ad-i-an'-tum.** A genus of ferns. **A. ni'grum**, maiden-hair fern; used as a demulcent.
- Adiaphoresis, ah-di-af-or-e'-sis.** Deficient sweat.
- Adiapneustia, ad-i-ap-nūs'-te-ah.** See *Adiaphoresis*.
- Adiathe'sia.** A condition or disease not congenital.
- Adinin, ad'-in-in.** See *Adenin*.
- Adipatum, ad-ip-a'-tum.** A proprietary ointment-base.
- Adipocere, ad'-ip-o-sēr.** Grave-wax; a waxy substance from animal decomposition in moist soils.
- Adipofibro'ma.** A combined fatty and fibrous tumor.
- Adipogenous, ad-ip-ōj'-en-us.** That which produces fat.
- Adipoma, ad-ip-o'-mah.** See *Lipoma*.
- Adipose, ad'-ip-ōz.** Fatty. **A. Ar'teries**, arterial branches supplying the renal fat. **A. Tis'sue**, fat-cells united by connective tissue.
- Adiposis, ad-ip-o'-sis.** Corpulence; fatty degeneration. **A. dolo-ro'sa**, a neurosis characterized by pain, nodular formations throughout the body, and persistent bronchitis. **A. hepat'ica**, fatty degeneration of the liver.
- Adipos'itas cor'dis.** A fatty condition of the heart.
- Adiposuria, ad-ip-o-zu'-re-ah.** The presence of fat in the urine.
- Adipsia, ah-dip'-se-ah.** An absence of thirst.
- Adipson, ad-ip'-son.** A beverage relieving thirst.
- Adipsous, ad-ip'-sus.** Tending to quench thirst.
- Aditus, ad'-it-us.** An entrance. **A. laryn'gis**, the opening into the larynx.
- Adjust'ment.** A mechanical device for raising and lowering the tube of a microscope.
- Adjutor partus, aj-u'-tor par'-tus.** An obstetrician.
- Ad'juvant.** A medicine that assists the action of another drug.
- Adna'ta.** Same as *Tunica adnata*.
- Adnate, ad'-nāt.** Grown together.

- Adneural**, *ad-nu'-ral*. Situated at a nerve.
- Adnexa**, *ad-neks'-ah*. Appendages. **A.** *oc'uli*, the appendages of the eye, as the lids and lacrimal apparatus. **A.** *u'teri*, the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.
- Adoles'cence**. The period between puberty and maturity.
- Adon'idin**.  $C_{24}H_{40}O_9$ . A poisonous glucosid from *Adonis*.
- Adonis æstiva'lis**, *ad-o'-nis*. A plant used as a cardiac tonic.
- Adoral**, *ad-o'-ral*. Situated at the mouth.
- Adoscula'tion**. Impregnation by external contact only.
- Adre'nal**. 1. Near the kidney. 2. The suprarenal capsule.
- Adrue**, *ad-ru'-e*. The antiemetic root of *Cyperus articulatus*.
- Adscititious**, *ad-si-tish'-us*. Added from without; additional.
- Adult**, *ad-ull'*. Mature; of full size or strength.
- Adultera'tion**. Admixture with inferior or inert ingredients.
- Adustion**, *ad-us'-chun*. The application of a burning substance.
- Advancement**, *ad-vans'-ment*. An operation to remedy strabismus, by which the insertion of an ocular muscle is attached at a point farther removed from its origin. **A.**, **Cap'sular**, attachment of a part of Tenon's capsule anterior to its regular position.
- Adventitia**, *ad-ven-tish'-e-ah*. The external coat of blood-vessels.
- Adventitious**, *ad-ven-tish'-us*. Accidental, foreign, or acquired.
- Adynamia**, *ad-in-a'-me-ah*. A deficiency or loss of vital power.
- Adynamic**, *ad-in-am'-ik*. Asthenic.
- Adynatus**, *ad-in'-at-us*. Sickly; weakly.
- Æ-**. See *E-*.
- Ædœa**, *e-de'-ah*. See *Edœa*.
- Ægophony**, *e-gof'-o-ne*. See *Egophony*.
- Aeration**, *a-e-ra'-shun*. Admixture or impregnation with air.
- Aerendocar'dia**. The presence of air or gas within the heart.
- Aerhemoctonia**, *a-er-hem-ok-to'-ne-ah*. Death by the entrance of air into the veins.
- Aerial**, *a-e'-re-al*. Pertaining to the air. **A.** **Conduc'tion**, hearing through air-vibrations.
- Aeriferous**, *a-er-ij' er-us*. Carrying air.
- Aeriform**, *a-e'-rif-orm*. Gaseous.
- Aerobe**, *a'-er-ōb*. One of the aerobia.
- Aero'bia**. Organisms requiring air or oxygen to maintain life.
- Aerobic**, **Aerobiot'ic**, *a-er-ob'-ik*. Unable to live without oxygen.
- Aerobion**, *a-er-o'-be-on*. Same as *Aerobe*. **A.**, **Fac'ultative**, an organism which can exist without oxygen under conditions, but which normally uses it.
- Aerobi'oscope**. A device for collecting bacteria from air.
- Aerobiosis**, *a-er-o-bi'-o-sis*. Life requiring oxygen.
- Aerocytos'copy**. Bladder-examination with the acrourethroscope.
- Aerodermecta'sia**. Subcutaneous emphysema.
- Aerodynam'ics**. The science of gaseous motions.
- Aerogon'iscope**. An instrument for collecting organic dust from air.
- Aerohydropathy**, *a-er-o-hi-drop'-ath-e*. The treatment of disease by means of air and water.



- Aerology**, *a-er-ol'-o-je*. The science of the atmosphere.
- Aerom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the density of gases.
- Aeromicrobe**, *a-er-o-mi'-kröb*. See *Aerobion*.
- Aeroperitonia**, *a-er-o-per-it-o'-ne-ah*. Gas in the abdomen.
- Aerophagy**, *a-er-off'-aj-e*. The swallowing of air.
- Aerophobia**, *a-er-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of a current of air.
- Aerophore**, *a-er'-o-for*. A device for inflating the lungs of a still-born child with air.
- Aerophyte**, *a'-er-o-fit*. A plant living exclusively in the air.
- Aeroplethysmograph**, *a-er-o-pleth-is'-mo-graf*. An instrument to record the respired air.
- A'eroscope**. An instrument for the examination of air-dust.
- Aerostatics**, *a-er-o-stat'-iks*. The science of gases at rest.
- Aerotherapeu'tics**, **Aerother'apy**. The mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or composition of the air breathed.
- Aerothorax**, *a-er-o-thor'-aks*. Pneumothorax.
- Aerotonometer**, *a-er-o-to-nom'-e-ter*. An instrument for measuring the tension of the gases of the blood.
- Aerotym'panal**. Pertaining to the air and the tympanum.
- Aeroure'throscope**. The instrument used in aerourethroscopy.
- Aerourethroscopy**, *a-er-o-u-re-thros'-ko-pe*. Urethral examination by electric light after dilatation by air.
- Aerazol**, *a'-er-o-zol*. A proprietary remedy containing ozone.
- Aerteriversion**, *a-er-ter-iv-er'-shun*. The method of arresting hemorrhage by everting the end of an artery.
- Aerteriver'ter**. The instrument used in arteriversion.
- Ærugo**, *e-ru'-go*. Verdigris.
- Æsculus**, *es'-ku-lus*. A genus of trees and shrubs. Buckeye. **A. gla'bra**, Ohio buckeye. **A. hippocast'anum**, horse-chestnut; the fruit and bark are antiperiodic. **A. pa'via**, red buckeye.
- Æthiopification**, *e-the-o-pif-ik-a'-shun*. A discoloration of the skin from the long-continued use of drugs, as silver or copper.
- Afebrile**, *a-feb'-ril*. Without fever.
- Afetal**, *ah-fe'-tal*. Without a fetus.
- Affection**, *af-ek'-shun*. A synonym of disease.
- Af'ferent**. Bearing or carrying toward the center, or inward.
- Affinity**, *af-in'-it-e*. 1. Relationship. 2. A synonym of attraction. **A.**, **Chem'ic**, the force that unites different kinds of matter to form new compounds. **A.**, **Elec'tive**, the preference of one substance for another over a second or third.
- Affa'tus**. 1. A variety of acute erysipelas. 2. A current of air.
- Affluence**, *af'-lu-ens*. See *Afflux*.
- Afflux**, *af'-fluks*. The flow of blood or liquid to a part.
- Affluxion**, *af-fluk'-shun*. Same as *Afflux*.
- Affluxus**, *af-fluk'-sus*. The same as *Afflux*, *q. v.*
- Affusion**, *af-fu'-zhun*. A pouring upon, as water on the body.
- Af'rican Leth'argy**. "Sleeping sickness" among the Africans.
- Afrodyn**, *af'-ro-din*. A proprietary aphrodisiac remedy.
- After-birth**. The placenta and membranes; the secundines.

- After-brain**, *af'-ter-brān*. See *Metencephalon*.
- After-cataract**, *af'-ter-kat-ar-akt*. A recurring cataract.
- After-images**, *af'-ter-im-a-jes*. Continued retinal sensations after withdrawal of the object.
- After-pains**, *af'-ter-pānz*. Postpartum pains.
- After-perception**. The perception of an after-sensation.
- After-sensation**. A sensation lasting longer than the stimulus.
- Agalactia**, *ah-gal-ak'-te-ah*. An imperfect secretion of milk.
- Agamogen'esis**. Reproduction without fecundation.
- A'gar-a'gar**. A gelatinous substance from algæ. It is used as a nutrient solution by bacteriologists.
- Agaric**, *ag-ar'-ik*. A term broadly applied to fungi of several genera.
- Agaricin**, *ag-ar'-is-in*. An impure alcoholic extract of agaric; anhydrotic.
- Agaricus**, *ag-ar'-ik-us*. A genus of fungi.
- Agar'ythrin**. An alkaloid from *Agaricus ruber*.
- Agastroner'via**. An insufficient gastric nervous tone.
- Agastroneuria**, *ah-gas-tro-nū'-re-ah*. See *Agastronervia*.
- Agathin**, *ag'-ath-in*.  $C_7H_6O$ . An algesic compound.
- Agave**, *a-ga'-ve*. A genus of American plants; diuretic and anti-syphilitic.
- Age**, *āj*. A period of life, as infancy, puberty, or adolescence.
- Agnesia**, *ah-jen-e'-ze-ah*. 1. Abnormal or imperfect development. 2. Impotence; sterility.
- Agnesis**, *ah-jen'-es-is*. The same as *Agnesia*, *q. v.*
- Agenosomia**, *ah-jen-o-so'-me-ah*. Poor development of the genitals.
- Agent**, *a'-jent*. A substance that produces changes in the body.
- Ageusia**, *ah-gu'-se-ah*. See *Ageusia*.
- Ageusia**, *a-gūs'-te-ah*. A defect or loss of taste.
- Agglomerate**, *ag-lom'-er-āt*. Massed together; aggregated.
- Agglutinant**, *ag-glu'-tin-ant*. See *Agglutinative*.
- Agglutina'tion**. A joining together, as of wounded edges.
- Agglu'tinative**. 1. Adhesive. 2. A substance with adhesive properties.
- Agglu'tinin**. 1. The substance in blood-serum producing the agglutination phenomenon in the Widal reaction. 2. The clump of agglutinated bacilli.
- Aggregate**, *ag'-re-gāt*. To group or arrange in clusters. **A.** Glands, Peyer's patches.
- Agitation**, *aj-it-a'-shun*. Violent excitement; a shaking.
- Aglobu'lia**. A decrease in the number of the red blood-corpuscles.
- Aglossia**, *ah-glos'-e-ah*. Congenital absence of the tongue.
- Aglutition**, *ag-lu'-tish'-un*. An inability to swallow.
- Agmatology**, *ag-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of fractures.
- Agminated**, *ag'-min-a-ted*. Arranged in clusters; grouped. **A.** Glands, Peyer's patches.
- Agnail**, *ag'-nāl*. Hangnail, *q. v.*
- Agnathia**, *ag-na'-the-ah*. Congenital absence of the jaws.

- Agnea**, *ag-ne'-ah*. A loss of perceptive power, from disease.
- Agneithia**, *ag-ni'-the-ah*. The same as *Agnathia*, *q. v.*
- Agnesia**, *ag-ne'-ze-ah*. See *Agenesis*.
- Agnesis**, *ag-ne'-sis*. See *Agenesis*.
- Agnin**, *ag'-nin*. A proprietary substance prepared from wool.
- Agnolin**, *ag'-no-lin*. The proprietary name for a wool-fat.
- Agomphiasis**, *ah-gom-fi'-as-is*. Looseness of the teeth.
- Agomphosis**, *ah-gom-fo'-sis*. The same as *Agomphiasis*, *q. v.*
- Agonia**, *ag-o'-ne-ah*. 1. Extreme distress. 2. Sterility.
- Agony**, *ag'-o-ne*. 1. The death-struggle. 2. Intense suffering.
- Agoraphobia**, *ag-or-af-o'-be-ah*. 1. A dread of open spaces or places. 2. A dread of crowds.
- Agræmia**, *ag-re'-me-ah*. See *Agremia*.
- Agram'matism**. An inability to form grammatic sentences.
- Agaphia**, *ah-gra'-fe-ah*. An inability to express ideas in writing.
- A.**, **Ab'solute**, incapacity to form a letter. **A.**, **Verb'al**, a form in which a number of meaningless words can be written.
- Agraphic**, *ah-graf'-ik*. Relating to agraphia.
- Agremia**, *ag-re'-me-ah*. The gouty diathesis.
- Agria**, *ag'-re-ah*. A certain pustular eruption.
- Agrimony**, *ag'-rim-o-ne*. The herb, *Agrimonia eupatoria*; the root is a mild astringent.
- Agrippa**, *ah-grip'-ah*. An infant born feet foremost.
- Agrippi'nus par'tus**. A foot-presentation.
- Agromania**, *ag-ro-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for solitude.
- Agrypnia**, *ah-grip'-ne-ah*. Loss of sleep; insomnia.
- Agrypnotic**, *ah-grip-not'-ik*. A drug preventing sleep.
- Ague**, *a'-gu*. Malarial or intermittent fever. **A.**, **Brass-founder's**, a disease of brass-founders, similar to intermittent fever. **A.**, **Brow**, intermittent neuralgia of the brow. **A.-cake**, malarial enlargement of the spleen. **A.**, **Cat'enating**, ague associated with other diseases. **A.-drop**, a solution of arseniate of potash. **A.**, **Dumb**, **A.**, **La'tent**, **A.**, **Masked**, ague with no well-marked chill and only partial periodicity.
- Ahypnia**, *ah-hip'-ne-ah*. Insomnia.
- Aichmopho'bia**. A morbid fear of sharply-pointed instruments.
- Ainhum**, *in'-hum*. A disease peculiar to negroes, characterized chiefly by sloughing of the little toes.
- Aiodin**, *ah-i'-o-din*. An extract of the thyroid gland.
- Air**, *ār*. The atmosphere. **A.-cell**, an air-vesicle, *q. v.* **A.**, **Complement'al**, that inhaled after ordinary inspiration. **A.-douche**, a current of air blown into a space or cavity. **A.-hun'ger**, dyspnea on both inspiration and expiration. **A.-pas'sages**, the nares, mouth, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes. **A.-pump**, an instrument for producing a vacuum. **A.**, **Reserve'**, the air remaining in the chest after a normal expiration. **A.**, **Resid'ual**, that left in the lungs after complete expiration. **A.-sac**. See *A.-vesicle*. **A.-space**, a space in tissue filled with air or other gases. **A.**, **Supplement'al**. See *A.*, *Reserve*. **A.**, **Ti'dal**, that taken in



and given out at each respiration. **A.-ves'icle**, a pulmonary alveolus.

**Airol**, *āi'-ol*. Bismuth oxyiodogallate; antiseptic.

**Akinesia**, *ah-kin-e'-ze-ah*. See *Akinesis*.

**Akinesis**, *ah-kin-e'-sis*. Loss or imperfection of motion. **A. al'gida**, paralysis from muscular pain.

**Ala**, *a'-lah*. A wing. **A. mag'na**, the great wing of the sphenoid. **A. na'si**, the cartilaginous wing of the nose. **A. par'va**, the small wing of the sphenoid. **A. vespertilio'nis**, part of the broad ligament of the uterus.

**Alalia**, *ah-la'-le-ah*. Paralytic impairment of speech.

**Al'ant-camph'or**.  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . A camphor from elecampane.

**Alantol**, *al-an'-tol*.  $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$ . An oily liquid from elecampane.

**Alar**, *a'-lar*. Winglike; axillary. **A. Lig'aments**, the crescentic ligaments of the knee-joint.

**Albaras**, *al-bar'-as*. A skin-disease characterized by the formation of white, shining, anesthetic patches.

**Albedo**, *al-be'-do*. Whiteness. **A. ret'inæ**, edema of retina.

**Albicans**, *al'-bik-anz*. White.

**Albiduria**, *al-bid-u'-re-ah*. The same as *Albinurea*, *q. v.*

**Al'binism**. An abnormal deficiency of pigment in the tissues.

**Albino**, *al-bi'-no*. A subject of albinism.

**Albinurea**, *al-bin-u'-re-ah*. White urine.

**Albolin**, *al'-bo-lin*. An oily emollient substance used in rhinology.

**Albuginea**, *al-bu-jin'-e-ah*. White or whitish. **A. oc'uli**, the sclerotic coat of the eye. **A. ova'rii** and **tes'tis**, the tunica albuginea of the ovary and testicle.

**Albugineous**, *al-bu-jin'-e-us*. Whitish.

**Albugini'tis**. Inflammation of a tunica albuginea.

**Albugo**, *al-bu'-go*. White opacity of the cornea; leukoma, *q. v.*

**Albukalin**, *al-bu'-kal-in*.  $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6$ . A substance in leukemic blood.

**Albumen**, *al-bu'-men*. 1. The white of egg. 2. Food material in a seed between the embryo and seed-coats. 3. Albumin, *q. v.*

**Albumimeter**, *al-bu-mim'-et-er*. An instrument intended for the quantitative estimation of albumin in the urine.

**Albumin**, *al-bu'-min*. A proteid, animal or vegetable, which is soluble in water and coagulable by heat. **A.**, Acid, that changed by the action of acid. **A.**, Blood. See *A.*, *Serum*. **A.**, Cir'culat-ing, that found in the fluids of the body. **A.**, Derived', that modified by the action of chemicals. **A.**, Egg, albumin of which white of egg is the type. **A.**, Float'ing. Same as *A.*, *Circulating*. **A.**, Na'tive, that occurring normally in the tissues. **A.**, Or-gan'ic, that forming an integral part of the tissues. **A.**, Se'rum, albumin of the body, particularly of the blood. **A.**, Veg'etable, that found in plants.

**Albuminate**, *al-bu'-min-āt*. A basic compound of albumin.

**Albuminatu'ria**. An excess of albuminates in the urine.

**Albuminiferous**, *al-bu-min-if'-er-us*. Albuminiparous.

- Albuminimeter**, *al-bu-min-im'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin in a fluid.
- Albuminiparous**, *al-bu-min-ip'-ar-us*. Secreting albumin.
- Albuminoid**, *al-bu'-min-oid*. 1. Resembling albumin. 2. A substance resembling true proteids in origin and composition; an amorphous, noncrystalline colloid. **A. Degeneration**, **A. Disease'**. See *Degeneration*, *Amyloid*.
- Albu'minose**. The soluble principle of fibrin; peptone.
- Albumino'sis**. An increased quantity of albumin in the blood.
- Albuminous**, *al-bu'-min-us*. Resembling or containing albumin.
- Albuminuretic**, *al-bu-min-u-rel'-ik*. Causing albuminuria.
- Albuminuria**, *al-bu-min-u'-re-ah*. The presence of albumin in the urine. **A. of Adoles'cence**. See *A.*, *Cyclic*. **A.**, *Car'diac*, that due to chronic valvular disease. **A.**, *Cy'clic*, albuminuria occurring at stated times in the day, due to abnormalities in metabolism. **A.**, *False*, a mixture of the albumin with the urine during its transit through the urinary passages. **A.**, *Func'tional*. Same as *A.*, *Cyclic*. **A.**, *Mix'ed*, true albuminuria combined with false. **A.**, *Paroxys'mal*. Same as *A.*, *Cyclic*. **A.**, *Physiolog'ic*, due to the ingestion of more albumin than the individual can oxidize perfectly. **A.**, *True*, due to the excretion of a part of the albuminous constituents of the blood with the urine.
- Al'bumose**. A first product of the splitting of proteids by enzymes.
- Albumosuria**, *al-bu-mōs-u'-re-ah*. Albumose in the urine.
- Alcapton**, *al-kap'-ton*.  $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ . A decomposition product of the proteids, found as a crystalline body in the urine and in the cerebrospinal fluid. It is the same as *Catechol*.
- Alcaptonu'ria**. The presence of aleapton in the urine.
- Alchemy**, *al'-kem-e*. The supposed art of changing base metals into gold and of discovering the elixir of life.
- Alcohol**, *al'-ko-hol*. 1. Any one of a class of compounds of a molecule of hydrocarbon with one or more hydroxyls. 2. Ethyl-alcohol, ordinary alcohol, spirits of wine,  $C_2H_6O$ ; b. p.  $78.3^\circ C$ . **A.**, *Ab'solute*, spirit containing no water.
- Alcoholate**, *al'-ko-hol-āt*. A compound of alcohol and a salt.
- Alcohol'ature**. An alcoholic tincture.
- Alcoholic**, *al-ko-hol'-ik*. Pertaining to or containing alcohol.
- Al'coholism**. The symptoms of the excessive use of alcohol.
- Alcoholize**, *al-ko-hol'-ize*. 1. To blend with or to convert into alcohol. 2. To reduce to a subtile powder.
- Alcoholometer**, *al-ko-hol-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of alcohol in a fluid.
- Alcoholophil'ia**. A morbid desire for alcoholic liquors.
- Aldehyd**, *al'-de-hīd*. Acetic aldehyd,  $C_2H_4O$ . Alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen; it is a colorless, limpid liquid.
- Alder**, *awl'-der*. See *Alnus*.
- Ale**, *āl*. An alcoholic beverage brewed from malt and hops.
- Alecithal**, *a-les'-ith-al*. Applied to ova having little or no food-yolk.



- Alembic**, *al-em'-bik*. A vessel used for distillation.
- Alembroth**, *al-em'-broth*. Muriate of mercury and ammonia.
- Alep'po Boil**, **But'ton**, or **E'vil**. A furunculous disease of the face common on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Aletrin**, *al'-et-rin*. An extract from *Aletris*.
- Aletris farino'sa**. Ague-grass, colic-root; an herb used as a diuretic and alterative.
- Aleuke'mia**. A deficiency of the white corpuscles in the blood.
- Aleukocytosis**, *ah-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*. A diminished or insufficient formation of leukocytes.
- Aleu'ronat**. A vegetable albumin used as food for diabetics.
- Aleurone**, *al'-u-rōn*. Small grains of proteid matter in seeds.
- Alexia**, *al-eks'-e-ah*. Word-blindness; an inability to read.
- Alexin**, *al-eks'-in*. Any defensive proteid.
- Alexipharmic**, *al-eks-e-far'-mik*. A medicine neutralizing a poison.
- Alexipyretic**, *al-eks-e-pi-ret'-ik*. A febrifuge.
- Aleze**, *ah-lāz'*. A cloth folded several times to protect the bed from becoming soiled from excreta or discharges.
- Algæ**, *al'-je*. A group of mostly aquatic cryptograms.
- Algeficient**, *al-je-fa'-shent*. Refrigerant.
- Algesia**, *al-je'-ze-ah*. Extreme sensitiveness to pain.
- Algesichronometer**, *al-jes-ik-ro-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the time required to perceive a painful sensation.
- Algesimeter**, *al-jes-im'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring cutaneous sensitiveness.
- Algesthesis**, *al-jes-the'-sis*. A painful sensation.
- Algid**, *al'-jid*. Cold, chilly. **A. State**, the cold stage of a disease.
- Algogen'ic**. 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering temperature.
- Algom'eter**. An instrument for measuring sensitiveness.
- Algophen**, *al'-go-fen*. See *Caffenol*.
- Algophobia**, *al-go-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of pain.
- Algor**, *al'-gor*. An unusual feeling of coldness; a rigor or chill.
- Alible**, *al'-i-bl*. Nutritive.
- Alices**, *al'-is-ēs*. The commencing spots of the small-pox eruption.
- Alienation**, *āl-yen-a'-shun*. Mental derangement; insanity.
- Alienism**, *āl'-yen-izm*. The science of mental disorders.
- Alienist**, *āl'-yen-ist*. One who treats mental diseases.
- Aliferous**, *al-if'-er-ous*. Having wings.
- Aliform**, *al'-if-orm*. Having the shape of a wing.
- Aliment**, *al'-im-ent*. Nourishment; food.
- Alimentary**, *al-im-en'-ta-re*. Having the quality of nourishing.
- A. Bo'lus**, the mass of food after mastication. **A. Canal'**, the digestive tube and accessory glands. **A. Duct**, the thoracic duct.
- Alimentation**, *al-im-en-ta'-shun*. The process of nourishment. **A.**, **Rec'tal**, nourishing by injection of food into the rectum.
- Alinasal**, *al-in-a'-zal*. Relating to the nasal wings.
- Alisphenoid**, *al-is-fe'-noid*. The middle wing of the sphenoid.
- Alizarin**, *al-iz'-ar-in*.  $C_{14}H_8O_4$ . A red coal-tar color.
- Alkalescent**, *al-kal-es'-ent*. Tending to become alkaline.

**Alkali**, *al'-kal-i*. An electropositive substance combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. **A. Al'bumin**, a derived albumin with an alkaline reaction. **A. Albu'minate**, a soluble powder used as a culture-medium. **A., Caus'tic**, the solid hydroxid of potassium or sodium. **A., Fix'ed**, potassium or sodium hydrate. **A. Met'al**, one the oxid of which combines with water to form an alkali.

**Alkalim'eter**. An instrument to measure the strength of alkalies.

**Alkalimetry**, *al-ka-lim'-et-re*. The use of the alkalimeter.

**Alkaline**, *al'-ka-lin*. Having the properties of an alkali. **A. Earth**, a salt with alkaline properties, as lime. **A. Reac'tion**, the turning of red litmus-paper blue.

**Alkalinity**, *al-ka-lin'-it-e*. The quality of being alkaline.

**Alkalinuria**, *al-ka-lin-u'-re-ah*. Alkalinity of the urine.

**Alkalithia**, *al-ka-lith'-e-ah*. A proprietary effervescent preparation.

**Alkaliza'tion**. Act of rendering alkaline.

**Alkaloid**, *al'-ka-loid*. 1. Resembling alkali. 2. An organic base of vegetable origin causing toxicologic effects. **A., An'imal**, a leucomain, *q. v.* **A., Cadav'eric**, **A., Putrefac'tive**, a ptomain, *q. v.*

**Alkanet**, *al'-kan-et*. The herb *Atkanna tinctoria*; the root yields a red dye.

**Alkan'nin**, **Al'kanin**. The red coloring-matter,  $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$ , from alkanet.

**Alkap'ton**. See *Alcapton*.

**Alkarsin**, *al-kar'-sin*. Caecodylic acid.

**Alkophyr**, *al'-ko-phir*. A variety of peptone soluble in alcohol.

**Al'kylenes**. Bivalent alcohol radicals.

**Alkylhal'oid**. A halogen salt of the alkyl radicals.

**Alkylogen**, *al-kil'-o-jen*. See *Alkylhaloid*.

**Al'kyls**. The univalent alcohol radicals.

**Allantiasis**, *al-an-ti'-as-is*. Sausage-poisoning.

**Allantoic**, *al-an-to'-ik*. Relating to the allantois. **A. Circula'tion**, the fetal circulation through the cord and the umbilical vessels.

**A. Ves'icle**, the hollow allantois of certain animals.

**Allantoin**, *al-an'-to-in*.  $C_4H_6N_4O_3$ . One of the products of the oxidation of uric acid; it is also a constituent of allantoic fluid.

**Allantois**, *al-an'-to-is*. A membrane enveloping the fetus.

**Allantotoxicum**, *al-an-to-toks'-ik-um*. The sausage-poison.

**Allesthesia**, *al-es-the'-ze-ah*. The same as *Allochiria*, *q. v.*

**Alliaceeous**, *al-e-a'-shus*. Resembling garlic.

**Allium**, *al'-e-um*. A genus of plants. **A. ce'pa**, common onion.

**A. sati'vum**, garlic; a diuretic and stimulant.

**Allochesthe'sia**. The erroneous localization of tactile impressions.

**Allochiria**, *al-o-ki'-re-ah*. Confusion as to the location of sensations in the two sides of the body; it is a tabetic symptom.

**Allolalia**. Any disturbance of speech of central origin.

**Al'lopath**, **Allop'athist**. One practising allopathy.

**Allop'athy**. The treatment of disease by the use of medicines that produce phenomena different from those of the disease treated.

- Morrrhythmia**, *al-or-rith'-me-ah*. Variation in the interval of the pulse-beat.
- Botoxin**, *al-o-toks'-in*. A substance resulting from tissue metamorphosis which confers immunity to toxins.
- Botriodontia**, *al-ot-re-o-don'-she-ah*. 1. Transplanting of teeth from one person to another. 2. Presence of teeth in abnormal places.
- Botriogeus'tia**. Any perversion of the sense of taste.
- Botriophagy**, *al-ot-re-oft'-aj-e*. A depraved or unnatural appetite.
- Botriuria**, *al-ot-re-u'-re-ah*. Foreign matters in the urine.
- Botropism**, **Allotropy**, *al-ot'-ro-pizm*, *al-ot'-ro-pe*. A variation of physical properties without a change in chemie composition.
- Allox'an**.  $C_4H_2N_2O_4$ . An oxidation-product of uric acid.
- Alloxan'tin**.  $C_8H_4N_4O_7$ . A crystalline body formed from alloxan.
- Alloxin**. Any of a series of xanthin bases, the result of karyor-rhexis, which on oxidation produce uric acid.
- Allox'ur Bod'y**. A compound of uric acid and one of the xanthin bases.
- Alloy**, *al'-oi*. A combination of two or more metals.
- Allspice**, *awl'-spīs*. See *Pimenta*.
- Allyl**, *al'-il*. A univalent alcohol radicle,  $C_3H_5$ . **A.** **Al'cohol**, or propenyl alcohol,  $C_3H_5O$ ; b. p.  $96.6^\circ C$ ; inflammable liquid.
- Allylamin**, *al-il-am'-in*.  $NH_3(C_3H_5)$ . A liquid substance obtained from oil of mustard.
- Almond**, *ah'-mond*. The stone of the fruit of *Prunus amygdalus*. **A.**, **Bitter**, the seed of *Prunus amygdalus* var. *amara*.
- Alnuin**, *al-nu'-in*. An extract from the tincture of *Alnus*.
- Alnus**, *al'-nus*. A genus of trees and shrubs, alder; the bark of *A. glutinosa* and *A. serrulata*, is astringent and tonic.
- Alochia**, *ah-lo'-ke-ah*. An absence of the lochia.
- Aloe**, *al'-o-ē*. A genus of plants of the lily family.
- Aloes**, *al'-oz*. The dried juice of the leaves of several species of *Aloe*. cathartic. **A.**, **Barba'does**, that from *Aloe vera*.
- Aloetic**, *al-o-et'-ik*. A medicine containing aloes.
- Alogia**, *ah-lo'-je-ah*. An inability to speak, due to lesion of nerve-substance.
- Alogotro'phia**. Unequal nutrition of portions of the body.
- Aloin**, *al'-o-in*.  $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$ . The active principle of aloes.
- Alopecia**, *al-o-pe'-se-ah*. Loss of the hair. **A.** **adna'ta**. See **A.**, **Congenital**. **A.** **area'ta**, **A.** **circumscrip'ta**, baldness appearing in patches. **A.**, **Congen'ital**, due to the absence of hair-bulbs. **A.** **furfura'cea**, a form associated with hyperemia, itching, and ex-foliation of scales from the scalp. **A.** **loca'lis**, **A.** **neurit'ica**, occurs in patches at the site of an injury or in the course of a nerve. **A.** **pityro'ides universa'lis**, the rapid loss of hair in a debilitated state. **A.** **sim'plex**, premature baldness. **A.** **uni-versa'lis**, general denudation of the hairs of the body.
- Alloxanthin**, *al-oks-an'-thin*. A yellow substance,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ , from *Aloe vera*.



- Alpha-leu'kocyte.** One disintegrating during blood-coagulation.
- Alpha-naphthol**, *al-fah-naf'-thol*. A variety of naphthol.
- Alphol**, *al'-fol*.  $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$ . An antiseptic and anodyne compound.
- Alphos**, **Alphus**, *al'-fos*, *al'-fus*. A synonym of psoriasis, *q. v.*
- Al'sol**. A preparation of aluminum acetate and tartaric acid; substitute for corrosive sublimate.
- Alstonin**, *al'-sto-nin*. See *Chlorogenin*.
- Alteration The'ory**. See *Difference Theory*.
- Alterative**, *awl'-ter-a-tiv*. A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition and excretion, restoring the normal body-functions.
- Alterna'tion of Genera'tion**. A form of reproduction in which members can produce new beings, nonsexually, while in the final stage reproduction is always sexual.
- Althæ'a officina'lis**. Marshmallow; root is demulcent.
- Alum**, **Alumen**, *al'-um*, *al'-u-men*. Sulphate of potassium and aluminium. **A. Whey'**, whey from milk boiled with alum.
- Alumina**, *al-u'-min-ah*.  $Al_2O_3$ . Sesquioxid of aluminum.
- Aluminated**, *al-u'-min-a-ted*. Containing alum.
- Alumin'ium**. A whitish metal with a low specific gravity.
- Aluminol**, *al-u'-min-ol*. See *Alumnol*.
- Aluminosis**, *al-u-min-o'-sis*. The phthisis of aluminium-workers.
- Aluminum**, *al-u'-min-um*. See *Aluminium*.
- Alumnol**, *al-um'-nol*. Aluminium naphthol sulphonate; antiseptic.
- Alusia**, *al-u'-ze-ah*. Hallucination; mental misconception.
- Alvearium**, *al-ve-a'-re-um*. The external opening of the ear.
- Alveloz**, *al'-ve-lōz*. Dried juice of *Euphorbia heterodoxa*; fibrin solvent and mild caustic.
- Alveolar**, *al-ve'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the alveoli. **A. Ar'tery**, the posterior dental artery. **A. Bor'der**, the portion of the jaws bearing the teeth. **A. Pas'sage**, one of the bronchioles of the lung. **A. Struc'ture**, having small, superficial cavities, as in the mucous membrane of the stomach.
- Alveolarium**, *al-ve-o-la'-re-um*. The same as *Alvearium*, *q. v.*
- Alveolin**, *al-ve'-o-lin*. A substance obtained from the alveolar network of the deutomerites of *Gregarines*.
- Alveolitis**, *al-ve-o-li'-tis*. Inflammation of an alveolus.
- Alveolodental**. Relating to teeth and alveoli.
- Alveolus**, *al'-ve-o-lus*. 1. The bony socket of a tooth. 2. A cell. 3. An air-vesicle. 4. A honey-comb depression in the gastric mucosa. 5. A follicle of a racemose gland.
- Alveus**, *al'-ve-us*. A trough, tube, or canal.
- Alvine**, *al'-vin* or *al'-vīn*. Pertaining to the belly or intestines. **A. Concre'tion**, intestinal calculus. **A. Discharg'es**, the feces. **A. Flux**, diarrhea.
- Alvus**, *al'-vus*. The belly, or its contents.
- Alymphia**, *ah-lim'-fe-ah*. An insufficient amount of lymph.
- Amacrine**, *am'-ak-rin*. A term applied to a nerve-cell entirely devoid of axis-cylinder processes.
- Amadou**, *am'-a-doo*. A German dressing for wounds; a fungus.

- amalgam**, *am-al'-gam*. An alloy containing mercury.
- anatin**, *am-an'-it-in*.  $C_5H_{15}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from fly-agaric, *Amanita muscaria*.
- amar**, *am'-ar-ah*. Bitters.
- maril**, *am'-ar-il*. The poison induced by *Bacillus icteroides*, causing yellow fever.
- marin**, *am'-ar-in*.  $C_{21}H_{13}N_2$ . An alkaloid of bitter almonds.
- masesis**, *am-as-e'-sis*. An inability to chew.
- mastia**, *ah-mas'-te-ah*. Congenital absence of the breasts.
- maurosis**, *am-aw-ro'-sis*. Partial or total blindness. **A.**, Albuminu'ric, that due to renal disease. **A.**, Cer'ebral, that due to brain-lesion. **A.**, Congen'ital, that existing from birth. **A.**, Diabe'tic, that associated with diabetes. **A.**, Hyster'ic, that accompanying hysteria. **A.**, Re'flex, that due to reflex action of distant irritation. **A.**, Sabur'ral, temporary, in acute gastritis. **A.**, Ure'mic, that due to uremia.
- maurotic**, *am-aw-rot'-ik*. Pertaining to amaurosis. **A.** Cat's'-eye, a glioma of the retina.
- maxophobia**, *am-aks-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of vehicles.
- mazia**, *ah-ma'-ze-ah*. See *Amastia*.
- m'ber**. A fossil resin from trees now extinct.
- m'bergris**. A substance excreted by the sperm-whale.
- mbidex'trous**. Equally skilful with both hands.
- mbiopia**, *am-be-o'-pe-ah*. Vision with both eyes.
- mblosis**, *am-blo'-sis*. Miscarriage; abortion.
- mblotic**, *am-blot'-ik*. An abortifacient.
- mblyaphia**, *am-ble-a'-fe-ah*. A diminution of the sense of touch.
- mblyopia**, *am-ble-o'-pe-ah*. Dimness of vision. **A.**, Cross'ed, amblyopia on one side with associated hemianesthesia. **A.** ex an-op'sia, amblyopia from disuse. **A.**, Postmar'ital, that due to sexual excess.
- mbrosia**, *am-bro'-ze-ah*. A genus of plants with styptic properties.
- mbulance**, *am'-bu-lans*. A vehicle for conveying the sick.
- mbulant**, *am'-bu-lant*. Walking. **A.** Ty'phoid Fe'ver, walking typhoid fever.
- m'bulatory**. 1. A dispensary. 2. Shifting; walking about.
- mbustial**, *am-bus'-chal*. Produced by a burn.
- mbustion**, *am-bus'-chun*. A burn or scald.
- meba**, *am-e'-bah*. 1. A genus of rhizopods: simple naked protoplasts. 2. An individual of the above genus.
- mebic**, *am-e'-bik*. Relating to an ameba.
- mebicide**, *am-e'-be-sid*. An agent destructive to amebas.
- mebocyte**, *am-e'-bo-sit*. A leukocyte.
- me'boid**. Having the movements of an ameba.
- meburia**, *am-e-bu'-re-ah*. The presence of amebas in the urine.
- melia**, *ah-me'-le-ah*. Absence of the limbs, congenital or atrophic.
- meloblast**, *am-el'-o-blast*. A cell yielding tooth-enamel.
- melus**, *am'-el-us*. A monster without limbs.
- menia**, *ah-me'-ne-ah*. See *Amenorrhœa*.

- Amenoma'nia, Amœnoma'nia.** Mania with joyous delirium.
- Amenorrhe'a.** Irregularity or suppression of the menstruation.
- Ament, ah'-ment.** 1. An idiot. 2. A catkin.
- Amentia, ah-men'-she-ah.** The condition of defective intellect.
- Ametria, ah-me'-tre-ah.** Congenital absence of the womb.
- Ametrohemia, ah-met-ro-hem'-e-ah.** A poor uterine blood-supply.
- Ametrom'eter.** An instrument for measuring ametropia.
- Ametropia, ah-met-ro'-pe-ah.** Abnormal refraction of the eye.
- Ametropic, ah-met-rop'-ik.** Affected with ametropia.
- Amianthinopsy, am-e-an'-thin-op-se.** Violet-blindness.
- Amicrobic, ah-mi-kro'-bik.** Not due to microbes.
- Amid, am'-id.** A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radicle for hydrogen.
- Amidin, an'-id-in.** Starch in a state of solution.
- Amidobenzene, am-i-do-ben'-zēn.** See *Anilin*.
- Amid'ogen.**  $\text{NH}_2$ . The hypothetical radicle of the amids.
- Amidomy'elin.**  $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{92}\text{N}_2\text{PO}_{10}$ . A derivative from brain-substance.
- Amidulin, am-id'-u-lin.** Soluble starch.
- Amimia, ah-mim'-e-ah.** An inability to imitate or gesture correctly.
- Amin, am'-in.** A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an alcohol radicle for hydrogen.
- Aminoform, a-min'-o-form.** An antiuratic remedy.
- Aminol, am'-in-ol.** A deodorant and an antiseptic fluid.
- Amitosis, ah-mi-to'-sis.** Direct cell-division.
- Amitotic, ah-mi-to'-ik.** Not produced by karyokinesis.
- Ammonia, am-o'-ne-ah.** See *Ammonium*. **A.-wat'er,** a watery solution of ammonia.
- Ammoniacum, am-o-ni'-ak-um.** Ammoniac, a gum-resin from *Dorema ammoniacum*; it is expectorant and laxative.
- Ammoniated, am-o'-ni-a-ted.** Impregnated with ammonia.
- Ammoniemia, am-o-ne-e'-me-ah.** The theoretic production of uremia by the absorption of ammonium carbonate.
- Ammonin, am'-o-nin.** A soda-deposit used in the making of soap.
- Ammo'nium.**  $\text{NH}_4$ . The hypothetical base of ammonia.
- Ammoniuria, am-o-ne-u'-re-ah.** Excess of ammonia in the urine.
- Am'monol.** The proprietary name for ammoniated phenylacetamid.
- Ammotherapy, am-o-ther'-ap-e.** Treatment by sand-baths.
- Amnesia, am-ne'-ze-ah.** A loss of memory for words. **A., Au'ditory,** word-deafness. **A., Vis'ual,** word blindness.
- Amnestia, am-nes'-te-ah.** The same as *Amnesia*, *q. v.*
- Amnial, am'-ne-al.** See *Amniotic*.
- Amniocho'ral.** Relating to the amnion and chorion.
- Amnion, am'-ne-on.** The inner embryonic membrane.
- Amniorrhea, am-ne-or-e'-ah.** A flow of liquor amnii.
- Amniota, am-ne-o'-tah.** Animals having an amnion.
- Amniotic, am-ne-ot'-ik.** Pertaining to the amnion. **A. Cav'ity,** the sac of the amnion. **A. Flu'id,** the liquor amnii.
- Amniotitis, am-ne-o-ti'-tis.** See *Amnitis*.



- amniotome.** An instrument for puncturing the fetal membranes.
- amniotitis, am-ni'-tis.** Inflammation of the amnion.
- ameba, am-e'-bah.** See *Ameba*. **A. co'li,** the ameba of dysentery.
- amorphism.** A shapeless state; absence of crystallization.
- amorphous, ah-mor'-fus.** Formless; noncrystallized.
- amorphus, ah-mor'-fus.** A cardiac monster without head or limbs.
- ampelopsin, am-pel-op'-sin.** A tonic extract from Virginia creeper.
- ampelotherapy.** The treatment by grapes and grape-juice.
- amperage, om'-pār-ahj.** The number of amperes used.
- ampere, om'-pār.** The unit of measurement of an electric current.
- amperemeter.** An instrument for determining amperage.
- amphiark'yochrome.** A nerve-cell staining peculiarly.
- amphiarthrosis, am-fe-ar-thro'-sis.** Articulation by fibrous tissue or strong ligaments, permitting slight motion.
- amphiaster, am-fe-as'-ter.** See *Dyaster*.
- amphiblas'tula.** The unequally divided human blastula.
- amphibolia.** The vacillating period of a disease.
- amphicelous, am-fe-se'-lus.** Excavated on both sides.
- amphicrania, am-fi-kra'-ne-ah.** Pain on both sides of the head.
- amphicre'atin.** One of the muscle-leukomains.
- amphicreat'inin.** A poisonous muscle-leukomain.
- amphicyt'ula.** The cytular stage of the human ovum.
- amphidiarthro'sis.** A mixed gliding and hinge articulation.
- amphigas'trula.** The gastrular stage of the human ovum.
- amphimicro'bian.** Both acrobian and anaerobian.
- amphimix'is.** The union of the germ-nuclei in fertilization.
- amphipyr'enin.** The substance of the nuclear membrane.
- amphodiplopia, am-fo-dip-lo'-pe-ah.** Double vision with both eyes.
- amphopep'tone.** A mixture of antipeptone and hemipeptone.
- amphophilous, am-fof'-il-us.** Staining with acid or basic dyes.
- amphoric, am-for'-ik.** Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle.
- amphorophony, am-for-off'-o-ne.** Amphoric resonance.
- amphoteric, am-fo-ter'-ik.** Having the power of altering both red and blue test-paper.
- amphoterodiplo'pia.** The same as *Amphodiplopia*.
- amplifica'tion.** In microscopy, an increase of the visual area.
- amplifier, am-pli-fi'-er.** A device for increasing magnification.
- amplitude, am'-ple-tūd.** The range or extent, as of the pulse.
- ampulla, am-pul'-ah.** Any flask-shaped dilatation.
- amputation, am-pu-ta'-shun.** The removal of a part of the body.
- A., Congen'ital,** that of fetal parts, due to constricting bands of lymph. **A. in Contigu'ity,** one at a joint. **A. in Continu'ity,** amputation elsewhere than at a joint. **A., Pri'mary,** that done after the period of shock and before inflammation occurs. **A., Rack'et,** one in which there is a single longitudinal incision continuous below with a spinal incision on each side of the limb. **A., Sec'ondary,** one done during the period of suppuration. **A.,**

**Sponta'neous.** Same as *A.*, *Congenital*. **A.**, *Subperios'teal*, one in the continuity in which the cut end of the bone is covered by periosteal flaps.

**Amusia**, *ah-mn'-ze-ah*. An inability to distinguish musical sounds.

**Amyelia**, *ah-mi-e'-le-ah*. Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

**Amyelin'ic**. 1. Lacking the spinal cord. 2. Without myelin.

**Amyelotrophy**, *ah-mi-el-ol'-ro-fe*. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

**Amyelus**, *ah-mi'-el-us*. A monster without a spinal cord.

**Amyenceph'alus**. A monster without cord or brain.

**Amygdala**, *ah-mig'-da-lah*. 1. A tonsil. 2. A lobe of the cerebellum.

**Amyg'dalin**.  $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$ . A glucosid of bitter almonds.

**Amygdaline**, *am-ig'-dal-ēn*. Pertaining to the tonsils.

**Amygdalitis**, *am-ig-dal-ī'-tis*. Tonsillitis.

**Amygdalolith**, *am-ig'-dal-o-lith*. A tonsillar calculus.

**Amygdalopathy**, *am-ig-dal-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the tonsils.

**Amyg'dalotome**. An instrument for excising a tonsil.

**Amygdalotomy**, *am-ig-dal-ol'-o-me*. Abscission of the tonsils.

**Amykos**, *am'-e-kos*. An antiseptic fluid containing thynol, glycerin, and borax.

**Amyl**, *am'-il*.  $C_5H_{11}$ . A hypothetic radicle. **A.** *Al'cohol*, isobutyl-carbinol,  $C_5H_{12}O$ ; b. p.  $131^\circ C$ . Chief constituent of fusel oil; poisonous, hypnotic. **A.** *Ni'trite*,  $C_5H_{11}NO_2$ , a volatile fluid that produces vascular dilatation.

**Amylaceous**, *am-il-a'-se-us*. Starch-like. **A.** *Cor'puscles*. See *Corpora amylacea*.

**Amylamin**, *am-il-am'-in*.  $C_5H_{13}N$ . A poisonous liquid obtained from cod-liver oil.

**Amylene**, *am'-il-ēn*.  $C_5H_{10}$ . A dangerous anesthetic hydrocarbon.

**A.** *Hy'drate*,  $C_5H_{12}O$ , a tertiary alcohol with hypnotic effects.

**Amyleniza'tion**. Anesthesia produced by amylenic.

**Amylin**, *am'-il-in*. The same as *Amidin*, *q. v.*

**Amyloform**, *am-il'-o-form*. An antiseptic compound of formaldehyd.

**Amyloid**, *am'-il-oid*. Starch-like. **A.** *Bod'ies*. See *Corpora amyloacea*. **A.** *Disease'*. See *Degeneration*, *Amyloid*. **A.** *Sub'stance*, lardacein, *q. v.*

**Amyloidosis**, *am-il-oid-o'-sis*. Amyloid degeneration.

**Amylolysis**, *am-il-ol'-is-is*. The conversion of starch into glucose.

**Amylolytic**, *am-il-o-lil'-ik*. Converting starch into sugar.

**Amyloplast**, *am-il'-o-plast*. See *Leukoplastid*.

**Amylopsin**, *am-il-op'-sin*. A ferment of pancreatic juice.

**Amylose**, *am'-il-ōs*. One of a starchy group of the carbohydrates.

**Amylum**, *am'-il-um*.  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . Starch. A valuable nutrient.

**Amyocardia**, *ah-mi-o-kar'-de-ah*. Cardiac muscular weakness.

**Amyon**, *ah'-mi-on*. An absence of muscular tissue.

**Amyostasea**, *ah-mi-o-sta'-se-ah*. Nervous muscular tremor.

**Amyosthenia**, *ah-mi-o-sthe'-ne-ah*. Deficient muscular power.

**Amyosthenic**, *ah-mi-o-sthen'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to amyosthenia.

2. An agent depressing muscular action.



- yo-tax'ia.** Motor disturbance of the muscles of spinal or cerebral origin.
- yo-trophia, ah-mi-o-tro'-fe-ah.** Muscular atrophy.
- yo-trophic, ah-mi-o-trof'-ik.** Pertaining to muscular atrophy.
- yo-us, am'-i-us.** Wanting in muscle.
- ya, an'-ah.** Of each. Usually abbreviated in prescriptions to *āā*.
- ya-basis, an-ab'-as-is.** The first period or ascent of a disease.
- ya-biosis, an-ab-i-o'-sis.** Resuscitation; reanimation.
- ya-bolic, an-ab-ol'-ik.** Relating to anabolism.
- ya-bolin, an-ab'-o-lin.** Any substance formed during anabolism.
- ya-bolism, an-ab'-o-lizm.** Constructive metabolism.
- ya-camptom'eter.** An instrument for measuring reflexes.
- ya-car'dium.** A genus of tropical trees yielding cashew-nut.
- ya-catharsis, an-ak-ath-ar'-sis.** Cough with expectoration.
- ya-cathart'ic.** Producing vomiting or expectoration.
- ya-cidity, an-as-id'-it-e.** A lack of acidity.
- ya-crotic, an-ak-rot'-ik.** Displaying anaerotism. **A.** Limb, the poststroke of the sphygmographic tracing.
- ya-crotism, an-ak'-ro-tizm.** An irregularity of the ascending curve of a sphygmographic tracing.
- ya-cusis, an-ak-u'-sis.** See *Anakusis*.
- ya-de'nia.** Deficiency of glandular action.
- ya-dicrotic, an-a-di-krot'-ik.** Marked by dicrotism of the upward stroke of venous pulse-wave.
- ya-dipsia, an-a-dip'-se-ah.** Intense thirst.
- ya-mia, an-e'-me-ah.** See *Anemia*. **A.** splen'ica, anemia with splenic enlargement.
- ya-erobe, ar-a'-er-ōb.** See *Anaerobion*.
- ya-aerobic, an-a-er-o'-bik.** Living without air.
- ya-aerobion, an-a-er-o'-be-on.** A microbe living without air.
- ya-e'roplasty.** The dressing of wounds with air exclusion.
- ya-esthesia, an-es-the'-ze-ah.** See *Anesthesia*. **A.** doloro'sa, painful anesthesia.
- ya-akusis, an-ak-u'-sis.** Nervous deafness.
- ya-al, a'-nal.** Pertaining to the anus.
- ya-alepsia, an-al-ep'-sis.** A restoration to health.
- ya-aleptic, an-al-ep'-tik.** An agent restoring strength and health.
- ya-algene, an-al'-jēn.**  $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$ . An antipyretic and analgesic.
- ya-algesia, an-al-je'-ze-ah.** Insensibility to pain.
- ya-algesic, an-al-jes'-ik.** A remedy that relieves pain.
- ya-algesin, an-al-je'-sin.** See *Antipyrin*.
- ya-algia, an-al'-je-ah.** Painlessness.
- ya-al'gic.** Same as *Analgesic*.
- ya-algin, an-al'-jin.** Same as *Creolin*.
- ya-alog, or Analogue, an'-al-og.** A part or organ similar in function to another but different in structure.
- ya-alogous, an-al'-o-gus.** Conforming or answering to.
- ya-alysis, an-al'-is-is.** The resolution of a body into its elements.
- A., Gasomet'ric; that of gaseous compounds. A., Gravimet'ric,**

the quantitative determination by weight of the elements of a body. **A., Organ'ic**, that of animal and vegetable tissues. **A., Prox'imate**, the determination of a simpler compound into which a substance may be resolved. **A., Qual'itative**, the determination of the nature of the elements of which a body is composed. **A., Quan'titative**, the determination of the proportionate parts of the elements of a compound. **A., Spec'tral**, the determination of the composition of a body by means of the spectroscope. **A., Ul'timate**, the resolution of a body into its ultimate elements. **A., Volumet'ric**, quantitative analysis by volume.

**Analyzer**, *an'-al-i-zer*. The Nicol prism of a polarimeter.

**A'nam Ulcer**. A form of phagadema common in the tropics.

**Anamnesis**, *an-am-ne'-sis*. The past history of a disease.

**Anamnestic**, *an-am-nes'-tik*. Recalling to mind ; remembering.

**Anamniot'ic**. Without an amnion.

**Anapeiratic**, *an-ap-i-rat'-ik*. Arising from prolonged muscular exercise, as writers' cramp and the other occupation-neuroses.

**Anaphalantiasis**, *an-a-fa-lan-ti'-a-sis*. Alopecia, especially of the eyebrows.

**Anaphases**, *an-a-fā'-zes*. The phenomena of karyokinesis just before the formation of the daughter-stars.

**Anaphia**, *an-a'-fe-ah*. A deficient sense of touch.

**Anaphoresis**, *an-af-or-e'-sis*. Insufficient perspiration.

**Anaphoretic**, *an-af-or-et'-ik*. An agent checking perspiration.

**Anaphrodisia**, *an-af-ro-diz'-e-ah*. A diminution of sexual power.

**Anaphrodisiac**, *an-af-ro-diz'-e-ak*. An agent allaying sexual passion.

**Anaplastic**, *an-ap-las'-tik*. Pertaining to anaplasty. **A. Sur'gery**, anaplasty.

**An'aplasty**. An operation for the restoration of lost parts ; grafting.

**Anaplerot'ic**. Flesh-renewing ; promoting granulation.

**Anapnograph**, *an-ap'-no-graf*. An instrument for measuring the speed and pressure of the respiratory current.

**Anapnoic**, *an-ap-no'-ik*. Favoring respiration.

**Anapnometer**, *an-ap-nom'-et-er*. A spirometer.

**Anapophysis**, *an-ap-off'-is-is*. An accessory vertebral process.

**Anarcotin**, *an-ar'-ko-tin*.  $C_{22}H_{23}N_7O$ . An alkaloid of opium ; it is sudorific and antipyretic.

**Anarithmia**, *an-ar'-ith'-me-ah*. An inability to count.

**Anarthria**, *an-ar'-thre-ah*. An inability to articulate distinctly.

**A. litera'lis**, stammering.

**Anasarca**, *an-as-ar'-kah*. General dropsy.

**Anaspa'dias**. A urethral opening on the dorsum of the penis.

**Anastaltic**, *an-as-tal'-tik*. Astringent ; styptic.

**Anastasis**, *an-as'-tas-is*. Convalescence.

**Anastate**, *an'-as-tāt*. A product of anabolism.

**Anastole**, *an-as'-to-le*. Retraction, as of the lips of a wound.

**Anastomo'sis**. The junction of vessels or hollow organs. **A.,**

**Cru'cial**, an arterial anastomosis in the upper part of the thigh.

- A., Intes'tinal**, the formation of a communication between two parts of an intestine.
- Anastomotic**, *an-as-to-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to anastomosis.
- Anastomot'ica mag'na**. A short branch of the femoral artery.
- Anatherapeu'sis**. Treatment by increasing doses.
- Anatomic**, *an-at-om'-ik*. Pertaining to anatomy. **A. Tu'bercle**. See *Verruca necrogenica*.
- Anatomist**, *an-at'-o-mist*. One versed in anatomy.
- Anatomy**, *an-at'-o-me*. The science of organic structure. **A., Applied'**, anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment. **A., Compar'ative**, a comparison of the anatomy of different animal orders. **A., Descrip'tive**, a study of the individual parts of the body. **A., Gross**, anatomy as studied by the naked eye. **A., Microscop'ic**, that studied under the microscope. **A., Mor'bid**, the study of diseased structures. **A., Re'gional**, the study of correlated regions of the body. **A., Topograph'ic**, anatomy of a part in its relation to other parts.
- Anatricrot'ic Pulse**. A pulse-wave with three breaks on the rise.
- Anatrip'tic**. A medicine to be applied by rubbing.
- Anazotic**, *an-az-o'-tik*. Without azote or nitrogen.
- Anazoturia**, *an-az-o-tu'-re-ah*. A deficiency of urea in the urine.
- Anazym**, *an'-az-īm*. Proprietary name for a mixture of boric and carbolic acids; a substitute for iodoform.
- Anchilops**, *ang'-kil-ops*. See *Anchylops*.
- Anchlorhy'dria**. Same as *Hypochlorhydria*.
- Anchorage**, *ang'-kor-āg*. The fixation of a movable viscus.
- Anchusin**, *ang-kū'-sin*. Same as *Alkannin*.
- Anchyloblepharon**, *ang-kil-o-blef'-ar-on*. See *Ankyloblepharon*.
- Anchyloglossia**, *ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah*. See *Ankyloglossia*.
- Anchylops**, *ang'-kil-ops*. An abscess at the inner angle of the eye.
- Anchylosis**, *ang-kil-o'-sis*. See *Ankylosis*.
- Anchylostomiasis**, *ang-ki-los-to-mī'-a-sis*. See *Dochmiasis*.
- Ancipital**, *an-sip'-it-al*. Two-edged.
- Ancon**, *ang'-kon*. 1. The olecranon. 2. The elbow.
- Anconad**, *ang'-ko-nad*. Toward the elbow.
- Anconagra**, *ang-ko-na'-grah*. Arthritic pain at the elbow.
- Anconal**, *ang'-ko-nal*. Pertaining to the elbow.
- Anconeus**, *ang-ko-ne'-us*. An extensor muscle of the forearm.
- Anconoid**, *ang'-ko-noid*. Resembling the elbow.
- Ancyloglossum**, *an-sil-o-glos'-um*. See *Ankyloglossia*.
- Andranatomy**, *an-dran-at'-o-me*. Human dissection.
- Androgallactoze'mia**. Presence of milk in the male mamma.
- Androgyna**, *an-droj'-in-ah*. A hermaphrodite—female type.
- Androgynous**, *an-droj'-in-us*. Hermaphroditic.
- Androgynus**, *an-droj'-in-us*. A hermaphrodite—male type.
- Andrology**, *an-drol'-o-je*. The science of man.
- Andromania**, *an-dro-ma'-ne-ah*. Nymphomania, *q. v.*
- Andromedotox'in**. A poisonous hypnotic drug from *Andromeda*.
- Androphobia**, *an-dro-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of men.



- Anectasin**, *an-ek'-tas-in*. A product of bacterial action, with an influence on the vasomotor nerves contrary to *Ectasin*, *q. v.*
- Anelectrode**, *an-el-ek'-trōd*. The positive pole of a battery.
- Anelectrotonus**, *an-el-ek'-trōt'-o-nus*. The decreased functional activity in a nerve in the neighborhood of the anode.
- Anemia**, **Anæmia**, *a-ne'-me-ah*. A deficiency of blood and red corpuscles. **A.**, **Essen'tial**, **A.**, **Idiopath'ic**, that caused by disease of the blood or the blood-making organs. **A. lymphat'ica**. See *Lymphadenoma*. **A.**, **Miners'**, dochmiasis, *q. v.* **A. Pri'mary**. Same as **A.**, **Idiopath'ic**. **A.**, **Sec'ondary** or **Symptomat'ic**, that due to a distinct cause, as cancer, etc. **A.**, **Splen'ic**, that attended by enlarged spleen. **A.**, **Tun'nel**. Same as *Dochmiasis*.
- Anemic**, *an-em'-ik*. Pertaining to anemia. **A. Mur'mur**, a soft blood-murmur.
- Anemometer**. An instrument to measure the force of the wind.
- Anemone**, *a-nem'-o-ne*. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs. **A. pulsatilla**, *pulsatilla*; it is an alterative and depressant.
- Anemonin**, *an-em'-o-nin*. A toxic principle,  $C_{10}H_8O_4$ , from *Anemone pulsatilla*.
- Anemopathy**, *an-em-op'-ath-e*. Treatment by inhalation.
- Anem'oscope**. An instrument showing the speed of the wind.
- Anemot'rophy**. A deficiency of blood-nourishment.
- Anencephalia**, *an-en-sef-a'-le-ah*. An absence of the brain.
- Anencephalohe'mia**. An insufficient blood-supply in the brain.
- Anencephalous**, *an-en-sef'-al-us*. Without a brain.
- Anenterous**, *an-en'-ter-us*. Having no intestinal canal.
- Anergic**, *an-er'-jik*. Inactive. **A. Stu'por**, acute dementia.
- Aneroid**, *an'-er-oid*. Dispensing with fluid. **A. Barom'eter**. See *Barometer*.
- Anerythroptia**, *an-er-ith-rop'-se-ah*. An inability to see red.
- Anesin**, *an'-es in*. Same as *Aneson*.
- Anesis**, *an'-es-is*. A remission or abatement of a disease.
- An'e'son**. A proprietary aqueous solution of acetone-chloroform; hypnotic and local anesthetic.
- Anesthesia**, *an-es-the'-ze-ah*. A state of insensibility. **A.**, **Bul'bar** or **Cent'ral**, that due to lesion of the nerve-centers. **A.**, **Cross'ed**, anesthesia on one side of the body, due to a central lesion of the other side. **A. dolorosa**, severe pain after complete paralysis has occurred. **A.**, **Infiltra'tion**, local anesthesia effected by subcutaneous injections. **A.**, **Lo'cal**, that limited to a part of the body. **A.**, **Mus'cular**, loss of muscular sense. **A.**, **Pri'mary**, temporary insensibility to slight pain in the beginning of anesthesia.
- Anesthesimeter**, *an-es-the's-im'-et-er*. An instrument to measure the amount of an anesthetic administered in a given time.
- Anesthetic**, *an-es-thet'-ik*. A substance producing anesthesia.
- Anesthetiza'tion**. The act of producing anesthesia.
- Anes'thetizer**. One who administers anesthetics.
- An'ethol**.  $C_{10}H_{12}O$ . The chief constituent of oils of anise and fennel.



- Anæsthetic**, *an-et'-ik*. Relieving or assuaging pain ; anodyne.
- Anæstetus**, *an'-et-us*. A generic name for intermittent fevers.
- Anæsthesia**, *ah-nu'-re-ah*. A lack of nervous power.
- Aneurysm**, *an'-u-rizm*. A dilatation of an artery. **A.**, Abdom'i-nal, aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. **A. by Anastomo'sis**, the dilatation of a number of vessels forming a pulsating tumor under the skin. **A.**, Arteriove'nous, the simultaneous rupture of an artery and a vein, the blood being held in the cellular tissue. **A.**, Cir'soid, a tortuous lengthening and dilatation of part of an artery. **A.**, Compound', that in which one or more of the coats of the artery are ruptured, the others dilated. **A.**, Dissect'ing, one in which the blood forces its way between the coats of an artery. **A.**, False, one due to the rupture of all the coats of an artery and the retention of the blood by the surr'ounding tissue. **A.**, Innom'inate, that of the innominate artery. **A.**, Rac'e-mose, same as *A. by Anastomosis*. **A.**, Sac'culated, a sac-like dilatation of an artery communicating with the main arterial trunk. **A.**, Var'icose. Same as *A.*, Arteriovenous. **A.**, Ver'min-ous, one containing hematozoa.
- Aneurysmal**, *an-u-riz'-mal*. Pertaining to an aneurysm. **A.**
- Diath'esis**, a body-condition favoring the development of aneurysms. **A.** Va'rix, swelling of a vein from the entrance of arterial blood.
- Anfractuosity**. Any sulcus between the cerebral convolutions.
- Anfractuous**, *an-frak'-tu-us*. Convolutèd, sulcate, sinuous.
- Angei-**, *an'-je-*. For words so beginning see *Angi-*.
- Angelica**, *an-jel'-ik-ah*. A genus of plants with tonic properties.
- Angel's Wing**. A scapular deformity with projection of the spine.
- Angiectasis**, *an-je-ek'-tas-is*. A dilatation of a vessel.
- Angiitis**, *an-je-i'-tis*. Vascular inflammation.
- Angileucitis**, *an-je-lu-si'-tis*. See *Angioleucitis*.
- Angina**, *an-ji'-nah* or *an'-jin-ah*. A sense of suffocation. **A.** acu'ta, simple sore-throat. **A.** laryn'gea, laryngitis, *q. v.* **A.** ludovi'ci, **A.** ludwig'ii, acute inflammation of the submaxillary glands. **A.** parotide'a, the mumps, *q. v.* **A.** pec'toris, pain and oppression about the heart. **A.** sim'plex. Same as *A. acuta*. **A.**, Strepto-coc'cous, that due to streptococci. **A.** ton'sillans, the quinsy. *q. v.* **A.** trachea'lis, the croup, *q. v.*
- Anginopho'bia**. A morbid fear of angina pectoris.
- Anginose**, *an'-jin-ōz*. Affected with angina.
- Angioatax'ia**. An irregularity in the blood-vessel tension.
- Angioblast**. An embryonic cell developing into vascular tissue.
- Angiocardiokinetic**, *an-je-o-kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*. A drug which stimulates the vessels of the heart.
- Angiocarditis**, *an-je-o-kar-di'-tis*. A combined inflammation of the heart and large blood-vessels.
- Angiocaver'nous**. Relating to angioma cavernosum.
- Angiocholitis**, *an-je-o-ko-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

**Angiodystrophia**, *an-je-o-dis-tro'-fe-ah*. Defective nutrition of the vessels.

**Angioelephanti'asis**. A large subcutaneous angioma.

**Angiogenesis**, *an-je-o-jen'-e-sis*. The development of the vessels.

**Angioglioma**, *an-je-o-gli-o'-mah*. Vascular tumor of the spinal cord.

**Angiograph**, *an'-je-o-graf*. A form of sphygmograph.

**Angiography**, *an-je-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the vessels.

**Angiokeratoma**, *an-je-o-ker-at-o'-mah*. A skin-disease with angioma and cutaneous induration.

**Angioleucitis**, *an-je-o-lu-si'-tis*. Inflammation of the lymphatics.

**An'giolith**. A venous calculus; phlebolith.

**Angiology**, *an-je-ol'-o-je*. The science of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

**Angiolymphi'tis**. Same as *Angioleucitis*.

**Angiolympho'ma**. A tumor of lymphatic vessels.

**Angioma**, *an-je-o'-mah*. A tumor formed of blood-vessels. **A. caverno'sum**, an angioma filled with blood-sinuses. **A., Telangiecta'tic**, one composed of dilated blood-vessels.

**Angiomalacia**, *an-je-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. A softening of vessel-walls.

**Angiometer**, *an-je-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the diameter and tension of vessels.

**Angiomyocar'diac**. Pertaining to the muscles of the vessels of the heart.

**Angiomyoma**, *an-je-o-mi-o'-mah*. A vascular and muscular tumor.

**Angioneurec'tomy**. Resection of all the cord-elements of the prostate except the vas, with its artery and vein.

**Angioneurosis**, *an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A neurosis of the blood-vessels.

**Angioneurotic**, *an-je-o-nu-rot'-ik*. Pertaining to angioneurosis. **A. Ede'ma**, a neurosis characterized by the presence of circumscribed noninflammatory swellings.

**Angionoma**, *an-je-o-no'-mah*. Ulceration of a vessel.

**Angiopancreati'tis**. Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.

**Angioparalysis**, *an-je-o-par-al'-is-is*. Vasomotor paralysis.

**Angiopathy**, *an-je-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the vessels.

**Angiorrhexis**, *an-je-o-rek'-sis*. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

**Angiosarco'ma**. A vascular sarcoma, as of the spinal cord.

**Angiosclero'sis**. A hardening of the vessel-walls.

**Angiosiali'tis**. Inflammation of a salivary duct.

**Angiosis**, *an-je-o'-sis*. Any disease of the blood-vessels.

**Angiospasm**, *an'-je-o-spazm*. A vasomotor spasm.

**Angiospastic**, *an-je-o-spas'-tik*. Pertaining to angiospasm.

**Angiosten'o'sis**. A constriction of the blood-vessels.

**Angiotelec'tasis**. Dilatation of the blood-vessels.

**Angioti'tis**. Inflammation of the blood-vessels of the ear.

**Angiotomy**, *an-je-ol'-o-me*. The dissection of blood-vessels.

**Angle**, *ang'-gl*. The degree of divergence of two lines. **A., Acro'mial**, that formed between the head of the humerus and the clavicle. **A. Al'pha**, that formed by the intersection of the visual

line and the optic axis. **A. of Ap'erture**, that included between two lines joining the opposite points of the periphery of a lens and the focus. **A., Bior'bital**, one formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **A., Cos'tal**, that formed by the meeting of ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **A. of Devia'tion**, that formed by a refracted ray and the prolongation of the incident ray. **A. of Eleva'tion**, that made by the visual plane with its primary position when moved upward or downward. **A. of In'cidence**, that at which a ray of light strikes a denser medium and undergoes refraction. **A. of Jaw**, the junction of the lower border of the ramus of the mandible with its posterior edge. **A., Op'tic**. Same as *A., Visual*. **A. of Pu'bes**, that formed by the junction of the pubic bones at the symphysis. **A. of Reflec'tion**, that which a reflected ray of light makes with a line perpendicular to the reflected surface. **A. of Refrac'tion**, that between a refracted ray of light and a line perpendicular to the refracting surface. **A. Sig'ma**, one between the radius fixus and a line from the hornion to the staphylion. **A., Vis'ual**, that formed at the eye by the rays of light from the extremities of the object.

**Ang'licus su'dor**. English sweating fever—contagious, malignant.

**Angophrasia**, *an-go-fra'-ze-ah*. A drawling speech.

**Angor**, *ang'-gor*. A term synonymous with *Angina*, *q. v.*

**Angular**, *ang'-gu-lar*. Pertaining to an angle. **A. Ar'tery**, the terminal branch of the facial artery. **A. Gy'rus**, a certain convolution of the brain.

**Angula'tion**. The formation of angular loops in the intestines.

**Angusta'tion**. A narrowing; constriction.

**Angustura**, *ang-gus-tu'-rah*. The dried bark of *Cusparia febrifuga*; it is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

**Angustu'rin**.  $C_{10}H_{40}NO_{14}$ . A tonic alkaloid from *Angustura*.

**Anhalo'nin**.  $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$ . A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalonium*.

**Anhaphia**, *an-ha'-fe-ah*. A loss of the sense of touch.

**Anhelation**, *an-hel-a'-shun*. Shortness of breath; dyspnea.

**Anhemato'sis**. Defective formation of the blood.

**Anhidrosis**, *an-hid-ro'-sis*. A deficiency of sweat.

**Anhidrotic**, *an-hid-rot'-ik*. An agent that checks sweating.

**Anhis'tic**, **Anhis'tous**. Structureless; not organized.

**Anhydremia**, *ah-hi-dre'-me-ah*. A condition of diminished serum in the blood.

**Anhydrid**, *an-hi'-drid*. A chemic compound formed from an acid by the withdrawal of a molecule of water.

**Anhydrous**, *an-hi'-drous*. Not containing water.

**Anianthinop'sy**. An inability to recognize violet rays.

**Anideus**, *an-id'-e-us*. A shapeless, parasitic fetus.

**Ani'dous**. Shapeless. A term applied to formless fetal monsters.

**Anidrosis**, *an-ul-ro'-sis*. See *Anhidrosis*.

**Anilid**, *an'-il-id*. An anilin-compound formed by substituting a radicle for the hydrogen of  $NH_2$ .

**Anilin**, *an'-il-in*. An amin,  $C_6H_7N$ , from nitro-benzin by reduc-



- tion ; a powerful antiseptic and hypnotic. **A. Rash**, inflammation of the skin from anilin poisoning.
- Anilinophile**, *an-il-in'-o-fil*. Readily staining with anilin-colors.
- Anilipy'rin**. An antipyretic combination of antipyrin and anti-febrin.
- Anilism**, *an'-il-izm*. A disease produced by the fumes of anilin.
- Animal**, *an'-im-al*. An organic being with life and power of motion.
- A. Gum**, the carbohydrate radicle of mucin. **A. Heat**, the natural heat of the body. **A. Mag'netism**, mesmerism, *q. v.* **A. Starch**, glycogen, *q. v.* **A. Tis'sue**, the textures of the body.
- Animalcule**, *an-im-al'-kūl*. A microscopic organism.
- Animalization**, *an-im-al-iz-a'-shun*. The process of assimilation.
- Anime**, *an'-im-e*. A yellow resin used in plasters.
- Animin**, *an'-im-in*. A substance distilled from bone-oil.
- Anion**, *an'-e-on*. An electronegative element.
- Aniridia**, *an-ir-id'-e-ah*. An absence of the iris.
- Anisated**, *an'-is-a-ted*. Containing anise.
- Anischuria**, *an-is-ku'-re-ah*. Enuresis, *q. v.*
- Anise**, *an'-is*. The herb *Pimpinella anisum* ; the fruit is expectorant and carminative.
- Anisin**, *an'-is-in*.  $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$ . An alkaloid derived from anise.
- Anisocoria**, *an-is-o-ko'-re-ah*. An inequality of the pupils.
- Anisol**, *an'-is-ol*.  $C_7H_9O$ . Phenyl-methyl ether.
- Anisome'lia**. An inequality between corresponding limbs.
- Anisometro'pia**. A difference in the refraction of the two eyes.
- Anisometropic**, *an-is-o-me-trop'-ik*. Affected with anisometropia.
- Anisopia**, *an-is-o'-pe-ah*. Inequality of visual power in the two eyes.
- Anisosthenic**, *an-i-sos-then'-ik*. Of unequal power ; said of pairs of muscles.
- Anisot'ropal**, **Anisotrop'ic**. Doubly refractive.
- An'isum**. Anise.
- Anitin**, *an'-it-in*. Abrownish, hygroscopic powder, ichthyosulphonic acid, obtained from ichthyol. Its 33 per cent. aqueous solution combines with phenols, etc., to form anitols.
- Anitol**, *an'-it-ol*. Any one of the soluble compounds formed by anitin with phenols, cresols, etc.; germicidal.
- Ankle**, *ang'-kl*. The joint between the foot and the leg. **A.-bone**, the uppermost bone of the tarsus. **A. Clo'nus**, **A. Jerk**, a succession of rhythmic muscular contractions in the calf of the leg when the foot is suddenly flexed by pressure upon the sole.
- Ankylobleph'aron**. Adhesion of the edges of the eyelids.
- Ankyloglossia**, *ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah*. See *Tongue-tie*.
- Ankyloproctia**, *ang-kil-o-prok'-te-ah*. Stricture of the rectum.
- Ankylosed**, *ang'-kil-ōzd*. Fixed by ankylosis.
- Ankylosis**, *ang-kil-o'-sis*. Union of the bones forming a joint, resulting in a stiff joint. **A., False or Spu'rious**, that due to rigidity of surrounding parts. **A., Ligament'ous**, when the medium is fibrous. **A., True or Bony**, when the connecting material is bone.



- Ankylostomiasis**, *ang-kil-o-sto-mi'-as-is*. See *Dochmiasis*.
- Ankylotia**, *ang-kil-o'-she-ah*. Union of the walls of auditory meatus.
- Ankylotome**, *ang'-kil-o-tōm*. A knife for cutting the frænum linguæ.
- Ankylourethria**, *ang-kil-o-u-re'-thre-ah*. Urethral stricture.
- An'kyrism**. Articulation by one bone hooking upon another.
- Ankyroid**, *ang-kir'-oid*. Hook-shaped. **A. Cav'ity**, the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.
- Anlage**, *an'-lag-e*. 1. A primary constituent of the germ or organism. 2. A constitutional predisposition.
- Annectant**, *an-ek'-tant*. Joining. **A. Gy'ri**, the gyri connecting the occipital and parietal lobes.
- Annidalin**, *an-id'-al-in*. Aristol.
- Annotto**, *an-ot'-o*. A red dye from *Bixa orellana*.
- An'nuens**. The rectus capitis anticus minor muscle.
- Annular**, *an'-u-lar*. Ring-like. **A. Lig'ament**, the ligament around the wrist and ankle.
- Annulus**, *an'-u-lus*. A circular opening or margin. **A. abdomi-na'lis**, one of the abdominal rings. **A. abdom'inis**, the inguinal ring. **A. cilia'ris**, the boundary between the iris and the choroid. **A. mi'grans**, a disease of the tongue marked by crescentic bands of rash spreading over it. **A. os'seus**, the tympanic plate. **A. ova'lis**, the oval margin of the foramen ovale. **A. tympan'icus**, the tympanic ring. **A. umbili'cus**, the umbilical ring.
- Anococcygeal**, *a-no-kok-sij'-e-ul*. Pertaining to anus and coccyx.
- Anodal**, *an-o'-dal*. Pertaining to the anode.
- Anode**, *an'-ōd*. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.
- Anodmia**, *an-od'-me-ah*. An absence of the sense of smell.
- Anodontia**, *an-o-don'-she-ah*. Absence of the teeth.
- Anodyne**, *an'-o-dīn*. A medicine relieving pain.
- Anodynia**, *an-o-din'-e-ah*. Freedom from pain.
- Anoia**, *a-noi'-ah*. Idiocy.
- Anomalous**, *an-om'-al-us*. Deviating from the ordinary.
- Anomaly**, *an-om'-a-le*. That which is anomalous.
- Anomia**, *an-o'-me-ah*. Nonrecognition of objects seen, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted.
- Anonychia**, *an-o-nik'-e-ah*. Congenital absence of the nails.
- Anonymous**, *an-on'-im-us*. Innominate.
- Anoopsia**, *an-o-op'-se-ah*. Upward strabismus.
- Anophthalmia**, *an-off-thal'-me-ah*. An absence of the eyes. **A. cyclo'pia**, rudimentary state of eye-socket and orbit.
- Anophthal'mos**. 1. Anophthalmia. 2. A person born without eyes.
- Anopsia**, *an-op'-se-ah*. Disuse of the eye from certain defects.
- Anorchism**, *an-or'-kizm*. An absence of the testicles.
- Anorchus**, *an-or'-kus*. A being devoid of the testicles.
- Anorectal**, *a-no-rek'-tal*. Relating to the anus and rectum.
- Anorexia**, *an-or-eks'-e-ah*. An absence or a loss of the appetite.
- Anorthopia**, *an-or-tho'-pe-ah*. Obliquity of vision; squinting.

- Anosmia**, *an-oz'-me-ah*. A loss of the sense of smell.
- Anosphrasia**, *an-os-fra'-ze-ah*. Same as *Anosmia*.
- Anospinal**, *a-no-spi'-nal*. Relating to the anus and spine. **A. Cen'-ter**, the defecation-center.
- Anostosis**, *an-os-to'-sis*. A defective development of bone.
- Anotus**, *an-o'-lus*. A monster destitute of ears.
- Anourous**, *an-oo'-rus*. Without a tail.
- Anovesical**, *a-no-ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to both anus and bladder.
- Anoxemia**, *an-oks-e'-me-ah*. Insufficient oxygen in the blood.
- Ansa**, *an'-sah*. A loop. **A. hypoglos'si**, a loop formed at the side of the neck by the descending ninth nerve and the second and third cervical nerves. **A. lenticula'ris**, the tract from the crista to the lenticular nucleus.
- Anserine**, *an'-ser-ēn*. Relating to a goose. **A. Skin**, goose-flesh.
- Antacid**, *ant-as'-id*. An alkali. Neutralizing acidity.
- Antacidin**, *ant-as'-id-in*. Saccharate of lime.
- Antacid**, *ant-ak'-rid*. Correcting acidity.
- Antagonism**, *an-lag'-o-nizm*. Opposition, as of muscles or drugs.
- Antag'onist**. A drug neutralizing the effects of another.
- Antalgic**, *ant-al'-jik*. A remedy relieving pain.
- Antalkaline**, *ant-al'-kal-in*. An agent neutralizing alkalies.
- Antaphrodis'iac**. Lessening venereal desire.
- Antapoplectic**, *ant-ap-o-plek'-tik*. See *Antiapoplectic*.
- Antarthritic**, *ant-ar-thrit'-ik*. See *Antiarthritic*.
- Antasthen'ic**. Tending to correct debility.
- Antasthmatic**. A remedy for the relief of asthma.
- Antatrophic**, *ant-at-ro'-fik*. Correcting atrophy.
- Antebrachial**, *an-te-bra'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the forearm.
- Antebrachium**, *an-te-bra'-ke-um*. The forearm.
- Antecurvature**, *an-te-kur'-vat-ūr*. A slight bending forward.
- Antedonin**, *an-te-do'-nin*. An animal pigment.
- Anteflexion**, *an-te-flek'-shun*. A bending forward.
- Anteloca'tion**. Anterior displacement of an organ.
- Antemetic**, *ant-em-el'-ik*. See *Antiemetic*.
- Antemortem**, *an-te-mor'-tem*. Before death.
- Antepartum**, *an-te-par'-tum*. Before childbirth.
- Antephialtic**, *ant-ef-e-al'-tik*. Preventing nightmare.
- Antepyre'tic**, *an-te-pi-rel'-ik*. Prior to the development of fever.
- Ante'rior**. Situated before or in front of.
- Anterograde**, *an'-ter-o-grād*. Extending backward.
- Anteroinfe'rior**. Situated in front and below.
- Anterointer'nal**. Situated in front, to the inner side.
- Anterolateral**, *an-ter-o-lat'-er-al*. In front and to the side.
- Anteromedian**, *an-ter-o-me'-de-an*. In front and to the middle.
- Anteropari'etal**. Anterior and also parietal.
- Anteroposterior**, *an-ter-o-pos-te'-re-or*. From before backward.
- Anterosupe'rior**. In front and above.
- Anteversion**, *an-te-ver'-zhun*. A turning or bending forward.
- Anthelix**, *an'-he-lik*. Same as *Antihelix*, *q. v.*

- anthelmintic**, *an-thel-min'-tik*. A remedy expelling worms.
- anthemis**, *an'-them-is*. A genus of herbs; also the flowers of *A. nobilis*, chamomile: a stomachic tonic.
- anthemorrhagic**, *ant-hem-or-aj'-ik*. Checking hemorrhage.
- anther**, *an'-ther*. The male sexual organ in plants.
- anthiarin**, *an-thi'-ar-in*. See *Antiarrin*.
- anthomania**, *an-tho-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for flowers.
- an'thony's Fire, St.** A popular name for erysipelas.
- anthorisma**, *an-thor-iz'-mah*. A diffuse swelling.
- anthracemia**, *an-thras-e'-me-ah*. 1. The presence of the *Bacillus anthracis* in the blood. 2. Asphyxia.
- anthracene**, *an'-thras-ēn*.  $C_{14}H_{10}$ . A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.
- anthracia**, *an-thra'-se-ah*. Diseases marked by formation of carbuncles.
- anthracin**, *an'-thras-in*. A poisonous ptomain obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus anthracis*.
- anthracnosis**, *an-thrak-no'-sis*. Black rot, a disease of vines.
- anthracoid**, *an'-thra-koid*. Resembling anthrax.
- anthracom'eter**. An instrument for determining the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.
- anthraconecrosis**, *an-thrak'-o-ne-kro-sis*. The necrotic conversion of tissues into a black mass.
- anthracosis**, *an-thrak-o'-sis*. 1. Carbuncular disease. 2. Lung-disease from coal deposit.
- anthragal'ol**.  $C_{14}H_8O_5$ . A reaction-product of benzoic, gallic, and sulphuric acids.
- Anthraqui'non**.  $C_{14}H_8O_2$ . Crystalline substance from anthracene.
- Anthraro'bin**.  $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$ . A derivative of alizarin; antiseptic.
- Anthrax**, *an'-thraks*. 1. A carbuncle. 2. The disease produced by the *Bacillus anthracis*.
- Anthropogeny**, *an-thro-poj'-en-e*. The science of the origin of man.
- Anthropography**, *an-thro-pog'-ra-fe*. A treatise on man.
- Anthropoid**, *an'-thro-poid*. Resembling man.
- Anthropolite**, *an-throp'-o-līt*. A petrified human body.
- Anthropology**, *an-thro-pol'-o-je*. The science of man.
- Anthropom'etry**. The measurement of the human body.
- Anthropomorphous**, *an-thro-po-mor'-fus*. Shaped like a man.
- Anthropoph'agy**. Cannibalism; the eating of human flesh.
- Anthropopho'bia**. Fear of society; a symptom of mental disease.
- Anthroposomatol'ogy**. The science of human structure.
- Anthropotomy**, *an-thro-pol'-o-me*. Human anatomy.
- Anthropotox'in**. Toxin excreted by human lungs.
- Anthydropic**, *ant-hi-drop'-ik*. Correcting dropsy.
- Anthypnotic**, *ant-hip-not'-ik*. Preventing sleep.
- Anthysteric**, *ant-his-ter'-ik*. Correcting hysteria.
- Antiades**, *an-ti'-ad-ēz*. The tonsils.
- Antiaditis**, *an-ti-ad-i'-tis*. Tonsillitis, *q. v.*
- Antial'bumate**. A product of imperfect digestion of albumin.
- Antial'bumid**. A product of the digestion of albumin.



- Antial'bumin.** A preformed substance of the proteid molecule.
- Antialbumose**, *an-te-al'-bu-mōs*. The form of albumose convertible into antipeptone.
- Antiapoplectic**, *an-te-ap-o-plek'-tik*. Correcting apoplexy.
- Antiarin**, *an'-te-ar-in*.  $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$ . A poisonous cardiac depressant from the Javanese poison-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.
- Antiarthritic**, *an-te-ar-thrit'-ik*. A remedy against gout.
- Antibacte'rial**. Arresting the development of bacteria.
- Antibecheic**, *an-te-bek'-ik*. Relieving cough.
- Antibilious**, *an-te-bil'-yus*. Opposing biliousness.
- Antibiotic**, *an-te-bi-ot'-ik*. Tending to destroy life.
- Antiblennorrhagic**, *an-te-blen-or-aj'-ik*. Preventing gonorrhea.
- Antibodies**, *an'-te-bod-ēz*. The characteristic constituents of the blood and fluids of immune animals.
- Antibrachium**, *an-te-bra'-ke-um*. The forearm.
- Antibromic**, *an-te-bro'-mik*. A deodorizer.
- Anticalculus**, *an-te-kal'-ku-lus*. Relieving calculus.
- Anticancrin**, *an-te-kang'-krin*. The same as *Cancroin*, *q. v.*
- Anticardium**, *an-te-kar'-de-um*. The epigastrium.
- Anticarious**, *an-te-ka'-re-us*. Preventing caries.
- Anticaus'ticon**. A preparation of soluble water-glass.
- Anticheirotonus**, *an-te-ki-rot'-o-nus*. See *Antichirotonus*.
- Antichiroto'onus**. A spasmodic inflexion of the thumb.
- Antichlorin**, *an-te-klor'-in*. A mixture of glucose, basic bismuth formate, and sodium bicarbonate, used in treatment of anemia.
- Anticholerin**, *an-te-kol'-er-in*. A substance obtained from cultures of cholera bacillus, and used in treatment of cholera.
- Anticipa'ting**. Occurring before the regular time.
- Anticlinal**, *an-te-klī'-nal*. Sloping in opposite directions. **A. Vertebra**, the tenth vertebra in man.
- Anticonvulsive**, *an-te-kon-vul'-siv*. Relieving convulsions.
- Anticus**, *an-ti'-kus*. Anterior; in front of.
- Antidiabe'ticum**. Glycosolvol; a substance used in diabetes.
- Antidiabetin**, *an-te-di-ab-e'-tin*. A mixture of saccharin and mannite, used in place of sugar by diabetics.
- Antidinic**, *an-te-din'-ik*. A remedy used in vertigo.
- Antidiphtherin**, *an-te-dif'-ther-in*. A substance derived from the diphtheria bacillus, and used in diphtheria.
- Antidotal**, *an-te-do'-tal*. Acting as an antidote.
- An'tidote**. An agent counteracting the action of a poison. **A., Chem'ic**, one that changes the chemie nature of the poison. **A., Mechan'ical**, one that prevents absorption of the poison. **A., Physiolo'gic**, one that counteracts the physiologic effects of a poison.
- Antidynous**, *an-tid'-in-us*. Resembling an anodyne.
- Antidyscratic**, *an-te-dis-krat'-ik*. Relieving dyscrasie.
- Antidysenteric**, *an-te-dis-en-ter'-ik*. A remedy against dysentery.
- Antiemetic**, *an-te-c-met'-ik*. A remedy against emesis.
- Antien'zyme**. A substance neutralizing the digestive enzymes.
- Antiephialtic**, *an-te-ef-e-al'-tik*. A remedy against nightmare.



- antifat, *an'-te-fat*. An agent lessening fat.
- antifebrile, *an-te-feb'-ril*. Antipyretic; reducing fever.
- antifeb'rin. Same as *Acetanilin*.
- antifermentative, *an-te-fer-men'-tat-iv*. Arresting fermentation.
- antigalac'tic. An agent lessening the secretion of milk.
- antihe'lix. Semicircular ridge of external ear, opposite the helix.
- antihemicranin, *an-te-hem-ik-ra'-nin*. A synonym of *Antimigraine*.
- antihidrotic, *an-te-hi-drot'-ik*. Lessening the secretion of sweat.
- antihypnotic, *an-te-hi-drop'-ik*. Relieving dropsy.
- antihy'dropin. A diuretic substance obtained from cockroaches.
- antiicteric, *an-te-ik-ter'-ik*. Relieving jaundice.
- antikam'nia. A secret antipyretic remedy, said to consist of acetanilid, caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid.
- n'tikol. Proprietary antipyretic resembling antikamnia.
- antile'mic. Efficient against the plague.
- antilepsis, *an-te-lep'-sis*. Revulsive treatment.
- antilethargic, *an-te-leth-ar'-jik*. Preventing sleep.
- antilithic, *an-te-lith'-ik*. Preventing the formation of calculi.
- antilo'bium. The part of the ear opposite the lobe; the tragus.
- antiluetic, *an-te-lu-et'-ik*. Relieving syphilis.
- antilysin, *an-te-li'-sin*. A substance opposed to the activity of a lysin.
- antilyssic, *an-te-lis'-ik*. Curative of hydrophobia.
- n'timere. Any segment of the body bounded by planes at right angles to the long axis of the body.
- ntimetropia, *an-te-me-tro'-pe-ah*. Hypermetropia in one eye and myopia in the other.
- ntimiasmatic, *an-te-mi-as-mat'-ik*. Curative of miasmata.
- ntimicrobic, *an-te-mi-kro'-bik*. See *Antibacterial*.
- ntimigraine, *an-te-mig'-rān*. The proprietary name for a mixture of caffeine, antipyrin, and sugar.
- ntimonial, *an-te-mo'-ne-al*. Pertaining to or containing antimony.
- ntimonium, Antimony, *an-te-mo'-ne-um*, *an'-te-mo-ne*. Sb. (Stibium.) A metallic element. At. wt., 120; sp. gr., 0.052; melting-point, 432° C.
- ntimycotic, *an-te-mi-kol'-ik*. Destructive to vegetable microbes.
- ntinarcotic, *an-te-nar-kot'-ik*. Relieving narcosis.
- ntinau'sea. A proprietary name for a remedy for sea-sickness.
- ntinephrit'ic. A remedy for renal inflammation.
- ntinervin, *an-te-ner'-vin*. An antineuralgic mixture of bromacetanilid and salicylanilid.
- ntineuralgic, *an-te-nu-ral'-jik*. Relieving neuralgia.
- ntinion, *an-tin'-e-on*. The frontal pole of the cranium.
- ntinonnin, *an-te-non'-in*. The proprietary name for sodium orthodinitro-cresylate; insecticide.
- ntinosin, *an-te-no'-sin*. The proprietary name for the soluble sodium salt of tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein.
- ntiparalytic, *an-te-par-al-it'-ik*. Relieving paralysis.

- Antiparasit'ic.** 1. Destroying parasites. 2. An insecticide, *q. v.*
- Antiparastati'tis.** Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- Antipathic,** *an-te-path'-ik.* Unlike; opposite; adverse.
- Antipathy,** *an-tip'-a-the.* Aversion, dislike.
- Antipeptone,** *an-te-pep'-tōn.* An ultimate variety of peptone.
- Antiperiodic,** *an-te-pe-re-od'-ik.* Opposed to malaria.
- Antiperistal'sis.** Abnormal movement of bowels toward stomach.
- Antiperistaltic,** *an-te-per-is-tal'-tik.* Exhibiting antiperistalsis.
- Antiphlogistic,** *an-te-flo-jist'-ik.* An agent reducing inflammation.
- Antiphthisic,** *an-te-tiz'-ik.* An agent checking phthisis.
- Antiphthisin,** *an-te-thi'-sin.* A modified tuberculin.
- Antipilus,** *an-te-pi'-lus.* The proprietary name for a preparation for removing hair.
- Antiplastic,** *an-te-plas'-tik.* 1. Preventing granulation. 2. An agent thinning blood.
- Antipneumotox'in.** An antitoxin opposing pneumotoxin.
- Antiprostata,** *an-te-pros'-tāt.* One of Cowper's glands, *q. v.*
- Antiprostati'tis.** Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- Antipruritic,** *an-te-pru-ri'-ik.* Relieving itching.
- Antipsoric,** *an-te-so'-rik.* Effective against itching.
- Antiputrefactive,** *an-te-pu-tre-fak'-tiv.* Preventing putrefaction.
- Antipyic,** *an-te-pi'-ik.* Unfavorable to suppuration.
- Antipyonin,** *an-te-pi'-o-nin.* The commercial name for sodium polyborate, used in eye-diseases.
- Antipyre'sis.** The employment of antipyretics in fever.
- Antipyret'ic.** 1. Reducing temperature. 2. A febrifuge.
- Antipy'rin.**  $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$ . A febrifuge derived from coal-tar.
- Antipyrotic,** *an-te-pi-rot'-ik.* An agent curative of burns.
- Antirabic,** *an-te-rab'-ik.* Curing hydrophobia.
- Antirheumatic,** *an-te-ru-mat'-ik.* Correcting rheumatism.
- Antirheumatin,** *an-te-ru'-mat-in.* A proprietary remedy for rheumatism, containing sodium salicylate and methylene-blue.
- Antiscab'in.** A proprietary remedy for scabies, containing balsam of Peru, boric acid, etc.
- Antiscorbutic,** *an-te-skor-bu'-tik.* A remedy for scurvy.
- Antisep'sin.**  $C_8H_8BrNO$ . An antiseptic, analgesic, and antipyretic.
- Antisepsis,** *an-te-sep'-sis.* The prevention of sepsis.
- Antiseptic,** *an-te-sep'-tik.* Preventing or destroying putrefaction.
- Antisep'ticism.** Systematic employment of antiseptic measures.
- Antisep'tin.** A mixture of thymol, boric acid, iodid, and sulphate of zinc.
- Antisep'tol.** Cinchonin iodosulphate, a substitute for iodoform.
- Antisialagogue,** *an-te-si-al'-a-gog.* See *Antisialic.*
- Antisial'ic.** A substance lessening the secretion of saliva.
- Antispasmin,** *an-te-spaz'-min.* A proprietary name for narcein-sodium and sodium salicylate; a sedative and hypnotic.
- Antispasmod'ic.** Counteracting or curing spasm.
- Antispastic,** *an-te-spas'-tik.* An antispasmodic.
- Antistreptococ'cin.** The streptococcus-antitoxin.

- antisudoral**, *an-te-su'-dor-al*. Diminishing perspiration.
- antisudorin**, *an-te-su'-dor-in*. The commercial name for a remedy to correct sweating.
- antisyphilitic**. A remedy for the relief of syphilis.
- antithenar**, *an-tith'-en-ar*. 1. Opposite to the thenar. 2. A muscle.
- antithermic**, *an-te-ther'-mik*. Opposed to high temperature.
- antithermin**, *an-te-ther'-min*.  $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$ . An antipyretic.
- antitoxic**, *an-te-toks'-ik*. Opposed to poisoning.
- antitoxin**, *an-te-toks'-in*. A substance developed in the body, and counteracting a toxin. **A.**, **Artifici'al**, an antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon.
- antitragicus**, *an-te-traj'-ik-us*. A muscle of the ear.
- antitragus**. The process of the external ear opposite the tragus.
- antitris'mus**. Trismus occurring when the mouth is open.
- antitrope**, *an'-te-trōp*. An organ forming a symmetric pair with another.
- antituberculotic**, *an-te-tu-ber-ku-lol'-ik*. Correcting tuberculosis.
- antiuratic**. Preventing the deposit of urates.
- antivenene**, *an-te-ven'-ēn*. The blood-serum of animals rendered immune to snake-poison.
- antivenereal**, *an-ti-ven-e'-re-al*. Antisyphilitic.
- antizymotic**, *an-te-zi-mol'-ik*. Preventing fermentation.
- antlia**, *an'-le-ah*. A syringe or pump.
- antodontalgic**, *an-to-don-tal'-jik*. Relieving toothache.
- antozone**, *an'-o-zōn*. Hydrogen peroxid; a disinfectant.
- antracele**, *an'-tras-ēl*. Hydrocele of the maxillary sinus.
- antral**, *an'-tral*. Pertaining to an antrum.
- antrectomy**. Excision of the walls of the mastoid antrum.
- antritis**, *an-tril'-tis*. Inflammation of a cavity, as the antrum.
- antrophore**, *an'-tro-for*. A soluble, medicated bougie.
- antroscope**. An instrument for examining the maxillary sinus.
- antros'copy**. Endoscopic examination of the maxillary sinus.
- antrotome**. Instrument for cutting open an antrum.
- antrotomy**. Incising an antrum.
- antrotympanitis**. Chronic purulent otitis media.
- antrum**, *an'-trum*. A cavity, especially in bone. **A.** **mastoi'deum**, the cavity of the mastoid bone. **A.** **maxilla're**, a cavity in the body of the superior maxilla.
- anuretic**, *an-u-rel'-ik*. Affected with anuria.
- anuria**, *an-u'-re-ah*. An absence or deficiency of urine.
- anus**, *a'-nus*. The extremity of the rectum. **A.**, **Artifici'al**, an artificial opening, the natural one being closed. **A.**, **Imper'forate**, one with the natural opening closed. **A.** **vulvovagina'lis**, an anal opening communicating with the vulva.
- anisol**, *a'-nus-ol*. The iodoresorcin sulphonate of bismuth.
- anvil**, *an'-vil*. The incus.
- anhydremia**, *an-id-re'-me-ah*. See *Anhydremia*.
- anypnia**, *an-ip'-ne-ah*. See *Anhypnia*.
- an'ytin**. See *Anitin*.



**An'ytol.** See *Anitol*.

**Aorta, a-or'-tah.** The main arterial trunk. **A., Abdom'inal,** the portion below the diaphragm. **A., Arch of,** the curved part extending from the heart to the third dorsal vertebra. **A., Descend'-ing,** the aorta below the arch. **A., Thora'cic,** the part included in the thoracic cavity.

**Aortic, a-or'-ik.** Pertaining to the aorta. **A. Arches.** See *Arch*. **A. Mur'mur,** a murmur due to disease of the aortic valves. **A. O'pening,** the posterior perforation of the diaphragm. **A. Plex'us,** a nerve plexus lying in front and on the sides of the aorta. **A. Valves,** the valves guarding the opening into the aorta.

**Aortitis, a-or-ti'-lis.** Inflammation of the aorta.

**Aortomala'cia.** Softening of the aorta.

**Aortostenosis, a-or-to-sten-o'-sis.** Narrowing of the aorta.

**Apacon'itin.** See *Apoaconitin*.

**Apanthro'pia.** A morbid love of solitude; melancholy.

**Apathy, ap'-ath-e.** A want of passion or feeling; indifference.

**Apat'ropin.**  $C_{12}H_{21}NO_2$ . A derivative of atropin.

**Ape'-fissures.** The fissures in the human brain that are also found in apes. **A.-hand,** a hand having the thumb and digits at right angles.

**Apellous, ah-pel'-us.** Without a skin.

**Apepsia, ah-pep'-se-ah.** Imperfect digestion; dyspepsia.

**Aperient, ah-pe'-re-ent.** Laxative, opening.

**Aperistalsis, ah-per-is-tal'-sis.** Cessation or lack of peristalsis.

**Aperture, ap'-er-tūr.** An opening or orifice.

**Apex, a'-peks (pl., ap'-ices).** The summit or extremity of anything.

**A.-beat,** the impulse of the heart against the chest-wall. **A.**

**Murmur,** a murmur heard over the apex of the heart.

**Aphacia, ah-fa'-se-ah.** See *Aphakia*.

**Aphacic, ah-fa'-sik.** See *Aphakic*.

**Aphagia, ah-fa'-je-ah.** An inability to swallow.

**Aphakia, ah-fa'-ke-ah.** Absence of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**Aphakic, ah-fa'-kik.** Without a crystalline lens.

**Aphasia, ah-fa'-ze-ah.** A loss of power of speech from cortical lesion.

**A., Amne'sic,** a want of memory for words. **A., Atax'ic,** an inability to articulate words. **A., Conduc'tion,** that due to a lesion

of the conducting path. **A., Mo'tor.** See *A., Ataxic*. **A., Sen'-**

**sory,** an inability to remember or understand words.

**Aphasic, ah-fa'-zik.** Resembling or affected with aphasia.

**Aphemia, ah-fe'-me-ah.** Motor aphasia; anarthria.

**Aphephobia, af-e-fo'-be-ah.** A morbid dread of being touched.

**Aph'etér.** The supposed substance causing muscular contraction.

**Aphid'ein.** A pigment from aphides.

**Aphonia, ah-fo'-ne-ah.** A loss of voice, due to peripheral lesion. **A. clerico'rum,** elergymen's sore-throat. **A. parano'ica,** stubborn silence in the insane.

**Aphonic, ah-fo'-nik.** Characterized by aphonia.

**Aphoria, ah-fo'-re-ah.** Sterility of the female.



- phose, *ah'-fōz*. A subjective sensation of shadow.
- phrasia, *ah-fra'-ze-ah*. A synonym for *Aphasia*, *q. v.*
- phrodisiac, *af-ro-diz'-e-ak*. Stimulating the sexual passion.
- phthæ, *af'-the*. Small white ulcers of the mouth. **A.**, Cachectic, aphthæ beneath the tongue, with grave constitutional symptoms.
- phthenx'ia. Impaired ability to articulate sounds.
- phthongia, *af-thong'-e-ah*. A peculiar form of aphasia due to muscular spasm.
- phthous, *af'-thus*. Marked by aphthæ.
- physiopur'purin. An animal pigment.
- pical, *a'-pik-al*. Pertaining to the apex.
- p'iin.  $C_{27}H_{32}O_{16}$ . A glucosid from parsley.
- piol, *ap'-e-ol*. A stearoptene,  $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$ , from oil of parsley; anti-periodic.
- piolin, *ap'-e-o-lin*. A proprietary emmenagogue from parsley.
- p'ion. A decomposition product of apiol.
- placental, *ah-pla-sen'-tal*. Without a placenta.
- planatic, *ah-plan-at'-ik*. Without spheric aberration; rectilinear. **A. Lens**, a lens correcting aberration.
- plasia, *ah-pla'-ze-ah*. Defective development in a tissue.
- plastic, *ah-plas'-tik*. Structureless, formless, not plastic. **A. Lymph**, nonfibrinous lymph incapable of organization.
- pnea, *Apnœa*, *ap-ne'-ah*. Breathlessness; difficult respiration.
- pneumatosis, *ap-nu-mat-o'-sis*. Noninflation of the air-vesicles.
- pneumia, *ap-nu'-me-ah*. Congenital absence of the lungs.
- poaconitin, *ap-o-ak-on'-it-in*.  $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11}$ . A poisonous alkaloid from aconitin.
- pocenosis, *ap-o-sen'-o-sis*. A discharge, flux, evacuation.
- pochromatic, *ap-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Without color. **A. Lens**, a lens with a high correction of spheric and chromatic aberration.
- pocodein, *ap-o-ko'-de-in*.  $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from codein.
- pocynein, *ap-os-in'-e-in*. A glucosid from *Apocynum*.
- pocynin, *ap-os'-in-in*. An extract from *Apocynum*.
- pocynum, *ap-os'-in-un*. A genus of plants, dog's-bane. **A. cannabinum**, Canadian hemp; it is an anthydropic tonic.
- po'dia. A monster without feet.
- polar, *ah-po'-lar*. Having no pole. **A. Cells**, nerve-cells without processes.
- pollinaris Wa'ter, *ap-ol-in-a'-ris*. A German alkaline mineral water highly charged with carbonic acid.
- pol'ysin. A phenatidin citrate used in neuralgia.
- pomorphin, *ap-o-mor'-fin*.  $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$ . An artificial alkaloid derived from morphin; it is a powerful emetic.
- pomyelin, *ap-o-mi'-el-in*. A principle from brain-substance.
- pone, *ap-ōn'*. An anodyne containing chloral.
- poneurography, *ap-on-u-rog'-ra-fe*. A description of aponeuroses.
- poneurology, *ap-on-u-rol'-o-je*. The science of aponeuroses.
- poneurosis, *ap-on-u-ro'-sis*. A fibrinous expansion of a tendon.
- poneurosititis, *ap-on-u-ro-si'-tis*. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

**Aponeurotic**, *ap-on-u-rot'-ik*. Pertaining to an aponeurosis. **A.** Fas'cia, a deep fascia.

**Aponeu'rotome**. A knife for dividing aponeuroses.

**Aponeurotomy**, *ap-on-u-rot'-o-me*. The division of an aponeurosis.

**Apophraxis**, *ap-o-fraks'-is*. Amenorrhea, *q. v.*

**Apophyseal**, *ap-o-fiz'-e-al*. Pertaining to an apophysis.

**Apophysis**, *ap-off'-is-is*. A bony protuberance or outgrowth. **A.** lenticula'ris, the orbicular process of the temporal bone. **A.** ravia'na, the processus gracilis of the maleus.

**Apoplec'tic**. Pertaining to, like, or affected with, apoplexy.

**Apoplectiform**, **Apoplectoid**, *ap-o-plek'-tif-orm*, *ap-o-plek'-toid*. Resembling apoplexy.

**Apoplectig'enous**. Producing apoplexy.

**Apoplexy**, *ap'-o-pleks-e*. Paralysis from rupture of a cerebral vessel.

**A.**, Cap'illary, a form due to rupture of capillaries. **A.**, Ingravesc'cent, that marked by progressive loss of consciousness from leakage of blood from a ruptured vessel. **A.**, Pul'monary, escape of blood into pulmonary parenchyma. **A.**, Sim'ple, a name for those cases of death from coma in which no cerebral lesion is found. **A.**, Spi'nal, rupture of a blood-vessel of the spinal cord. **A.**, Splen'ic, (1) flow of blood into the splenic substance; (2) contagious anthrax.

**Aporetin**, *ap-o-re'-tin*. A cathartic resin derived from rhubarb.

**Aposia**, *ah-po'-ze-ah*. An absence of thirst.

**Apositia**, *ap-o-sit'-e-ah*. A loathing for food.

**Apostasis**, *ap-os'-las-is*. 1. An abscess. 2. A bony exfoliation.

**Apostema**, *ap-o-ste'-mah*. An abscess.

**Apotheca**, *ap-o-the'-kah*. An apothecary shop.

**Apothecary**, *ap-oth'-e-ka-re*. A druggist; a seller of drugs.

**Apothema**, **Apothema**, *ap-oth'-em-ah*, *ap'-o-thēm*. A brown powder formed by the evaporation of a vegetable infusion.

**Apotheter**, *ap-oth'-et-er*. A navel-string reposer.

**Apozema**, **Apozeme**, *ap-oz'-em-ah*, *ap'-o-zēm*. A decoction.

**Apparatus**, *ap-ar-a'-tus*. Instruments; organs effecting work.

**Appen'dage**. That which is attached to an organ as a part of it.

**Appendectomy**, **Appendicectomy**, *ap-en-dek'-to-me*, *ap-en-dis-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the vermiform appendix.

**Appendicial**, **Appendicular**, *ap-en-dish'-e-al*, *ap-en-dik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the vermiform appendix. **A.** Col'ic, the pain of appendicitis.

**Appendicitis**, *ap-en-dis-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis. **A.** oblit'erans, that resulting in the obliteration of the lumen of the appendix.

**Appendix**, *ap-en'-diks* (pl., *appen'-dices*). An appendage, an adjunct. **A.**, Auric'ular, a process of the auricles of the heart. **A.**, En'siform, the third process of the sternum. **A.**, Epiplo'ic, one of the fatty appendages of the peritoneum of the large intestine. **A.** vermiform'is, the worm-shaped process of the cecum. **A.**, Xi phoid. Same as **A.**, *Ensiform*.

- Appercep'tion.** The conscious reception of a sensory impression.
- Appetite, ap'-e-tīt.** 1. A desire for food. 2. Lust.
- Applanate, ap'-la-nāt.** Horizontally flattened.
- Applana'tio, Applana'tion.** A flattening.
- Ap'ple Head.** A term for the broad, thick skull of dwarfs.
- Ap'plicator.** An instrument for applying medicines to a part.
- Apposition, ap-o-zish'-un.** The act of fitting together; the state of being fitted together.
- Apraxia, ah-prak'-se-ah.** Loss of understanding for the uses of things.
- Aproctia, ah-prok'-te-ah.** Absence of the anus.
- A'pron, Hot'tentot.** Artificially elongated labia minora.
- Aprosexia, ap-ro-seks'-e-ah.** An inability to fix the attention.
- Aprosopia, ap-ro-so'-pe-ah.** Partial or complete absence of the face.
- Apselaphesia, ap-sel-af-e'-ze-ah.** Paralysis of the tactile sense.
- Apsithyria, ap-sith-i'-re-ah.** An inability to whisper.
- Apsychia, ap-sik'-e-ah.** A loss of consciousness.
- Aptyalia, Aptyalism, ap-ti-a'-le-ah, ap-ti'-al-izm.** Lack of saliva.
- Apus, a'-pus.** A monster without limbs or feet.
- Apyknomorphous, ah-pik-no-morf'-us.** A term applied to a nerve-cell not staining systematically.
- Apyonin, ap-i'-o-nin.** Yellow pyoktanin; an antiseptic.
- Pyretic, ah-pi-ret'-ik.** Without fever.
- Pyrexia, ah-pi-reks'-e-ah.** The afebrile condition.
- Aqua, a'-kwah.** Water. **A. destilla'ta,** distilled water. **A. for'-tis,** the nitric acid of commerce. **A. labyrin'thi,** fluid filling the labyrinth of the ear. **A. oc'uli,** the aqueous humor. **A. re'gia,** a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.
- Aquacapsulitis, ak-wa-kap-su-li'-tis.** See *Aquocapsulitis*.
- Aquæduc'tus.** See *Aqueduct*. **A. cer'ebri,** the infundibulum.
- Aquapunc'ture.** Perforation of the skin by water-jets.
- Aqueduct, ak'-we-dukt.** A canal.
- Aqueous, a'-kwe-us.** Watery; pertaining to water. **A. Cham'ber,** the cavity between the cornea and lens. **A. Ex'tract,** a solid preparation of a drug made from the aqueous solution. **A. Hu'mor,** the fluid in the anterior chamber of the eye.
- Aquocapsulitis, ak-wo-kap-su-li'-tis.** Serous iritis.
- Arabinose, ar'-ab-in-ōs.**  $C_5H_{10}O_5$ . Gum-sugar from arabic acid.
- Arachnitis, ar-ak-ni'-tis.** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.
- Arachnoid, ar-ak'-noid.** Resembling a web. **A. Cav'ity,** the space between the arachnoid and dura mater. **A. Mem'brane,** the serous membrane of the brain and cord.
- Arachnoiditis, ar-ak-noid-i'-tis.** See *Arachnitis*.
- Arachnopia, ar-ak-no-pi'-ah.** The arachnoid and pia together.
- Araroba, ar-ar-o'-ba.** Chrysarobin, *q. v.*
- Ar'bor vi'tæ.** 1. The tree-like figure in a section of the cerebellum; also applied to a similar appearance of the interior folds of the cervix uteri. 2. The tree *Thuja occidentalis*.
- Arboriza'tion.** The branching of the nerve-cell processes.



**Ar'butin.**  $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14} + H_2O$ . A glucosid found in *Uva ursi*.

**Arc, ark'.** Part of a circle. **A., Binaur'al,** a measurement across the top of the head from the center of one auditory meatus to another.

**Arcade, ar'-kād.** Arch.

**Arcanum, ar-ka'-num.** A secret medicine or nostrum.

**Arcein, ar'-se-in.** Areeolin hydrobromate; an active myotie.

**Arch, arch.** A term applied to various curved portions of the body.

**A., Abdominothora'cic,** the lower boundary of the front of the thorax. **A., Alve'olar,** that marking the outlines of the alveolar processes of the jaw. **A. of Aor'ta.** See *Aorta*. **A.s, Aor'tic,**

vascular arches accompanying the branchial arches. **A., Bran'-**

**chial,** five columns of tissue bordering the gill-cleft. **A., Cos'tal,**

the arch of the ribs. **A., Cru'ral,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Den'tal,**

the curve formed by the cutting-edges of the teeth. **A., Fem'oral,**

Poupart's ligament. **A., He'mal,** the inferior loop of the typical

vertebra. **A., Hy'oid,** the second branchial arch of vertebrates.

**A., Mandib'ular,** the first branchial arch, developing into the lower

jaw. **A., Neu'ral,** the superior loop of the typical vertebra. **A.,**

**Pal'mar,** the arch formed by the radial and ulnar arteries in the

palm of the hand. **A., Pharyn'geal,** the fifth pair of branchial

arches. **A., Plan'tar,** that made by the external plantar and a

branch of the dorsal artery of the foot. **A., Supraor'bital,** the

curved margin of the frontal bone that forms the upper boundary

of the orbit. **A. of Ver'tebra,** either the inferior or superior arch

of a typical vertebra. **A., Vis'ceral,** same as *A., Branchial*. **A.,**

**Zygomat'ic,** that formed by the malar and temporal bones.

**Archebiosis, ar-ke-bi-o'-sis.** Spontaneous generation.

**Archegenesis, ar-ke-jen'-es-is.** See *Archebiosis*.

**Archenteron, ark-en'-ter-on.** The cavity formed by the invagina-

tion of the blastodermic vesicle.

**Archeocyte, ar'-ke-o-sīt.** A wandering cell.

**Archepyon, ar-ke-pī'-on.** Pus too thick to flow.

**Archesporium, ar-ke-spo'-re-um.** The cells from which spore

mother-cells are immediately derived.

**Archetype, ar'-ke-tīp.** A standard type.

**Archiamphias'ter.** A dyaster forming polar bodies.

**Ar'chiblast.** The granular areola surrounding the germinal vesicle.

**Archiblastic, ar-ke-blas'-tik.** Pertaining to the archiblast.

**Archiblast'oma.** A tumor composed of archiblastic tissue.

**Archigaster, ar'-ke-gas-ter.** The embryonic alimentary canal.

**Archil, ar'-kil.** A violet coloring-matter from the lichen *Roccella tinctoria*.

**Archinephron, ar-ke-nef'-ron.** The Wolffian body.

**Archineuron, ar-ke-nū'-ron.** A primitive neuron.

**Archistome, ar'-kis-tōm.** The blastopore.

**Architis, ar-ki'-tis.** Inflammation of the rectum.

**Archocele, ar'-ko-sēl.** Hernia of the rectum.

**Archo'plasm, Archoplas'ma.** The substance composing the



- attraction-sphere, the astral-rays, and the spindle-fibers in karyokinesis.
- Archoptosis, *ark-op-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the rectum.
- Archorrhagia, *ark-or-āj'-e-ah*. Rectal hemorrhage.
- Archorrhœ'a. Rectal discharge of blood.
- Archostegnosis, *ar-ko-steg-no'-sis*. See *Archostenosis*.
- Archostenosis, *ar-ko-sten-o'-sis*. Rectal constriction.
- Arciform, *ar'-sif-orm*. Bow-shaped.
- Arctation, *ark-ta'-shun*. A constriction of the lumen of a canal.
- Arctium, *ark'-te-um*. A genus of plants. **A. lappa**, burdock; the root is diuretic and tonic.
- Arcuate, *ar'-ku-āt*. Bent like an arch.
- Arcuation, *ar-ku-a'-shun*. Curvature.
- Arculus, *ar'-ku-lus*. A cradle to protect diseased parts.
- Arcus, *ar'-kus*. A bow, arch, or ring. **A. denta'lis**, the dental arch. **A. seni'lis**, the ring of corneal opacity in the aged.
- Ardent, *ar'-dent*. Burning; feverish. **A. Spir'its**, alcoholic liquors.
- Ardor, *ar'-dor*. Violent heat; burning. **A. uri'næ**, burning pain during micturition.
- Area, *a'-re-ah*. Any space with boundaries. **A., Aud'itory**, the cerebral center for hearing. **A. cel'si**, alopecia areata. **A. germinati'va**, the germinating spot of the embryo. **A., Mo'tor**, the gyri on each side of the Rolandic fissure containing the centers for voluntary motion. **A., Occip'ital**, the portion of the brain below the occiput. **A. opa'ca**, the opaque circle about the *A. pellucida*. **A. pelli'cida**, the light central portion of the *A. germinativa*. **A., Rolan'dic**. See *Rolando*. **A. vasculo'sa**, the vascular area of the *A. opaca*. **A. vitelli'na**, yolk-area outside the *A. vasculosa* in mesoblastic eggs.
- Areca, *ar-e'-kah*. A genus of East Indian palms. **A. cat'echu**, furnishes the areca or betel nut.
- Are'cain. A poisonous teneicidal alkaloid,  $C_7H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$ , obtained from areca.
- Are'cin. A brown-red coloring-matter from areca-nut.
- Arecolin, *ar-e'-ko-lin*. A vermifugal alkaloid,  $C_8H_{13}NO_2$ , from areca-nut.
- Arefaction, *ar-e-fak'-shun*. Desiccation; the act of drying.
- Arena'tion. A sand-bath; an application of hot sand to the body.
- Are'ola. A ring-like discoloration; colored ring around the nipple.
- Areolæ, *ar-e'-o-le*. The interstices in connective tissue.
- Areolar, *ar-e'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the areola; full of interstices.
- A. Tis'sue**, connective or cellular tissue.
- Areom'eter. An instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids.
- Argamblyopia, *ar-gam-ble-o'-pe-ah*. Disuse-amblyopia.
- Argentam'id. An antiseptic preparation of silver.
- Argentam'in. A proprietary antiseptic silver solution.
- Argenta'tion. A staining with silver.
- Argen'ti ni'tras. Lunar caustic, a valuable escharotic.
- Argent'ic, *ar-jen'-tik*. Containing silver.

**Argentine**, *ar'-jen-tin*. Like silver.

**Ar'gentol**.  $C_9H_5N.OHSO_3$ . Quinaseptol silver; a surgical antiseptic and astringent.

**Argent'onin**. A silver compound used in eye-diseases.

**Argen'tum**, gen., *argenti*. Silver, a metal used in medicine.

**Argilla**, *ar-jil'-ah*. White or potter's clay.

**Arginin**, *ar'-jin-in*.  $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$ . An alkaloid from lupine seed.

**Argol**, *ar'-gol*. Impure tartar of wine.

**Argon**, *ar'-gon*. An inert gaseous element. At. wt., 19.7.

**Argonin**, *ar'-go-nin*. A soluble, antiseptic silver salt.

**Argyria**, **Argyrosis**, *ar-ji'-re-ah*, *ar-ji-ro'-sis*. Cutaneous staining from the continued use of silver salts.

**Arhinencephalia**, *ah-rin-en-sef-a'-le-ah*. See *Cyclopia*.

**Arhinia**, *ah-ril'-ne-ah*. Congenital absence of the nose.

**Arhythmia**, *ah-rith'-me-ah*. An irregularity of the heart's action.

**Arhythmic**, *ah-rith'-mik*. Without rhythm; irregular.

**Arica Bark**, *ar-e'-kah*. A variety of Peruvian bark.

**Aricin**, *ar'-is-in*.  $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$ . An alkaloid from arica bark.

**Ar'istol**. An odorless antiseptic powder,  $C_{20}H_{24}I_2O_2$ , from thymol.

**Aristolochia**, *ar-is-to-lo'-ke-ah*. A genus of dicotyledonous herbs.

The dried rhizome of *A. serpentaria* is the serpentaria, or Virginia snake-root, of pharmacy.

**Aristolochin**, *ar-is-to-lo'-kin*. Bitter principle of serpentaria, *q. v.*

**Arithmomania**, *ar-ith-mo-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid tendency to count.

**Arm**, *arm*. The upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist.

**Armamenta'rium**. A doctor's outfit of medicines or instruments.

**Armarium**, *ar-ma'-re-um*. See *Armamentarium*.

**Armature**, *ar'-ma-tür*. A bar of soft iron on the magnet-poles.

**Arme'nian Bole**. A reddish clay used as a tooth-powder.

**Armilla**, *ar-mil'-ah*. The annular ligament of the wrist.

**Ar'my-itch'**. A form of chronic itch prevalent in the United States at the close of the Civil War.

**Arnica**, *ar'-nik-ah*. A genus of herbs; the flowers and roots of *A. montana*, are used as a cardiac stimulant.

**Ar'nicin**.  $C_{26}H_{30}O_4$ . A glucosid obtained from arnica.

**Aroma**, *ar-o'-mah*. Odor; fragrance.

**Aromatic**, *ar-o-ma'-ik*. 1. Spicy; fragrant. 2. A spicy, stimulant drug. **A. Acids**, certain organic acids occurring in balsams, resins, etc. **A. Pow'der**, a mixture of nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cardamom. **A. Tinc'ture**, an alcoholic solution of aromatic powder.

**Aromatin**, *ar-o'-mat-in*. A succedaneum for hops.

**Aromin**, *ar-o'-min*. A fragrant alkaloid from urine.

**Arophone**, *ar'-o-fën*. A local dental anesthetic.

**Arrack**, *ar'-ak*. An alcoholic drink made from fermented rice.

**Arrest**, *ar-est'*. Stoppage; detention.

**Arrhythmia**, *ah-rith'-me-ah*. See *Arhythmia*.

**Ar'row-poi'son**. See *Curare*.

**Ar'rowroot**. See *Maranta*.

- Arsenate**, *ar'-sen-ăt*. A salt of arsenic acid.
- Arsenauro**, *ar-sen-aw'-ro*. A solution of the bromid of gold and arsenic; an antisyphilitic remedy.
- Arseniasis**, *ar-sen-i'-as-is*. Poisoning by arsenic.
- Arseniate**, *ar-se'-ne-ăt*. A salt of arsenious acid.
- Arsenic**, **Arsenicum**, *ar'-sen-ik*, *ar-sen'-ik-um*. As. At. wt., 74.92; sp. gr., 5.727. A chemic element of grayish-white color.
- Arsenical**, *ar-sen'-ik-al*. Containing arsenic.
- Arsenicism**, *ar-sen'-is-izm*. Poisoning by arsenic.
- Arsenicophagy**, *ar-sen-e-kof'-a-je*. Habitual eating of arsenic.
- Arsenoblast**, *ar-sen'-o-blast*. See *Masculonucleus*.
- Arsin**, *ar'-sin*. Arsenetted hydrogen.
- Arsonvalization**, *ar-son-val-i-za'-shun*. The employment of electric currents of great frequency of interruption.
- Ar'tarin**. An alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$ , from artar-root; it is said to be a cardiac stimulant.
- Artar-root**. Probably the root of *Xanthoxylum senegalense*.
- Artefact**, *ar'-te-fakt*. An artificial product.
- Artemisia**, *ar-tem-is'-e-ah*. A genus of plants. **A. abro'tanum**, southernwood; a stimulant and tonic. **A. absinth'um**, wormwood; used as a tonic and vermifuge.
- Arteria**, *ar-te'-re-ah*. 1. Artery. 2. The bronchial tubes.
- Arteriagra**, *ar-te-re-a'-grah*. Neuralgia of an artery.
- Arterial**, *ar-te'-re-al*. Pertaining to an artery. **A. Va'rix**, a varicose artery.
- Arterialization**, *ar-te-re-al-iz-a'-shun*. The oxygenation of blood.
- Arterin**, *ar'-te-rin*. Arterial blood pigment.
- Arteriocap'illary Fibro'sis**, **Arteriofibrosis**, *ar-te-re-o-fi-bro'-sis*. A fibrous stenosis of capillaries and arterioles.
- Arteriogram**, *ar-te'-re-o-gram*. See *Sphygmogram*.
- Arteriography**, *ar-te-re-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the arteries.
- Arterio'læ rec'tæ**. The small vessels of the renal pyramids.
- Arteriole**, *ar-te'-re-öl*. A small artery.
- Arteriology**, *ar-te-re-ol'-o-je*. The science of the arteries.
- Arteriomala'cia**. A softening of the arterial coats.
- Arteriop'athy**. Any disease of an artery.
- Arteriosclero'sis**. The hardening of the arterial walls.
- Arteriosteno'sis**. Contraction of the lumen of an artery.
- Arteriotome**, *ar-te'-re-o-töm*. The knife used in arteriotomy.
- Arteriotomy**, *ar-te-re-ot'-o-me*. An incision or opening of an artery.
- Arteriove'nous**. Pertaining to both arteries and veins.
- Arterioversion**, *ar-te-re-o-ver'-zhun*. See *Aerteriversion*.
- Arteriover'ter**. Instrument for arterioversion.
- Arteritis**, *ar-te-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of an artery. **A. defor'mans**, chronic endarteritis. **A. oblit'erans**. See *Endarteritis obliterans*.
- Artery**, *ar'-ter-e*. A vessel carrying blood from the heart. See *Table of Arteries*, pp. 64-69. **A.-constrict'or**, an instrument for compressing an artery. **A. For'ceps**, a hemostat.
- Arthragra**, *ar-thra'-grah*. Gout.



# A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Acromiothoracic.	Axillary.	Shoulder, Arm, Upper Anterior Part of Chest.	Acromial, Humeral, Pectoral, Clavicular.
Alar Thoracic.	Second Part of Axillary.	Lymphatic Glands in Axilla.	
Anastomotica magna.	Brachial.	Elbow.	Posterior and Anterior.
Anastomotica magna.	Superficial Femoral.	Knee.	Superficial and Deep.
Angular.	Termination of the Facial.	Lacrimal Sac and Lower Part of Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Anastomoses with Infraorbital.
Aorta, Abdominal.	Thoracic Aorta.	Two Common Iliacs.	Phrenic, Celiac Axis, Superior and Inferior Mesenteric, Supra-renal, Renal, Speruatic, Lumbar, Sacra media.
Aorta, Arch of the.	Left Ventricles of the Heart.	Thoracic Division.	Two Coronary, Innominate, Left Common Carotid, Left Sub-clavian.
Aorta, Thoracic.	Arch of the Aorta.	Abdominal Aorta.	Pericardiac, Bronchial, Esophageal, Posterior Mediastinal, Twenty Intercostals.
Auricular, Posterior.	5th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Back of Auricle and Scalp.	Stylomastoid, Auricular.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Brachial and seven Branches.	Superior and Acromial Thoracic, Long and Alar Thoracic, Sub-scapular, Anterior and Posterior Circumflex.
Basilar.	Right and Left Vertebral.	Brain.	Transverse, Right and Left Posterior Cerebral.



Brachial.	Carotid, Common.	Innominate and Arch.	four Branches.	External and Internal Carotid.	External and Internal Carotid.	Superior Thyroid, Lingual, Facial, Occipital, Posterior Auricular, Ascending Pharyngeal, Temporal, Internal Maxillary.
	Carotid, External.	Common Carotid.	Eight Branches.	Anterior part of Brain, Eye, Forehead, and Nose.	Anterior and Middle Cerebral, Posterior Communicating, Anterior Choroid.	Tympanic, Arteriæ receptaculi, Anterior Meningeal, Ophthalmic, Anterior and Middle Cerebral, Posterior Communicating, Anterior Choroid.
	Carotid, Internal.	Common Carotid.	Stomach, Liver, Spleen.	Tissues of the Heart.	Gastric, Hepatic, Splenic.	Numerous small branches.
	Celiac Axis.	Abdominal Aorta.	Foot.	Abdominal Wall.	Tarsal, Metatarsal, Dorsalis pollicis, Communicating, Interosseous.	
	Coronary (2).	Arch of the Aorta.	Organs of the Pharynx and Face.	Generative Organs, Thigh, etc.	Cremasteric, Pubic, Muscular.	Inferior or Ascending Palatine, Tonsillar, Submaxillary, Submental, Muscular, Inferior Labial, Inferior and Superior Coronary, Lateralis nasi, Angular.
	Dorsalis pedis.	Anterior Tibial.	Stomach, Liver, Esophagus.	Pylorus, Pancreas, Stomach, Duodenum.	Superficial Epigastric, Circumflex Iliac, and External Pudic; Deep External Pudic, Profunda, Muscular, Anastomotica magna, Popliteal.	Deep External Pudic, Profunda, Muscular, Anastomotica magna, Popliteal.
	Epigastric (Deep).	External Iliac.	Glutei Muscles, etc.	Ext. and Internal Iliac.	Esophageal, Cardiac, Gastric, Hepatic.	
	Facial.	3d Branch of the External Carotid.	Abdominal Muscles.		Pyloric, Gastroepiploic, Pancreaticoduodenal.	
	Femoral.	External Iliac.			Superficial, Deep.	
	Gastric.	Celiac Axis.			External and Internal Iliac.	
	Gastroduodenal.	Hepatic.			Muscular and Anastomot.	
	Gluteal.	Internal Iliac.				
	Iliac, Common.	Abdominal Aorta.				
	Iliac, Deep Circumflex.	External Iliac.				

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliac, External.	Common Iliac.	Lower Limb.	Femoral Artery, Deep Epigastric, Deep Circumflex Iliac.
Iliac, Internal.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic and Generative Organs, inner side of Thigh.	Anterior Trunk, Posterior Trunk.
Iliac, Internal, Anterior Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic and Generative Organs and Thigh.	Superior, Middle, and Inferior Vesical, Middle Hemorrhoidal, Obturator, Inferior Pudic, Sciatic, Uterine, Vaginal.
Iliac, Internal, Posterior Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Muscles of the Hip, etc.	Iliolumbar, Lateral Sacral, Gluteal.
Innominate.	Arch of the Aorta.	Thyroid Body.	Right Common Carotid, Right Subclavian.
Intercostal, Superior.	Subclavian.	Neck, upper part of the Thorax.	Deep Cervical, First Intercostal, Arteria Aberrans.
Interosseous.	Ulnar.	Deep Muscles of the Fore-arm.	Anterior and Posterior Interosseous.
Lingual.	2d Branch of the External Carotid.	Hyoid and Adjacent Muscles, Sublingual Gland, Mouth, Tongue.	Hyoid, Dorsalis linguae, Sublingual, Ranine.
Mammary, Internal.	Subclavian.	Structures of the Thorax.	Comes nervi phrenici, Mediastinal, Pericardiac, Sternal, Anterior Intercostal, Perforating, Musculophrenic, Superior Epigastric.
Maxillary, Internal.	8th Branch of the External Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Third Groups: Maxillary, Pterygoid, Sphenomaxillary.
Maxillary, Internal (Maxillary Group).	External Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Tympanic (Anterior), Middle Meningeal, Small Meningeal, Inferior Dental.
Maxillary, Internal (Pterygoid Group).	External Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Deep Temporal, Pterygoid, Masseteric, Buccal.

Maxillary, Internal (Sphenomaxillary Group).	External Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Alveolar, Infraorbital, Posterior of Descending Maxillary, Pterygopalatine, Nasal, or Sphenopalatine.
Mesenteric, Inferior.	Abdominal Aorta.	Descending Colon, Rectum.	Colica sinistra, Sigmoid, Superior Hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, Superior.	Abdominal Aorta.	Small Intestine, Cecum, Colon.	Inferior Pancreaticoduodenal, Vasa intestini tenuis, Ileocolic, Colica dextra et media.
Nasal.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal Sac and Integument of the Nose.	Lacrimal and Transverse Nasal.
Obturator.	Internal Iliac.	Pelvis and Thigh.	Iliac, Vesical, Pubic, External and Internal Pelvic.
Occipital.	4th Branch of the External Carotid.	Muscles of the Neck, Occiput, etc.	Muscular, Sternomastoid, Auricular, Meningeal, Arteria princeps cervicis.
Ophthalmic.	Internal Carotid.	The Eye.	Lacrimal, Supraorbital, Posterior and Anterior Ethmoid, Palpebral, Frontal, Nasal, Muscular, Anterior, Short and Long Ciliary, Arteria centralis retinae.
Palmar Arch, Deep.	Radial and Communicating of Ulna.	Palm and Fingers.	Radialis indicis, Palmar Interosseous, Perforating, Recurrent.
Palmar Arch, Superficial.	Ulnar and Superficialis volæ.	Palm and Fingers.	4 Digital Branches.
Pharyngeal, Ascending.	6th Branch of the External Carotid.	Neck, Pharynx, Dura mater.	External Pharyngeal and Meningeal Branches.
Plantar Arch.	External Plantar Artery.	Anterior part of Foot and Toes.	Articular and Plantar Digital.
Plantar, External.	Posterior Tibial.	Sole and Toes.	Posterior Perforating, Digital, etc.
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Thigh and Knee.	Superior and Inferior Muscular, Cutaneous, Articulars (Superior, External and Internal), Azygos Articular, Articulars (Inferior, External and Internal), Anterior and Posterior Tibial.
Profunda femoris.	Femoral.	Muscles of the Thigh, etc.	External and Internal Circumflex, Perforating.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pudic.	Internal Iliac.	Generative Organs.	Inferior Hemorrhoidal, Superficial and Transverse Perineal, Bulb, Corpus cavernosum, and of Penis.
Pulmonary.	Right Ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and Left Pulmonary.
Radial.	Brachial.	Forearm, Wrist, Hand.	Radial Recurrent, Muscular, Superficialis volæ, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Metacarpal, Dorsalis pollicis et indicis, Princeps pollicis, Radialis indicis, Perforantes, Interossee.
Renal.	Abdominal Aorta.	Kidney.	Inferior Suprarenal, Capsular, Ureteral.
Sciatic.	Internal Iliac.	Muscles of the back of the Pelvis.	Muscular, Vesical, Hemorrhoidal, Coccygeal, Inferior Gluteal, Comes nervi ischiadici, Articular.
Splenic.	Celiac Axis.	Spleen, Pancreas, Part of Stomach, Omentum.	Small and Large Pancreatic, Left Gastroepiploic, Vasa brevia, Terminal.
Subclavian.	Right from the Innominate, Left from the Aorta.	Neck, Thorax, Brain, Meninges, etc.	Vertebral, Thyroid Axis.
Suprascapular.	Thyroid Axis.	Muscles of the Shoulder.	Supraacromial and others.
Temporal.	7th Branch of the External Carotid.	Forehead, Parotid Gland, Masseter, Ear.	Anterior Temporal, Posterior Temporal { Transverse Facial. Anterior Facial. Anterior Auricular.
Thyroid Axis.	Subclaviun.	Shoulder, Neck, Thorax, Spine, Cord.	
Thyroid, Inferior.	Thyroid Axis.	Gland, Larynx, Trachea, Esophagus, etc.	Inferior Thyroid, Suprascapular, Transversalis colli. Laryngeal, Tracheal, and Esophageal Branches, Ascending Cervical, Muscular.



Thyroid, Superior.	1st Branch of the External Carotid.	Omphoid, Sternohyoid, Sternothyroid, Thyroid Gland.	Hyoid, Superficial Descending, Superior Laryngeal, Cricothyroid.
Tibial, Anterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, Ankle, etc.	Recurrent Tibial, Muscular, External and Internal Mallcolar, Dorsalis pedis.
Tibial, Posterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, Heel, Foot.	Peroneal, Anterior Peroneal, Muscular, Nutrient, Communicating, Internal Calcanean, Plantars.
Transversalis colli.	Thyroid Axis.	Muscles of Neck and Back.	Superficial Cervical and Posterior Scapular.
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Forearm, Wrist, and Hand.	Anterior and Posterior Ulnar Recurrent, Anterior and Posterior Interosseous, Muscular, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Deep or Communicating, Digital.
Uterine.	Uterus.	Branch of the Internal Iliac.	Cervical, Vaginal, Azygos.
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Neck and Cerebrum.	Lateral Spinal, Muscular, Posterior Meningeal, Anterior and Posterior Spinal, Posterior Inferior Cerebellar.

- Arthralgia**, *ar-thral'-je-ah*. Pain in a joint; gout; arthritis.
- Arthrectomy**, *ar-threk'-to-me*. The excision of a joint.
- Arthric**, *ar'-thrik*. Pertaining to a joint.
- Arthritic**, *ar-thrit'-ik*. Pertaining to arthritis or gout.
- Arthritis**, *ar-thri'-tis*. Inflammation of a joint. **A. defor'mans**, chronic inflammation of a joint with deformity. **A. fungo'sa**, tuberculous disease of the joints. **A., Gonorrh'e'al**, a severe form sometimes accompanying gonorrhea. **A., Rheu'matoid**. See *A. deformans*. **A., Ureth'ral**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. urit'ica**, that due to gout.
- Arthritism**, *ar'-thrit-izm*. The gouty diathesis.
- Arthrobacte'rium**. A bacterium reproduced by segmentation.
- Arthrocace**, *ar-throk'-as-e*. Caries of a joint.
- Arthrocele**, *ar'-thro-sel*. A swelling of a joint.
- Arthrochondri'tis**. Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint.
- Arthroclasia**, *ar-thro-kl'a'-se-ah*. An operation for breaking up an ankylosed joint to produce free movement.
- Arthrodesis**, *ar-thro-de'-sis*. The surgical fixation of a joint.
- Arthrodia**, *ar-thro'-de-ah*. A joint with a gliding movement.
- Arthrodynia**, *ar-thro-din'-e-ah*. See *Arthralgia*.
- Arthroempyesis**, *ar-thro-em-pi-e'-sis*. Suppuration in a joint.
- Arthrography**, *ar-throg'-ra-fe*. A description of the joints.
- Arthrogrypo'sis**. 1. The unnatural flexure of a joint. 2. Tetany or tetanilla. 3. Persistent contracture of a joint.
- Arthrolithiasis**, *ar-thro-lith-i'-as-is*. Gout.
- Arthrology**, *ar-throl'-o-je*. The anatomy of the joints.
- Arthromeningitis**, *ar-thro-men-in-j'i'-tis*. Synovitis, *q. v.*
- Arthroncus**, *ar-throng'-kus*. A swelling or tumor of a joint.
- Arthroneuralgia**, *ar-thro-nu-ral'-je-ah*. Pain in a joint.
- Arthropathy**, *ar-throp'-a-the*. Any disease of a joint.
- ArthropHYma**, *ar-thro-fi'-mah*. A tumefaction of a joint.
- ArthropHYte**, *ar'-thro-fit*. A hypertrophy of a joint.
- Ar'throplasty**. The formation of an artificial joint.
- Arthropyosis**, *ar-thro-pi-o'-sis*. See *Arthroempyesis*.
- Arthrorheu'matism**. Articular rheumatism, *q. v.*
- Arthrosis**, *ar-thro'-sis*. An articulation or a jointing; a suture.
- Arthrospore**, *ar'-thro-spor*. A spore formed by fission.
- Ar'throtome**. A knife used in surgery of joints.
- Arthrotomy**, *ar-throt'-o-me*. An incision into a joint.
- Arthroxisis**, *ar-throx-e'-sis*. The scraping of fungous growths from a joint.
- Artiad**, *ar'-te-ad*. An atom having an even quantivalence.
- Articular**, *ar-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a joint. **A. Rheu'matism**, rheumatism of a joint.
- Articulate**, *ar-tik'-u-lat*. 1. Divided into joints. 2. Distinct, clear. **A. Speech**, the expression of ideas by spoken words.
- Articulation**, *ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. 1. A joint or an arthrosis. 2. The enunciation of words.
- Articulatory**, *ar-tik'-u-la-to-re*. Pertaining to articulation.

- Artic'ulo mor'tis, In.** In the act of dying; the moment of death.
- Artificial, ar-te-fish'-al.** Made or imitated by art. **A. Abor'tion.** See *Abortion*. **A. A'nus,** an opening made in the abdomen to give exit to feces. **A. Respira'tion,** aeration of the blood by artificial means.
- Aryepiglottic Folds, ar-e-ep-e-glot'-ik.** Mucous folds between the epiglottis and arytenoid cartilages.
- Arytenoid, ar-it-e'-noid.** Cup-shaped or ladle-shaped. **A. Car'-tilages,** certain cartilages of the larynx. **A. Mus'cle,** a muscle of the larynx.
- Arytenoid'itis.** Inflammation of the arytenoid cartilage or muscles.
- Asafetida, Asafœtida, as-a-fet'-e-dah.** A fetid gum-resin from the root of several species of *Ferula*; it is antispasmodic.
- Asaphia, as-af-i'-ah.** Defective articulation due to cleft palate.
- Asaprol, as'-ap-rol.**  $\text{CaC}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A substance obtained from beta-naphthol; antipyretic and antiseptic.
- Asarol, as'-ar-ol.**  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ . A substance derived from *Asarum*.
- Asarum, as'-ar-um.** A genus of herbs. **A. canadense,** wild ginger or Canada snake-root; is an aromatic stimulant.
- Asbestos, as-bes'-tos.** A fibrous variety of hornblende.
- Ascaricide, as-kar'-is-îd.** A medicine fatal to ascarides.
- Ascaridi'asis.** The existence of ascarides in the bowel.
- Ascaris, as'-kar-is.** A genus of parasitic round-worms.
- Ascending, as-en'-ding.** Rising. **A. Degenera'tion,** a degeneration of nerve-fibers progressing from the periphery to the center.
- A. Paral'ysis,** a paralysis beginning below and extending upward.
- Aschistodactylous, as-kis-to-dak'-til-us.** Affected with syndactylism.
- Ascites, as-si'-têz.** Dropsy of the abdomen. **A. chylo'sus,** ascites in which the fluid contains chyle.
- Ascitic, as-it'-ik.** Affected with ascites.
- Asclepiadin, as-kle-pi'-ad-in.** See *Asclepin*.
- Asclepias, as-kle'-pe-as.** A genus of plants. **A. tubero'sa,** butterfly weed, is a powerful diaphoretic.
- Asclep'idin.** A decostruent preparation of *Asclepias*.
- Ascle'pin.** A resinous extract from the root of *Asclepias tuberosa*; it is diaphoretic and tonic.
- Asclepion, as-kle'-pe-on.** A resinous substance,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3$ , obtained from *Asclepias syriaca*.
- Ascococcus, as-ko-kok'-us.** A genus of the family of *Schizomycetes*.
- Ascomycetes, as-ko-mi-se'-tês.** A group of fungi, including *Aspergillus* and *Oidium*.
- As'cospore.** A spore produced by or in an ascus.
- As'cus.** The characteristic spore-case of certain fungi.
- Asellin, as-el'-in.**  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_5$ . A base obtained from cod-liver oil.
- Asemasia, ah-sem-a'-ze-ah.** Inability to express by words or signs.
- Asemia, ah-se'-me-ah.** An inability to comprehend words or signs.
- Asepsin, ah-sep'-sin.** See *Antisepsin*.



- Asepsis**, *ah-sep'-sis*. An absence of septic matter.
- Aseptic**, *ah-sep'-tik*. Free from septic matter.
- Asepticize**, *ah-sep'-tiz-iz*. To render aseptic.
- A'septol**,  $C_6H_6O_4S$ . Phenol-sulphonic acid.
- Aseptolin**, *ah-sep'-to-lin*. An antituberculous remedy ; it is a compound of phenol and pilocarpin.
- Asexual**, *ah-seks'-u-al*. Nonsexual.
- Asialia**, *ah-se-a'-le-ah*. A lack of saliva.
- Asiat'ic Chol'era**. See *Cholera*.
- Asim'ine**. An alkaloid from *Asimina triloba*.
- Asitia**, *ah-sish'-e-ah*. A loss of appetite ; a loathing for food.
- Asomata**, *ah-so-mat'-ah*. A monster without a trunk.
- Aspar'agin**,  $C_4H_8N_2O_3$ . The organic principle of asparagus.
- Asparagus**, *as-par'-ag-us*. A genus of plants of the lily family, and also the young shoots of *A. officinalis* ; it is diuretic.
- Aspect**, *as'-pekt*. The appearance of a thing.
- Aspergillin**, *as-per-jil'-in*. A hematin from spores of *Aspergillus niger*.
- Aspergillus**, *as-per-jil'-us*. A genus of fungi ; several species are considered pathogenic. **A.-myco'sis**, inflammation of the ear due to fungi.
- Aspermatism**, **Aspermia**, *ah-sper'-mat-izm*, *ah-sper'-me-ah*. A non-emission or nonsecretion of semen.
- Aspermous**, *ah-sper'-mus*. Without seed.
- Aspersio**, *as-per'-zhun*. The act of besprinkling.
- Asphaltum**, *as-fal'-tum*. Mineral pitch.
- Asphyxia**, *as-fiks'-e-ah*. The condition caused by nonoxygenation of the blood. **A., Lo'cal**, the congestive stage of Raynaud's disease. **A. neonato'rum**, inability of new-born infants to respire.
- Asphyxial**, *as-fiks'-e-al*. Marked by asphyxia.
- Asphyxiate**, *as-fiks'-e-āl*. To bring into asphyxia.
- Aspidium**, *as-pid'-e-um*. A genus of ferns ; several species are vermifugal.
- Aspidosamin**, *as-pid-o-sam'-in*. An alkaloid,  $C_{22}H_{23}N_2O_2$ , from quebracho bark ; emetic.
- Aspidosperma**, *as-pid-o-sper'-mah*. A genus of trees. **A. quebracho-blan'co**, quebracho ; the bark is used in dyspnea.
- Aspidosper'min**,  $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid from *Quebracho*.
- Aspira'tion**. 1. Inspiration ; imbibition. 2. Use of the aspirator.
- As'pirator**. An instrument for extracting fluids from cavities.
- Asplenium**, *as-ple'-ne-um*. A genus of ferns ; several species medicinal.
- Asporogen'ic**. Not reproducing by means of spores.
- Assafetida**, *as-af-et'-id-ah*. See *Asafetida*.
- Assanation**, *as-an-a'-shun*. The improvement of sanitary conditions.
- Assimilable**, *as-im'-il-a-bl*. Capable of being assimilated.
- Assimilation**, *as-im-il-a'-shun*. The act of absorbing nutriment.
- Associated**, *a-so-she-ā'-ed*. Joined. **A. Move'ments**, coincident



- movements of muscles other than the leading one. **A. Paral'ysis** or **Spasm**, paralysis or spasm of associated muscles.
- Associa'tion Cen'ter**. The center controlling associated movements.
- As'surin**. A complex substance occurring in brain-tissue.
- Astasia**, *as-la'-ze-ah*. Motor incoordination for standing. **A. aba'sia**, combined motor incoordination for standing and walking.
- Asteato'sis**. A deficient secretion of sebaceous matter.
- Aster**, *as'-ter*. 1. The stellate structure surrounding the centrosome. 2. The stellate group of chromosomes during karyokinesis.
- Aster'ion**. The junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.
- Astern'al**. 1. Not connected with sternum. 2. Absence of sternum.
- Asternia**, *ah-ster'-ne-ah*. Congenital absence of the sternum.
- Asteroid**, *as'-ter-oid*. Star-shaped.
- Asthenia**, *as-the'-ne-ah*. A loss of strength; adynamia.
- Asthenic**, *as-then'-ik*. Feeble; without strength.
- Asthenom'eter**. An instrument for determining asthenia.
- Asthenopia**, *as-then-o'-pe-ah*. Weak or painful vision. **A., Ac-com'modative**, that caused by strain of the ciliary muscle. **A., Mus'cular**, that due to strain of the external ocular muscles.
- Asthenopic**, *as-then-op'-ik*. Exhibiting asthenopia.
- Asthma**, *az'-mah*. Paroxysmal dyspnea with oppression. **A., Car'diac**, dyspnea due to heart-disease. **A.-crys'tals**, needle-shaped crystals in the sputum of asthma patients. **A., Dyspep'tic**, due to nervous reflexes through the vagus. **A., Re'nal**, that sometimes accompanying Bright's disease.
- Asthmatic**, *az-mat'-ik*. Affected with asthma.
- Astigmatic**, *as-tig-mat'-ik*. Affected with astigmatism.
- Astigmatism**, **Astig'mia**, *ah-stig'-mat-izm*. A visual defect usually due to unequal curvatures of the corneal meridians. A condition of the eye in which rays of light from a point do not converge to a point on the retina. **A., Compound'**, when complicated with different degrees of myopia or hypermetropia. **A., Cor'neal**, due to inequality of curvature of the different meridians of the cornea. **A., Irreg'ular**, when different parts of a meridian have different refractive powers. **A., Lentic'ular**, that due to imperfection of the lens. It may be *acquired* or *congenital*, and may complicate hypermetropia (*hyperopic* or *hypermetropic*) or myopia (*myopic*). **A., Mixed**, that in which one principal meridian is myopic, the other hypermetropic. **A., Reg'ular**, is when the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other. **A., Sim'ple**, that in which one principal meridian is normal, the other myopic or hyperopic.
- Astigmatometer**, *as-tig-mat-om'-et-er*. See *Astigmometer*.
- Astig'mic**. See *Astigmatic*.
- Astigmom'eter**. An instrument for measuring astigmatism.
- Asto'matous**, **Asto'mous**. Without a mouth or an oral opening.
- Astragalectomy**, *as-trag-al-ek'-to-me*. **Excision** of the astragalus.

- Astrag'alus.** 1. The ankle-bone. 2. A genus of plants.
- Astraphobia, Astrapophobia, as-trah-fo'-be-ah, as-trap-o-fo'-be-ah.**  
A morbid fear of thunder and lightning.
- Astriction, as-trik'-shun.** Constipation. The action of an astringent.
- Astringent, as-trin'-jent.** An agent producing contraction of organic tissues or the arrest of a discharge.
- Astrocyte, as'-tro-sil.** 1. A star-shaped bone-corpuscle. 2. A glia-cell.
- Astrokinet'ik.** A term applied to the motions of the centrosomes.
- Astropho'bia.** A morbid fear of the stars and celestial space.
- Asturian Rose, as-tu'-re-an.** The same as *Pellagra*.
- Asylum, as-i'-lum.** An institution for the care of the incapable and the destitute. **A. Ear, hematoma auris.**
- Asymbolia, ah-sim-bo'-le-ah.** The same as *Asemia*.
- Asymmetry, ah-sim'-et-re.** A want of symmetry or proportion.
- Asynclitism, ah-sin'-klit-izm.** An oblique presentation of the fetal head at the superior strait of the pelvis.
- Asynergia, ah-sin-er'-je-ah.** An absence of coordinate action.
- Asynesia, as-in-e'-ze-ah.** Stupidity; dementia.
- Asynovia, ah-sin-o'-ve-ah.** A deficiency of the synovial fluid.
- Asystematic, ah-sis-te-mat'-ik.** Diffuse; not limited to any system of nerve-fibers.
- Asys'tole, Asysto'lia.** An imperfect ventricular systole.
- Atactic, at-ak'-tik.** Irregular; atypic.
- At'avism.** A reversion to ancestral type of structure or function.
- Atavus, at'-av-us.** An ancestor.
- Ataxapha'sia.** An inability to arrange words into sentences.
- Atax'ia, Atax'y.** An incoordination of muscular action. **A., Fam'ily or Hered'itary,** sclerosis of posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. **A. Hyster'ical,** that affecting the muscles of the leg in hysteria. **A., Locomo'tor,** a disease of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, marked by fulgurant pains, incoordination, disturbances of sensation, etc. **A., Mo'tor,** inability to coordinate the muscles in walking. **A., Stat'ic,** muscular incoordination in standing. **A., Ther'mal,** irregular fluctuations of the body-temperature due to incoordination.
- Atax'iagram.** The tracing made by an ataxic individual.
- Ataxiagraph, at-aks'-e-a-graf.** An instrument for measuring the swaying in ataxia.
- Ataxiamne'sic.** Affected with ataxia and amnesia.
- Ataxic, at-aks'-ik.** Pertaining to or affected with ataxia. **A. Apha'sia,** aphasia with ataxia.
- Ataxophemia, at-aks-o-fe'-me-ah.** Ataxia in speech.
- Ataxopho'bia.** An excessive dread of disorder.
- Atelec'tasis.** Nonexpansion of air-cells in lungs of the new-born.
- Atelia, at-el-i'-ah.** A lack of development or an absence of a part.
- Atelocardia, at-el-o-kar'-de-ah.** Poor development of the heart.
- Ateloceph'alous.** Having an incomplete skull.
- Atelocheilia, at-el-o-ki'-le-ah.** Poor development of the lips.
- Ateloglōssia, at-el-o-glos'-e-ah.** Poor development of the tongue.

- Atelomye'lia.** Poor development of the spinal cord.
- Atelorrachid'ia.** Defective development of the spine.
- Athelasmus, ah-thel-az'-mus.** An inability to suckle, from some defect of the nipple.
- Ath'erin.** An alcoholic solution of ammonium pyrogallate.
- Atheroma, ath-er-o'-mah.** 1. A soft encysted tumor. 2. Fatty degeneration of the arterial walls.
- Atheromasia, ath-er-o-ma'-ze-ah.** Atheromatous degeneration.
- Atheromatous, ath-er-o'-mat-us.** Affected with atheroma.
- Athero'sis.** Fatty degeneration of arterial walls.
- Athetoid, ath'-et-oid.** Affected with athetosis.
- Atheto'sis.** A disease in which there is an inability to maintain one position of the fingers and toes. Posthemiplegic chorea.
- Athlete's Heart.** Aortic incompetence from strain.
- Athrepsia, ah-threp'-se-ah.** Defective nutrition in children.
- Athyrea, ah-thi'-re-ah.** The condition arising from the absence of the thyroid gland or elimination of its function.
- Athyria, ah-thi'-re-ah.** Myxedema.
- Atlantad, at-lan'-tad.** Toward the atlas.
- Atlantal, at-lan'-tal.** Pertaining to the atlas.
- Atlas, at'-las.** The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ.
- At'lo-ax'oid.** Relating to atlas and axis.
- Atlodidymus, at-lo-did'-im-us.** See *Atlodymus*.
- Atlodymus, at-lod'-im-us.** A monster with two heads.
- Atmiatrics, Atmiatry, at-me-at'-riks, at-mi'-at-re.** The same as *Atmidiatrica*, *q. v.*
- Atmidiat'rica.** The treatment of disease by vapor.
- Atmocau'sis.** Therapeutic cauterization with steam.
- Atmocau'tery.** Apparatus for practising atmocausis.
- Atmograph, at'-mo-graf.** A spiograph, *q. v.*
- Atmolysis, at-mol'-is-is.** The analysis of a gaseous mixture.
- Atmom'eter.** An instrument to measure the exhalations.
- At'mosphere.** 1. The air or gaseous mixture surrounding the earth. 2. A unit of pressure, 15 pounds to the square inch.
- Atmospheric, at-mos-fer'-ik.** Pertaining to the atmosphere.
- Atocia, at-o'-se-ah.** Sterility of the female.
- Atom, at'-m.** The ultimate unit of an element.
- Atomic, at-om'-ik.** Pertaining to an atom. **A. Heat,** the specific heat of an atom multiplied by its atomic weight. **A. The'ory,** the doctrine of simple definite proportions in chemic combination. **A. Weight,** the weight of an atom as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen.
- Atomicity, at-o-mis'-it-e.** Quantivalence.
- At'omizer.** An instrument for reducing a jet of liquid to a spray.
- Atonic, at-on'-ik.** Having a want of tone or power.
- Atony, at'-o-ne.** A want of tone; debility.
- Atopomenorrh'e'a.** Vicarious menstruation.
- Atrabiliary, at-rah-bil'-e-a-re.** Affected with melancholy. **A. Cap'sules,** the suprarenal capsules.



- Atremia**, *ah-tre'-me-ah*. 1. Absence of tremor. 2. Hysterie incapacity to walk.
- Atresia**, *ah-tre'-ze-ah*. Imperforation of an opening or of a canal.
- Atresic**, *ah-tre'-zik*. Characterized by atresia.
- Atrichia**, **Atrichiasis**, *ah-trik'-e-ah*, *ah-trik'-i'-as-is*. Baldness.
- Atrioventric'ular**. Pertaining to both auricle and ventricle.
- Atriplicism**, *ah-trip'-li-sizm*. A form of poisoning from eating spinach, *Atriplex littoralis*.
- A'trium**. 1. Auricle of heart. 2. Part of cavity of tympanum.
- Atropa**, *at'-ro-pah*. A genus of plants. **A. belladon'na**, deadly nightshade; belladonna, *q. v.*
- Atrophia**, *at-ro'-fe-ah*. See *Atrophy*.
- Atrophic**, *at-ro'-fik*. Characterized by atrophy.
- Atrophoderma**, *at-ro-fo-der'-mah*. Atrophy of the skin.
- Atrophy**, *at'-ro-fe*. A wasting of a part from a lack of nutrition.
- A.**, **Acute' Yel'low**, atrophy of the liver with yellow pigmentation.
- A.**, **Brown**, that in which the organ assumes a brown color. **A.**, **Compres'sion**, atrophy of a part from constant compression.
- A.**, **Concen'tric**, that of a hollow organ, lessening its capacity.
- A.**, **Cor'related**, the atrophy of one part following the removal of another: **A. Gray**, degenerative change in the optic disc, making it gray. **A.**, **Idiopath'ic Mus'cular**, a progressive wasting of groups of muscles dependent upon primary changes in the muscles themselves. **A.**, **Mus'cular**, that affecting muscles. **A.**, **Pro-gres'sive Mus'cular**, a chronic disease marked by progressive wasting of muscles or groups of muscles associated with paralysis.
- A.**, **Red**, a form due to chronic congestion. **A.**, **Sim'ple**, due to decrease in the size of individual cells. **A.**, **Trophoneurot'ic**, that due to the abnormality of the nervous supply of an organ or tissue. **A.**, **White**, nerve-atrophy, leaving only white connective tissue.
- Atropi'na**, **At'ropin**.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . Active principle of belladonna.
- Atropinism**, *at-ro'-pin-izm*. The condition produced by the prolonged use of belladonna.
- Atropiniza'tion**. Production of the physiologic effect of belladonna.
- Atro'pinize**. To bring under the influence of belladonna.
- Atropism**, *at'-ro-pizm*. Same as *Atropinism*.
- Attar of Rose**, *ot'-ar*. Oil of rose.
- Atten'uant**. Increasing the fluidity of the blood or other secretions.
- Atten'uated**. Wasted; thinned. **A. Vi'rus**, a weakened virus.
- Attenuation**, *at-ten-u-at'-shun*. A thinning or weakening. **A. of Vi'rus**, a weakening of a virus by repeated inoculation.
- Attic**, *at'-ik*. The portion of the tympanum above the atrium. **A. Disease**, chronic suppurative inflammation of the attic.
- Attollens**, *at-ol'-enz*. A term applied to muscles that elevate.
- Attraction**, *at-rak'-shun*. The tendency of particles to draw together. **A.**, **Cap'illary**, the force that causes fluids to rise in fine tubes or interstices. **A. Sphere**, the central mass of the aster in karyokinesis.



- Attra'hens.** 1. A muscle that draws. 2. An epispaetic.
- Attrition**, *at-rish'-un*. An abrasion or a chafing of the skin.
- Atypic**, *ah-tip'-ik*. Irregular; not typic.
- Audiometer**, *aw-de-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.
- Audiom'etry.** The measurement of the acuteness of hearing.
- Aud'iphone.** An instrument for aiding the power of hearing.
- Audition**, *aw-dish'-un*. The act of hearing. **A.**, **Chromat'ic**, the association of a color sensation with sound.
- Auditory**, *aw'-dit-o-re*. Pertaining to the act or organs of hearing.
- A. A'rea**, the cerebral center for hearing. **A. Cap'sule**, the primitive auditory organ, formed by the invagination of the nervous stratum of the epiblast. **A. Cen'ter.** The same as *A. Area*, *q. v.*
- A. Dysesthe'sia.** The same as *Dysacusis*. **A. Field**, the area within which a sound may be heard. **A. Hairs**, epithelial hairs within the internal ear. **A. Mea'tus**, the opening of the ear. **A. Nerve**, a portion of the seventh pair of nerves. **A. Nu'clei**, the nuclei in the oblongata giving rise to the auditory nerves. **A. Os'sicles**, the small bones of the middle ear. **A. Pit or Sac**, the invagination of a thickened patch of epiblast at the side of the hind brain, becoming the auditory vesicle. **A. Teeth**, tooth-like tubercles in the cochlea of the ear. **A. Ves'icle**, the ectodermal sac from which is developed the membranous labyrinth.
- Augnathus**, *awg-na'-thus*. A monster with two lower jaws.
- Aula**, *aw'-lah*. The anterior portion of the third ventricle.
- Aulat'ela.** The membrane covering the aula.
- Auliplex'us.** The portion of the choroid plexus within the aula.
- Aura**, *aw'-rah*. A peculiar sensation—for example, like a rising current of air—preceding an epileptic fit. **A.**, **Elec'tric**, the shiver that attends the reception of the static current. **A.**, **Epigas'tric**, a localized epileptic aura.
- Aural**, *aw'-ral*. Pertaining to the ear. **A. Ver'tigo.** See *Ménière's Disease*.
- Auramin**, *aw-ram'-in*. Yellow pyoktanin.
- Aurantiam'arin.** A bitter glucosid from orange-peel.
- Aurantium**, *aw-ran'-she-um*. The orange, used mainly to flavor.
- Auric**, *aw'-rik*. Pertaining to gold. A series of gold-compounds.
- Auricle**, *aw'-rik-l*. 1. The external ear. 2. One of the upper cavities of the heart.
- Auricular**, *aw-rik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the ear. **A. Appen'dix**, the anterior prolongation of the cardiac auricle. **A. Fis'sure**, a fissure in the petrosa. **A. Point**, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus.
- Auricula'ris mag'nus.** See *Nerves, Table of*.
- Auriculocra'nial.** Pertaining to both auricle and cranium.
- Auriculotem'poral.** Pertaining to both ear and temple.
- Auriculoventricular**, *aw-rik-u-lo-ven-trik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to both the auricle and the ventricle.
- Auriform**, *aw'-rif-orm*. Ear-shaped.

**Auripuncture**, *aw'-re-pungk-tūr*. Therapeutic puncture or paracentesis of the membrana tympani.

**Auris**, *aw'-ris*. The external ear.

**Auriscalp**, *aw'-ris-kalp*. An instrument for cleaning the ear.

**Auriscopes**, *aw'-ris-kōp*. An instrument for examining the ear.

**Aurist**, *aw'-rist*. A specialist in diseases of the ear.

**Au'rium**, *Tinni'tus*. Ringing in the ear.

**Au'rum**, gen., *auri*. Gold; the chlorid is used in medicine.

**Auscult'**, **Aus'cultate**. To examine by auscultation.

**Auscultation**, *aws-kul-ta'-shun*. A method of determining the condition of an organ by listening to the sounds produced by it.

**A. Tube**, a stethoscope.

**Auscultatory**, *aws-kul'-ta-to-re*. Pertaining to auscultation. **A.**

**Percus'sion**, auscultation practised during percussion.

**Autech'oscope**. An instrument for self-auscultation.

**Autecic**, *aw-te'-sik*. Living absolutely on the same organism.

**Autecious**, **Autæcious**, *aw-te'-shus*. 1. Referring to parasites having but one host. 2. Same as *Monecious*.

**Autocatheterism**, *aw-to-kath'-et-er-izm*. Self-catheterization.

**Autochthonous**, *aw-tok'-thon-us*. Formed in the place where it is found.

**Autoclave**, *aw'-to-elāv*. Instrument for sterilizing by steam-heat.

**Autodigestion**, *aw-to-di-jes'-chun*. Digestion of the gastric walls, from disease of the stomach.

**Autofundoscope**, *aw-to-fun'-do-skōp*. An instrument for observing the vessels about the macular region of one's own eye.

**Autogenesis**, *aw-to-jen'-es-is*. Spontaneous generation.

**Autogenetic**, *aw-to-jen-el'-ik*. Self-produced.

**Autogenous**, *aw-toj'-en-us*. Self-produced.

**Autographism**, *aw'-to-graf-izm*. A hysteric condition in which tracings may be made on the skin.

**Autohypnotism**, *aw-to-hip'-no-tizm*. Self-induced hypnotism.

**Autoinfection**, *aw-to-in-fek'-shun*. Self-infection.

**Autoinoculation**. Re inoculation by virus from the same person.

**Autointoxication**, *aw-to-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*. See *Autoinfection*.

**Autolaryngos'copy**. The examination of one's own larynx.

**Automatic**, *aw-to-mat'-ik*. Not voluntary—as an action.

**Automatism**, *aw-tom'-at-izm*. A condition in which actions are performed without consciousness or intention.

**Automysopho'bia**. A morbid fear of personal uncleanness.

**Autonomous**, *aw-ton'-o-mus*. Independent.

**Autonomy**, *aw-ton'-o-me*. Self-law; not subject to external law.

**Autoophthalmoscopy**, *aw-to-off-thal-mos'-ko-pe*. The examination of the interior of one's own eye.

**Autopepsia**, *aw-to-pep'-se-ah*. Autodigestion, *q. v.*

**Autophagism**, *aw-toff'-aj-izm*. Self-consumption.

**Autophagy**, *aw-toff'-a-je*. The act of feeding on one's self.

**Autophobia**, *aw-to-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of solitude.

**Autophony**, *aw-toff'-o-ne*. 1. In auscultation, a change in the ex-

- aminer's own voice caused by the condition of the patient's chest.
2. The altered resonance of the patient's voice as heard by himself.
- Autophthalmoscope**, *aw-toff-thal'-mo-skōp*. An instrument for examining one's own eye-ground.
- Autoplasty**, *aw'-to-plas-te*. The repairing of a wound by grafting fresh parts taken from the patient's body.
- Autopsy**, *aw'-top-se*. A postmortem examination.
- Autoscope**, *aw'-to-skōp*. Any instrument for self-examination.
- Autoscopy**, *aw-tos'-ko-pe*. Self-examination.
- Aut'osite**. That portion of a double monster nourishing the other.
- Autosteth'oscope**. A stethoscope for self-examination.
- Autosugges'tion**. A mental state following shock; marked by abasement of will and judgment, and by abnormal responsiveness to suggestion.
- Autotemnous**, *aw-to-tem'-nus*. Capable of spontaneous division.
- Autotherapy**, *aw-to-ther'-ap-e*. The spontaneous cure of disease.
- Autotoxe'mia**. Poisoning by one's own secretions.
- Autotoxicosis**. The symptoms due to self-poisoning.
- Autotox'in**. Any poisonous substance originating within the body.
- Autotransfusion**, *aw-to-tranz-fu'-zhun*. The forcing of blood to the vital centers by bandaging the limbs.
- Autovaccination**, *aw-to-vak-sin-a'-shun*. Vaccination by virus developed on one's own body.
- Auxesis**, *ox-e'-sis*. Increase in size.
- Auxiliary**, *ox-il'-e-a-re*. Aiding; assisting.
- Auxocardia**, *ox-o-kar'-de-ah*. The normal increase of the heart-volume during the diastole.
- Ava, Ava Kava**, *ah'-vah kah'-vah*. See *Kava Kava*.
- Avalanche The'ory**, *av'-al-anch*. The view that nerve-influence increases in power as it descends an afferent nerve.
- Avascular**, *ah-vus'-ku-lar*. Not vascular; bloodless.
- Avasculariza'tion**. The act of rendering bloodless, as by compression.
- Avascularize**, *ah-ras'-ku-lar-īz*. To render bloodless.
- Ave'na sati'va**. The common oat, a nutritious food.
- Avenin**, *av-e'-nin*. An alkaloid,  $C_{56}H_{21}NO_{18}$ , from oats, used as a nerve stimulant.
- Voirdupois**, *av-or-du-poiz'*. A common English system of weight, in which 16 ounces equal a pound.
- Avulsion**, *av-ul'-shun*. The wrenching away of a part.
- Axial, Axile**, *aks'-e-al, aks'-il*. Pertaining to an axis. **A. Cur'rent**, the central current in the capillaries. **A. Neuri'tis**, inflammation of a nerve-axis.
- Axilemma**, *aks-il-em'-ah*. The sheath of an axis-cylinder.
- Axilla**, *aks-il'-ah*. The armpit.
- Axillary**, *aks'-il-a-re*. Pertaining to the axilla. **A. Ar'tery**, the artery of the axilla. **A. Glands**, the lymphatic glands of the axilla. **A. Plex'us**, the plexus of nerves in the axilla. **A. Re'gion**, **A. Space**, the axilla.



**Axin**, *ak'-sin*. A varnish-like substance produced by an insect, *Coccus axinis*; it is a vulnerary and resolvent.

**Axis**, *aks'-is*. 1. An imaginary line through the center of a body. 2. The second vertebra. **A.**, **Basicra'nial**, a line from the basion to the middle of the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone. **A.**, **Basifa'cial**, a line from the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid to the alveolar point. **A.**, **Binauric'ular**, a line joining the two auricular points. **A.**, **Ce'liac**. Same as *Celiac Artery*. See *Table of Arteries*. **A.**, **Cerebrospi'nal**, the central nervous system. **A.-cyl'inder**, the central core of a nerve-fiber. **A.**, **Fron'tal**, an imaginary line running through the eyeball from right to left, and corresponding with the movements of elevation and depression of the eyeball. **A.**, **Neu'ral**, the cerebrospinal axis. **A.**, **Op'tic**, the line from the corneal apex to the macula lutea. **A.**, **Sag'ittal**, a line through the eyeball coinciding with the line of vision. **A.-trac'tion For'ceps**, **A.-trac'tor**, a forceps for making traction in the pelvic axis. **A. Vis'ual**, the straight line from the object through the nodal point to the macula lutea.

**Axolemma**, *aks-o-lem'-ah*. See *Axilemma*.

**Axon**, **Axone**, *aks'-on*, *aks'-ōn*. 1. The body-axis. 2. An unbranched nerve-cell process of the second order. Cf. *Dendrite*.

**Axonomet'er**. An instrument for locating the axis of astigmatism.

**Axoplasm**, *aks'-o-plazm*. The material surrounding the fibrillas of an axis-cylinder.

**Axungia**, *aks-un'-je-ah*. 1. Lard. 2. The internal fat of the body.

**Azalein**, *az-a'-le-in*. See *Fuchsin*.

**Azedarach**, *az-ed'-ar-ak*. The root-bark of *Melia azedarach*; it is used as a vermifuge.

**Azerin**, *az'-er-in*. A ferment from certain insectivorous plants.

**Azoben'zene**.  $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$ . Yellow crystals from nitrobenzene.

**Azoben'zid**, **Azoben'zol**. See *Azobenzene*.

**Azoic**, *ah-zo'-ik*. Destitute of living organisms.

**Azolit'min**.  $C_7H_7NO_4$ . A red coloring-matter from litmin.

**Azoospermia**, *ah-zo-o-sper'-me-ah*. An absence of spermatozoids.

**Azote**, *az'-ōt*. Nitrogen.

**Azotemia**, *az-o-te'-me-ah*. The presence of urea in the blood.

**Azotenesia**, *ah-zo-len-e'-sis*. Any disease due to excess of nitrogen in the system, as scurvy.

**Azotized**, *az'-o-tīzd*. Nitrogenized.

**Azoturia**, *az-o-tu'-re-ah*. An increase of urea in the urine.

**Azoxybenzene**, *as-ok-se-ben'-zēn*.  $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$ . A reduction-compound of nitrobenzene.

**Az'ulene**. See *Cerulein*.

**Az'ulin**. A name for several blue anilin pigments.

**Azygos**, *az'-ig-os*. Without a fellow, as a muscle.

**Azygous**, *az'-ig-us*. Not paired, as certain muscles and veins.

**Azymic**, *ah-zī'-mik*. Not causing fermentation.

**Azymous**, *az'-im-us*. Unfermented, unleavened.



## B.

- Babbitt Metal.** An antifriction alloy composed of tin (8), antimony (2), and copper (1).
- Baby-farm, ba'-be-farm.** An institution for the care of infants.
- Bacca, bak'-ah.** A berry.
- Baccharin, bak'-ar-in.** Poisonous alkaloid from *Baccharis coridifolia*.
- Bacchia, bak-i'-ah.** A synonym for *Acne rosacea*, q. v.
- Bacciform, bak'-sif-orm.** Shaped like a berry.
- Bacillar, bas'-il-ar.** Resembling little rods or bacilli. **B. Lay'er,** the rods and cones of the retina.
- Bacillemia, bas-il-e'-me-ah.** The presence of bacilli in the blood.
- Bacillicide, bas-il'-is-īd.** A substance destroying bacilli.
- Bacilliculture, bas-il'-ik-ul-tūr.** The cultivation of bacilli.
- Bacilliform, bas-il'-if-orm.** Resembling a bacillus.
- Bacilliparous, bas-il-ip'-ar-us.** Producing bacilli.
- Bacillophobia, bas-il-o-fo'-be-ah.** A morbid fear of microbes.
- Bacillum, bas-il'-um.** 1. A stick. 2. A cylindric troche. 3. A sponge-holder. 4. One of the rods in one of the retinal layers.
- Bacilluria, bas-il-u'-re-ah.** The presence in the urine of bacilli.
- Bacillus, bas-il'-us.** A genus of *Schizomycetes*; the most important group of bacteria. See *Table of Bacilli*.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
. <i>acidi lactici</i> (Huppe) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
. <i>acidi lævolactici</i> (Schardinger) .....	Well water.	Zymogenic.
. <i>acidificans longissimus</i> (Lafar) .....	Distillery yeast-mash.	Zymogenic.
. <i>acidiformans</i> (Sternberg) .....	Liver, yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
. <i>aerogenes</i> , I, II, III (Miller) .....	Healthy alimentary tract.	Zymogenic.
. <i>aerogenes capsulatus</i> (Welch and Nuttall) .....	Blood and viscera in cases of infectious emphysema.	Zymogenic.
. <i>aerogenes meningitidis</i> (Cantini) .....	Meningitis.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
. <i>aerophilus</i> (Liborius) .....	Air and water.	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B. albicans pateriformis .....	Skin in seborrhea.	Saprophytic.
B. albuminis (Bienstock).....	Fecces.	Zymogenic.
B. albus (Eisenberg)...	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. albus anaerobiscens (Vaughan).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. albus cadaveris (Strassmann and Stricker) .....	Blood of cadaver.	Pathogenic.
B. albus putidus (Maschek) .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
B. of Allantiasis (Müller) .....	Poisonous sausage, "Blunzen."	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
B. allantoides (Klein)	Air.	Saprophytic.
B. alii (Griffiths).....	Decaying onions.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (green).
B. of Alopecia Areata (Kasauli and Sabourand) .....	Hair and scalp.	Pathogenic, chromogenic (brick-red).
B. alvei (Cheshire and Cheyne) .....	Bee larvæ, foul brood.	Pathogenic.
B. amylobacter (Grueber).....	Flour.	Zymogenic.
B. amylobacter (Van Sensus) .....	Fermenting cellulose.	Symbiotic-zymogenic.
B. amylobacter (Van Tieghem) .....	Arable soil, manure.	Zymogenic.
B. amylovorus (Burrill).....	Pear blight.	Zymogenic, phytopathogenic.
B. "amylozyme" (Perdrix).....	Water (Paris).	Zymogenic.
B. anaerobicus liquefaciens (Sternberg)	Intestines, yellow fever cadaver.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. antenniformis (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
B. anthracis (Rayer and Davaine) .....	Blood in cases of anthrax, water, soil.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
B. anthracis claviformis (Chauveau and Phisalix) .....	Anthrax, soil, etc.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
B. aquaticus liquefaciens (Podrowsky)	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. aquatilis (Lustig)...	Water (Aosta).	Zymogenic.
B. aquatilis (P. and G. C. Frankland).....	Well water (Kent).	Saprophytic.
B. aquatilis fluorescens (Lustig) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. aquatilis graveolens (Tataroff) .....	Water (Dorpat).	Chromogenic (yellowish).
B. aquatilis radiatus (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. aquatilis solidus (Lustig) .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
B. aquatilis sulcatus (Weichselbaum) ...	Water (Vienna).	Saprophytic.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. arborseus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland) ...	Water (Thames).	Zymogenic, chromogenic (orange).
<i>B. arborseus non-liquefaciens</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. argenteo-phosphorescens</i> (Katz) .....	Sea-water, decaying fish.	Photogenic.
<i>B. argenteo-phosphorescens liquefaciens</i> (Katz) .....	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>B. aromaticus</i> (Pammel) .....	On cabbage leaves.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aurantius</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland) ...	Well-water.	Chromoparous (red-orange).
<i>B. aureus</i> (Ravenel)	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. aureus</i> (Adametz)	Air and water.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. "B"</i> (Hoffmann)	Diseased larvæ of <i>Liparis monacha</i> .	Pathogenic.
<i>B. baccarinii</i> (Machiati) .....	"Mal nero," or gummosis of grapevines.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. beri-bericus</i> (Lacerda) .....	Blood in cases of beri-beri.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. berolinensis indicus</i> (Claessen) .....	Water (Spree).	Chromoparous (indigo-blue).
<i>B. bienstockii</i> (Bienstock).....	Human feces.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. boocoprius</i> (Emmerling) .....	Cow dung.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. of Bovet</i> .....	Intestine in case of enteritis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. brassicæ</i> (Pommer)	Infusions of cabbage.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. brevis</i> (Mori) .....	Sewage (Berlin).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. bronchitidis putridæ</i> (Lumnitzer)...	Cases of putrid bronchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. brunneus</i> (Adametz and Wichmann).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. buccalis</i> (Vignal)...	Normal human saliva.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. buccalis maximus</i> (Miller).....	Mouth of man, common.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. butylicus</i> (Fitz) ...	On cereals, common.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. butyri fluorescens</i> (Lafar) .....	Milk, butter.	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. butyricus</i> (Prazmowski) .....	Ropy milk, water, soil.	Zymogenic.
"C" (Foutin) .....	Hailstones.	Chromoparous (reddish-yellow).
<i>B. cadaveris</i> (Sterenberg) .....	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. canalis capsulatus</i> (Mori) .....	Sewage (Berlin).	Pathogenic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. canalis parvus</i> (Mori) .....	Sewage (Berlin).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. candicans</i> (Frankland) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Canestriui</i> .....	Diseased bees.	Pathogenic, chromogenic (pink).
<i>B. capsulatus</i> (Mori) ..	Sewage (Berlin).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. capsulatus mucosus</i> (Fasching) .....	Nasal secretions, influenza (man).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. capsulatus smithii</i> (Theobald Smith)...	Intestines of swine.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. carabiformis</i> (Kaczynsky) .....	Stomach of dog.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. carnicolor</i> (Tils) ...	Water (Freiburg).	Chromogenic (flesh-color).
<i>B. carotarum</i> (A. Koch) .....	Carrots and beets.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. caucasicus</i> (Kern) (Syn. <i>B. Kephir</i> , Sorokin) .....	Kephir granules.	Symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>Saccharomyces kefir</i> .
<i>B. caulivorus</i> (Galloway) .....	Potatoes and pelargoniums.	Phytopathologic.
<i>B. caviæ fortuitus</i> (Sternberg) .....	Guinea-pigs, exudates after inoculation with liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. cavicida havaniensis</i> (Sternberg) ...	Intestine of yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cavicidus</i> (Brieger)	Human feces.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Cazal and Vailard</i> .....	Cheesy nodules of peritoneum and pancreas.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Chancroid</i> (Ducrey) .....	Soft chancres.	No growth in artificial cultures.
<i>B. chauvæi</i> (Bollinger and Feser) .....	Tissues of animals with "quarter evil."	Pathogenic, symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>Micrococcus acidi para lactici</i> .
<i>B. of Cholera in Ducks</i> (Cornil and Toupet)	Blood of ducks.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. choleroïdes</i> (Bujwid) .....	Water.	Pathogenic, methyl mercaptan odor.
<i>B. chromo-aromaticus</i> (Galtier) .....	Diseased pig.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Chyluria</i> (Wilson) .....	Chylous urine.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>B. cinctus</i> (Ravenel) ..	Soil.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (bright yellow).
<i>B. circulans</i> (Jordan)	Water.	Zymogenic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
cloacæ (Jordan) ...	Water and in corn affected with "Bur-rill's disease."	Zymogenic.
cœruleus (A. J. Smith) .....	Water (Schuylkill).	Chromogenic (blue).
cœruleus (Voges)...	Water.	Chromoparous (blue).
coli communis (Escherich).....	Intestines of men and animals (common).	Pathogenic.
coli concentricus (Fitzpatrick) .....	Alimentary tract in yellow-fever cases.	Pathogenic.
coli icteroides (Fitzpatrick) .....	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
coli similis (Sternberg) .....	Human liver.	Saprophytic.
of Colomiatti.....	Conjunctivitis and xerotic masses in eye.	Saprophytic.
of Conjunctival Catarrh (Koch) .....	Cases of "pink eye."	Pathogenic.
constrictus (Zimmermann) .....	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (cadmium-yellow).
coprogenes foetidus (Schottelius) .....	Earth and intestines of hogs.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
coprogenes parvus (Eisenberg) .....	Human feces.	Pathogenic.
corallinus (Slater)	Atmospheric dust.	Chromoparous (coral-red).
corticallis (Haenlein) .....	Sour pine-bark liquor.	Zymogenic.
crassus aromaticus (Tataroff) .....	Water (Dorpat).	Zymogenic, fruit-like odor.
crassus sputigenus (Kreibohm).....	Human sputum.	Pathogenic.
cuneatus (Rivolta)	Carcasses of domestic animals.	Pathogenic.
cuniculicida (Koch and Gaffky).....	Water (Panke).	Pathogenic.
cuticularis (Tils) ...	Water (Freiburg).	Chromoparous (yellow).
cuticularis albus (Tataroff) .....	Water (Dorpat).	Saprophytic.
cyaneo-fluorescens (Zangemeister) .....	Blue milk.	Chromoparous (blue).
cyaneo-fuscus (Beyerinck) .....	Blue cheese; glue.	Chromoparous (blue).
cyaneo-phosphorescens (Katz) .....	Sea-water.	Photogenic, chromoparous (green).
cyanogenus (Ehrenburg-Hueppe) ...	Blue milk.	Chromoparous (blue).
cyanogenus (Jordan) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (blue).
cystiformis (Clado)	Urine in case of cystitis.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
"D" (Foutin) .....	Hailstones.	Saprophytic.
of Dantec .....	Salt codfish which has turned red.	Chromogenic (red).

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. delicatulus</i> (Jordan) .....	Water (Lawrence).	Zymogenic, thermophilous.
<i>B. of Demme</i> .....	Blood in cases of erythema nodosum.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. dendritiens</i> (Bor-doni-Uffreduzzi) ...	Water (Turin).	Saprophytic.
<i>B. denitrificans</i> (Gill-tray and Aberson)...	Soil and air.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. dentalis viridans</i> (Miller) .....	Carious dentine.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. devorans</i> (Zimmer-mann) .....	Well-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. dianthi</i> (Arthur and Bolley).....	Bacteriosis of carnations.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. diatrypticus casei</i> (Baumann) .....	Cheese.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. diffusus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).....	Soil and water.	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).
<i>B. diphtheriæ</i> (Klebs and Loeffler) .....	Diphtheric membranes.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. diphtheriæ colum-barum</i> (Loeffler).....	Diphtheric exudates in pigeons.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. diphtheriæ vitu-lorum</i> (Loeffler).....	Diphtheric exudates in calves.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. dysenteriæ</i> (Chan-temesse and Widal)	Intestines in dysentery cadavers.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. dysodes</i> (Zopf) .....	Bread.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. Eberth's.</i> See <i>B. typhi abdominalis</i> .		
<i>B. endocarditidis capsulatus</i> (Weichselbaum) .....	Viscera in cases of endocarditis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. enteritidis</i> (Gaertner).....	Intestines in allantiasis.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
<i>B. entomotoxicon</i> (Duggar) .....	Diseased squash-bugs (Anasatristis).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. epidermidis</i> (Bizzozero) .....	Epidermis between toes.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. erodens</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. erysipelatos leporis</i> (Koch) .....	Erysipelas in rabbit.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. erysipelatos suis</i> (Koch) .....	Erysipelas in hogs.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. erythrosporus</i> (Eidam).....	Putrefying egg-albumen, water.	Chromoparous (red).
<i>B. ethacoticus</i> (P. Frankland, Fox, and Macgregor) .....	Sheep-dung.	Zymogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
ethaceto-succinicus (P. Frankland and Frew) .....	In a solution of am- monio-ferric citrate.	Zymogenic.
ex-pneumo-enter- tidis suis (Klein)...	Swine in hog cholera.	Pathogenic.
facultatus (Sade- bach and Frankel)	In non malignant pharyngeal mycosis.	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
figurans (Vaughan)	Water.	Saprophytic.
filiformis (Tils)....	Water (Freiburg).	Saprophytic.
filiformis havani- ensis (Sternberg) ...	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
of Fiocca.....	Saliva of cats and dogs.	Pathogenic.
fissuratus (Rave- nel).....	Soil.	Chromoparous* (yel- low).
fitzianus (Zopf) ....	Hay-dust, manure, soil.	Zymogenic.
flavescens (Pohl)...	Marsh water.	Chromogenic (yel- low).
flavocoriaceus (Ad- metz and Wich- mann) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (sulfur- yellow).
flavus (Macé).....	Water.	Chromogenic (golden- yellow).
fluorescens albus ...	Water.	Chromoparous (yel- low).
fluorescens aureus (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (pale- yellow).
fluorescens lique- faciens (Fluegge) ....	Air and water.	Zymogenic, chromop- arous (fluorescent- green).
fluorescens longus . (Zimmermann).....	Water.	Chromoparous (yel- lowish-green).
fluorescens minu- tissimus .....	Water, decomposing infusions.	Zymogenic, chromo- genic (blue-green).
fluorescens nivalis (Schmolck).....	Glacier ice and water.	Chromoparous (green).
fluorescens non- liquefaciens (Eisen- berg and Krueger)..	Water and in butter.	Zymogenic, chromop- arous (fluorescent- green).
fluorescens ovalis (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
fluorescens putidus (Fluegge) .....	Water.	Zymogenic, chromop- arous (yellow).
fluorescens tenuis (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (green- ish-yellow).
fluorescens undula- ta (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. fœtidus</i> (Passet) ...	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fœtidus lactis</i> (Jensen).....	Milk in Jutland dairies.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. fœtidus ozenæ</i> (Hajek).....	Nasal secretions in ozena.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. formosus</i> (Ravenel)	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Fulles</i> .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fulvus</i> (Zimmermann).....	Air and water.	Chromogenic (gamboge yellow).
<i>B. fuscus</i> (Schroetter)	Putrid infusions of maize.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. fuscus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Air and water.	Chromogenic (chromic yellow).
<i>B. fuscus limbatus</i> (Scheibenzuber).....	Rotten eggs, water.	Chromogenic (brown).
<i>B. gangliiformis</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. gasoformans</i> (Eisenberg) .....	Water.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (dark-yellow).
<i>B. gaytoni</i> (Cheshire)	Diseased honey-bees.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. geminus major</i> (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. geminus minor</i> (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ginglymus</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. glaucus</i> (Maschek)	Water.	Chromogenic (gray).
<i>B. "Golden-yellow Water"</i> (Adametz and Wichmann) ...	Water.	Chromogenic (shining yellow).
<i>B. gossypinus</i> (Stedman) .....	Bacteriosis of cotton plant.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. gracilis</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. gracilis anaerobiscens</i> (Vaughan) ...	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. gracilis cadaveris</i> (Sternberg) .....	Human liver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. granulatus</i> (Babes)	Air.	Chromoparous.
<i>B. granulatus</i> (Russell) .....	Sea-mud.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. graveolens</i> (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi) ...	Epidermis between toes.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Grouse Disease</i> (Klein) .....	Viscera of diseased grouse.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Guillebeau</i> (Freudenreich) .....	Ropy milk and inflamed udders of cows.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
gummosus (Happ)	Ropy infusions of digitalis.	Zymogenic.
guttatus (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
"h" (Rosenberg)	Water (Main).	Chromoparous (violet).
halophilus (Russell) .....	Sea-mud.	Saprophytic.
hansenii (Raspnussen) .....	Air and water.	Chromogenic (yellow).
havaniensis (Sternberg) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (blood-red).
havaniensis liquefaciens (Sternberg)	Epidermis.	Chromogenic (blood-red).
of Havelburg .....	Stomach of yellow-fever cadaver.	Zymogenic.
helvolus (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (Naples yellow).
heminecrobophilus (Arloing).....	Callous lymphatic glands in guinea-pig.	Pathogenic.
hepaticus fortuitus (Sternberg) .....	Exudate of guinea-pig after inoculation with liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
hominis capsulatus (Bordoni-Uffrezuzzi) .....	Cadaver of a rag-picker.	Pathogenic.
of Horse-pox (Dieckerhoff and Grawitz) .....	Pustules of horses having acute contagious.	Pathogenic.
hyacinthi septicus (Heinz).....	White rust of hyacinth bulbs and onions.	Phytopathogenic.
hyalinus (Jordan)	Water, sewage.	Saprophytic.
hydrophilus fuscus (Sanarelli) .....	Well-water (Sieuna).	Pathogenic.
of Ice-cream Poisoning (Vaughan and Perkins) .....	Ice cream and cheese.	Pathogenic.
icteroides (Sanarelli) .....	Alimentary tract, yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic, zymogenic, produces amaril.
of Icterus (Karlinaky and Ducamp) ...	Blood in case of infectious icterus.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
ilidzensis capsulatus (Karlinaky)...	Hot sulphur springs (Ilidze, Bosnia).	Thermophilous.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. implexus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. incanus</i> (Pohl) .....	Swamp-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. indicus</i> (Koch).....	Stomach, E. Indian apc.	Chromoparous (red-yellow).
<i>B. indigoferus</i> (Claessen).....	Water.	Chromogenic (indigo-blue).
<i>B. indigoferus</i> (Voges)	Water.	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. indigogenus</i> (Alvarez) .....	Infusion of indigo-plant leaves.	Pathogenic, zymogenic, chromoparous (indigo-blue).
<i>B. inflatus</i> (A. Koch)	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. influenzae</i> (Pfeiffer) .....	Air; nasal secretions in influenza.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Intestinal Diphtheria of Rabbits</i> (Ribbert).....	Rabbits.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. intestinus motilis</i> (Sternberg) .....	Intestine, yellow fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. inunctus</i> (Pohl) ...	Swamp-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. invisibilis</i> (Vaughan) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. iridescens</i> (Tataroff).....	Water.	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).
<i>B. janthinus</i> (Zopf)...	Water (Panke).	Zymogenic, chromoparous (violet).
<i>B. of Jefferies</i> .....	Alvine discharges in summer diarrhea.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Jequirity Ophthalmia</i> (de Wecker and Sattler).....	Infusions of jequirity seed and in jequirity ophthalmia.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Kartulis</i> .....	Conjunctiva in Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis.	Pathogenesis. undetermined.
<i>B. "Kiel."</i> See <i>B. ruber kielensis</i> .		
<i>B. of Kitasato.</i> See <i>B. pestis bubonicae</i> .		
<i>B. of Koubasoff</i> .....	Carcinoma of stomach.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. lacmus</i> (Schroeter)	Water.	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. lactis acidi</i> (Marmann) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis aerogenes</i> (Abelous) .....	Alimentary tract in healthy persons.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis albus</i> (Loeffler).....	Milk.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. lactis cyanogenus</i> (Hueppe) .....	Blue milk.	Chromoparous (blue, triphenylrosanilin).
<i>B. lactis erythrogenes</i> (Hueppe and Baginsky) .....	Red milk.	Chromoparous (red).



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>lactis peptonans</i> (Sterling).....	Pasteurized milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>lactis pituitosi</i> (Loeffler) .....	Slimy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>lactis saponacei</i> (Weigmann and Zirn).....	Soapy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>lactis viscosus</i> Adametz).....	Water andropy milk.	Zymogenic.
of Laser .....	Diseased mice.	Pathogenic.
<i>latericeus</i> (Adametz and Wichmann)	Water.	Chromogenic (brick-red).
, Lemon-yellow (Maschek) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
<i>leporis lethalis</i> (Gibier and Sternberg) .....	Intestines of yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>lepræ</i> (Armauer and Hansen) .....	Leprous tubercles.	Pathogenic.
<i>leptosporus</i> (L. Klein) .....	Air.	Saprophytic.
of Lesage.....	Green alvine discharges in infants.	Pathogenic.
<i>lethalis</i> (Babes) ...	Tissues in case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
of Letzerich .....	Urine in nephritis.	Pathogenic.
of Lichen ruber Laser) .....	Lymph in Lichen ruber.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>limbatus acidi lactici</i> (Marquann) ...	Milk.	Saprophytic.
<i>limosus</i> (Russell)...	Sea-water and mud.	Saprophytic.
<i>liodermos</i> (Loeffler)	Water and milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>liquefaciens</i> (Eisenberg) .....	Water, frequent.	Saprophytic.
<i>liquefaciens bovis</i> (Arloing) .....	Lungs of diseased ox.	Pathogenic.
<i>liquefaciens communis</i> (Sternberg) ..	Yellow-fever feces.	Saprophytic.
<i>liquefaciens lactis mar</i> (Freudenreich).....	Bitter cream.	Zymogenic.
<i>liquefaciens magnus</i> (Luederitz).....	Mice inoculated with soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>liquefaciens parvus</i> (Luederitz) .....	Mice inoculated with soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>liquidus</i> (P. and G. Frankland) .....	Water (Thames, common).	Saprophytic.
<i>litoralis</i> (Russell) ..	Sea-mud.	Saprophytic.
<i>lividus</i> (Plagge and Roskauer) .....	Water (Berlin).	Chromoparous (blue)
<i>lucens</i> (Van Lieghem) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B. of Lucet .....	Dysentery of fowls.	Pathogenic.
B. of Lungs of Cattle..	Cattle.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. lupuliperda (Behrens) .....	Hops that had become "warm."	Thermogenic, zymogenic, odor of trimethylamin.
B. luteus (Dobrzyni-ecki) .....	Carious teeth.	Chromoparous (yellow).
B. luteus (Fluegge) ...	Air.	Chromoparous (yellow).
B. luteus suis (Salmon and Smith) .....	Perivisceral fluid of hogs.	Chromogenic (yellowish-red).
B. of Lymph in Fishes (Oliver and Richet)	Fishes.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. lyssæ (Pasteur) .....	Hydrophobic saliva.	Specific pathogenesis disputed.
B. magenta (Pearmain and Moor) ...	Water.	Chromogenic (carmin or magenta).
B. maidis (Cuboni) ...	Feces of pellagra patients.	Saprophytic.
B. malarie (Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli) ..	Air and soil; Roman campagna.	Saprophytic.
B. mallei (Loeffler) ...	Cases of glanders.	Pathogenic.
B. marsiliensis (Rietsch and Jobert)	Swine and ferrets affected with plague.	Pathogenic.
B. martinez (Sternberg) .....	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
B. of Measles (Canon and Pielicke) .....	Blood in cases of measles.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. of Meconium .....	Meconium.	Saprophytic.
B. megaterium (de Bary) .....	Water and soil.	Zymogenic.
B. megatherium (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Chromogenic (brown).
B. melanosporus (Eidam) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (black).
B. melochloros (Winkler and Schroeter) ...	Wormy apples.	Pathogenic, chromogenic (emerald green).
B. membranaceus amethystinus (Eisenberg) .....	Well-water (Spolato).	Chromoparous (dark violet).
B. meningitidis purulenta (Naumann and Schaffer) .....	Pus in case of purulent meningitis.	Pathogenic.
B. merismopoedioides (Zopf) .....	Sewage, soil.	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>mesentericus fuscus</i> (Fluegge) ....	Air, water, soil, hay-dust.	Zymogenic.
<i>mesentericus niger</i> (Biel and Lunt).....	Potatoes.	Chromoparous (black).
<i>mesentericus ruber</i> (Globig) .....	Water, and on potatoes.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (pink to red).
<i>mesentericus vulgaris</i> (Fluegge).....	Air, water, milk, potatoes; frequent.	Zymogenic.
<i>of Miller</i> .....	Intestinal tract of healthy persons.	Zymogenic.
<i>mirabilis</i> (Hauser)	Decaying animal matter.	Pathogenic.
<i>mollusci</i> (Domenico)	Molluscum contagiosum.	Pathogenesis disputed.
<i>mucosus ozænæ</i> (Lowenberg) .....	Mucous membrane of nostrils.	Saprophytic.
<i>multiformis trichorrhædis</i> (Hodara) .....	Diseased hairs in trichorrhæxis nodosa barba.	Pathogenic.
<i>multipediculosus</i> (Fluegge) .....	Air and water.	Saprophytic.
<i>murisepticus</i> (Gaffky) .....	Water (Panke).	Pathogenic.
<i>murisepticus pleomorphicus</i> (Karlin-sky) .....	Uterine discharges.	Pathogenic.
<i>muscoïdes</i> (Liborius).....	Water, soil, cow-dung	Saprophytic.
<i>mycoïdes</i> (Fluegge)	Soil, water, hail.	Zymogenic.
<i>mycoïdes roseus</i> (Scholl).....	Soil.	Chromogenic (red).
<i>necrophorus</i> (Loeffler) .....	Eye of rabbit inoculated with condyloma.	Pathogenic.
<i>of Necrosis of Liver in Badgers</i> (Eberth)	Badger.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>of Necrosis of Liver in Guinea-pigs</i> (Eberth) .....	Guinea-pigs.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>of Nocard</i> .....	Abscesses in cattle having farcy.	Pathogenic.
No. 41 (Conn) .....	Butter.	Zymogenic.
<i>Nodosus parvus</i> (Lustgarten) .....	Healthy human urethra.	Saprophytic.
<i>nubilus</i> (P. and G. Frankland).....	Water (Thames).	Saprophytic.
<i>ochraceus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. œdematis aerobius</i> (Klein) .....	Exudates of guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. œdematis maligni</i> (Pasteur, Joubert, and Chamberlain). ( <i>Vibrion septique</i> of the French) .....	Soil, dust, intestines of man and mammals, also in musk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. oleæ</i> (Prillieux and Bioletti) .....	Disease of olive tree ("olive-knot").	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. oleæ tuberculosis</i> (Savartane) .....	Disease of olive tree.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. oogenes fluorescens</i> (Zoerkendoerfer) ...	Rotten eggs.	Zymogenic, chromoparous (pale green).
<i>B. oogenes hydrosulphuricus</i> (Zoerkendoerfer) .....	Rotten eggs.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. "Orange-red"</i> (Adametz and Wichmann) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (orange-red).
<i>B. orthobutylicus</i> (Grimbert) .....	Fermenting leguminous seeds.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. of Osteomyelitis</i> (Kraske and Becker)	Cases of osteomyelitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ovatus minutissimus</i> (Unna) .....	Skin in eczema seborrhœicum.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. oxalaticus</i> (Zopf) ..	Air.	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. oxytocus perniciosus</i> (Wyssokowitsch)	Milk.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. panificans</i> (Laurent) .....	Bread.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. paracolon</i> (Gwyn)	Blood in infection resembling typhoid fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. paratyphosus</i> (Archard and Bensaud)	In case of paratyphoid.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. parvus ovatus</i> (Loeffler) .....	Carcass of hog.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. (saccharo-bacillus) pastorianus</i> (Van Laer) .....	Beer wort.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. peptofaciens</i> (Bernstein) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. pestifer</i> (Frankland) .....	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. pestis bubonicæ</i> (Kitasato and Yersin) .....	Blood and lymphatics in bubonic plague.	Pathogenic.
<i>R. phaseoli</i> (E. F. Smith) .....	Parasitic on legumes.	Zymogenic.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>phlegmonis emphysematosæ</i> (Fraenkel)	Pus in emphysema.	Pathogenic.
<i>phosphorescens</i> (Fischer) .....	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>phosphorescens gelidus</i> (Foerster) .....	Luminous sea-fish.	Photogenic.
<i>phosphorescens indiens</i> (Fischer) .....	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>phosphorescens indigenus</i> (Fischer)...	Sea-water, and on fishes.	Photogenic.
<i>phosphoreus</i> (Cohn)	Sea-water, and on fishes.	Photogenic.
<i>phylloxericidus</i> (Dubois) .....	Soil, manure.	Pathogenic to phylloxera.
<i>pinnatus</i> (Ravenel)	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>pituitosi</i> (Loeffler).	See <i>B. lactis pituitosi</i> .	
<i>plicatus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (grayish).
<i>pneumoniæ friedlanderi</i> (Friedlander) .....	Pulmonary exudates in croupous pneumonia.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>pneumonicus agilis</i> (Schou) .....	Pneumonia of rabbit.	Pathogenic.
<i>pneumosepticus</i> (Babes) .....	Blood in case of septic pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>polymyxa</i> (Prazmowski) .....	Vegetable infusions.	Saprophytic.
<i>polypiformis</i> (Liborius) .....	Cow-dung.	Saprophytic.
<i>prausnitzii</i> .....	Water, soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>prodigiosus</i> (Ehrenberg) .....	Food materials, etc.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (red).
<i>proteus fluorescens</i> (Jaeger) .....	Viscera of diseased fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>of pseudodiphtheria</i> (Belfanti)....	Human mouth and throat.	Saprophytic.
<i>pseudoedema</i> (Liborius) .....	Mice inoculated with garden soil.	Pathogenic.
<i>pseudopneumonicus</i> (Fluegge).....	Pus.	Pathogenic.
<i>pseudosepticus</i> (Bienstock) .....	Exudates in mice inoculated with feces.	Pathogenic.
<i>pseudotuberculosis</i> (Pfeiffer) .....	Viscera of horse.	Pathogenic.
<i>pseudotuberculosis</i> (Rabinowitsch) .....	Butter.	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B. pseudotuberculosis in Rabbits (Eberth) .....	Tuberculous nodules in rabbits.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. psittacosis (Widal and Sicard).....	Blood of parrots and human beings having psittacosis.	Pathogenic.
B. puerperalis (Engel and Spillmann) .....	Cases of puerperal sepsis.	Pathogenic.
B. pulpæ pyogenes (Miller).....	Gangrenous tooth pulp.	Pathogenic.
B. punctatus (Zimmermann) .....	Water (Chemnitz).	Saprophytic.
B. of Purpura hæmorrhagica (Babes and Kolb).....	Viscera of purpura cadaver.	Pathogenic.
B. putrificus coli (Bienstock) .....	Water, feces.	Zymogenic.
B. of Pyemia (Beltzow) .....	Blood in pyemia.	Pathogenic.
B. pyocyaneus (Gesard) .....	Air, dust, water, pus.	Pathogenic, zymogenic, chromoparous (blue to verdigris green, pyocyanin).
B. pyogenes foetidus (Passet).....	Pus.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
B. pyogenes soli (Boltou) .....	Exudates of rat inoculated with garden soil.	Saprophytic.
B. radiatus (Luederitz)	Exudates of mice and guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil.	Saprophytic.
B. radiatus aquatilis (Zimmermann).....	Water.	Chromogenic (ochre-yellow).
B. radicicola (Byerinck) .....	Tubercles of leguminous plants, arable soil.	Zymogenic.
B. radiciformis (Tataroff).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. radicosus (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. ramosus (P. and G. C. Fraukland) ...	Soil; water (Thames).	Zymogenic.
B. ramosus (Eisenberg and Fraenkel)	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. ramosus liquefaciens (Fluegge).....	Air, water.	Saprophytic.
B. ranicida (Ernst) ...	Water; frogs dead of septicemia.	Pathogenic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B. reticularis (Jordan) .....	Sewage.	Saprophytic.
B. rheumarthritidis (Kuessmaul) .....	Effusions in joints in articular rheumatism.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. "Rhine water" (Burri) .....	Water (Rhine).	Saprophytic.
B. rhinitis atrophicus	Nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
B. rhinoscleromatis (Cornil and Alvarez)	Tubercles in rhinoscleroma.	Pathogenic.
B. rodonatus (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Chromoparous (brown to yellow).
"Der rothe Bacillus" (Lustig) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (raspberry red).
B. rubefaciens (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (pale pink).
B. rubellus (Okada)...	Guinea-pigs after inoculation with street dust.	Chromoparous (red).
B. ruber (Frank) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (blood-red).
B. ruber kielensis (Breunig).....	Water (Kiel).	Chromoparous (blood-red).
B. ruber ovatus (Bruyning) .....	Blighted sorghum.	Phytopathogenic.
B. rubescens (Jordan)	Sewage.	Chromogenic (pale pink).
B. rubidus (Eisenberg) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (brownish-red).
B. saccharo-butyricus (von Klecki) .....	In "Quargelkase."	Zymogenic.
B. sanguinis typhi (Brannen and Cheesman) .....	Blood in typhus fever.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. saprogenes (Rosenbach) .....	Decaying animal matter, fetid feet, etc.	Pathogenic, zymogenic (trimethyloamin).
B. saprogenes vini (Kramer) .....	Wine.	Zymogenic.
B. of Scarlet Fever (Crooke) .....	Throat in anginose scarlet fever.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
B. schafferi (Freudenreich).....	"Puffy-" and "Nissler" cheese.	Zymogenic.
B. of Scheurlen .....	Mammary epithelia.	Saprophytic.
B. of Schimmelbusch	Necrotic tissues in noma.	Pathogenic.
B. schutzenbergii .....	Sewage.	Zymogenic.
B. scissus (Frankland)	Soil.	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B. of Scborrhea (Sabouraud) .....	Hair and scalp.	Chromogenic (brick-red).
B. secalis (Burrill). See <i>B. zeæ</i> .		
B. "Seidenglanzen-der" (Tataroff) .....	Well-water (Dorpat).	Saprophytic.
B. of Senile Gangrene (Tricomi) .....	Blood and tissues in cases of senile gangrene.	Pathogenic.
B. septicæmiæ hæmorrhagicæ (Sternberg) .....	Blood in septicemia.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus acuminatus (Babes) .....	Blood in septic infection.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus agrigenus (Nicolaier) .....	Garden soil.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus keratomalaciæ (Babes) .....	Cadaver; septicemia following keratomalacia.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus sputi (Kreibohm) .....	Human saliva.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus sputigenus (Fluegge) .....	Healthy and pneumonic sputum.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus ulceris gangrenosi (Babes) ..	Cadaver; septicemia following gangrene.	Pathogenic.
B. septicus vesicæ (Clado) .....	Urine in cystitis.	Pathogenic.
B. sessilis (Klein) .....	Blood of cow.	Saprophytic.
B. smaragdino phosphorescens (Katz) ...	On luminous fishes.	Photogenic, chromogenic (emerald-green).
B. smaragdinus fœtidus (Reimann) ...	Nasal secretions in ozena.	Pathogenic, chromogenic (green).
B. of Smegma (Bunge and Trautenroth) ...	Smegma.	Saprophytic.
B. solanacearum (E. F. Smith) .....	Brown rot of solanaceous plants.	Phytopathogenic.
B. solidus (Luederitz)	Mice after inoculation with garden soil.	Saprophytic.
B. solitarius (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
B. sorghi (Kellermann and Swingle) .....	Sorghum blight.	Phytopathogenic.
B. of Southern Cattle Plague (F. S. Billings) .....	Blood of cattle with Texas fever.	Pathogenic.
B. spiniferus (Unna)	Skin in eczema scborrhæicum.	Chromogenic (grayish-yellow).
B. stolonatus (Adametz and Wichmann)	Water.	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. stoloniferus</i> (Pohl)	Marsh-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. striatus albus</i> (von Besser) .....	Healthy nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. striatus flavus</i> (von Besser) .....	Healthy nasal secretions.	Chromogenic (sulphur yellow).
<i>B. striatus viridis</i> (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. stuetzeri</i> (Lehmann and Neumann) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. suaveolens</i> .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. subflavus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (pale-yellow).
<i>B. subtilis</i> (Ehrenberg) .....	Air, water, soil; frequent.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. subtilis simulans</i> (Bienstock).....	Human feces.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Sugar-beet Disease</i> (Arthur and Golden).....	Sugar beets.	Pathogenesis not established.
<i>B. sulph-hydrogenus</i> (Miquel) .....	Water.	Zymogenic; evolves $H_2S$ .
<i>B. sulphureum</i> , I (Holschewnikoff) ...	Urine.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. sulphureum</i> , II (Holschewnikoff)...	Mud.	Chromogenic (reddish-brown).
<i>B. superficialis</i> (Jordan) .....	Sewage.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Swine Plague</i> , Marseilles. See <i>B. marsiliensis</i> .		
<i>B. sycosiferus foetidus</i> (Jordan) .....	Hair and scalp in sycosis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. syncyanus</i> (Ehrenberg) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. synxanthus</i> (Schroetter).....	Milk.	Chromogenic (citron-yellow).
<i>B. syphilidis</i> (Lustgarten) .....	Syphilitic new growths and secretions.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. tardigradus</i> (Detmers) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. tartricus</i> (Grimbert and Ficquet) .....	Fermenting solution of calcium tartrate.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. tenuis sputigenus</i> (Pansini) .....	Sputum.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. termo</i> (Mace) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. terrigenus</i> (Frank)	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. tetani</i> (Nicolaier)...	Arable soil, horse-dung, and tissues of persons dead of tetanus.	Pathogenic, zymo-genic.



## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. thalassophilus</i> (Russell) .....	Sea-mud.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. thermophilus</i> (Miquel) .....	Air, water, soil, feces, sewage.	Thermophilous.
<i>B. tholoideum</i> (Gessner) .....	Water, sewage, intestinal tract.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. tracheiphilus</i> .....	The cause of Cucurbit wilt.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. tremelloides</i> (Schottelius) .....	Water (Freiburg).	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. tremulus</i> (Koch)...	Vegetable infusions.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Trichorrhæxis nodosa</i> (Markusfeld)	Diseased hair.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
<i>B. "Trommelschlagel"</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. tuberculosis</i> (Koch)	Sputum and tissues in tuberculosis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. tuberculosis galinarum</i> (Maffucci)	Tuberculosis in fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Tuberculosis of Vines</i> .....	Diseased grape-vines.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. tumescens</i> (Zopf) ..	Beets.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. tussis convulsivæ</i> (Affanassiew) .....	Sputum in cases of pertussis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. typhi abdominalis</i> (Eberth) .....	Water, milk, sewage, and blood, urine, feces, and tissues of typhoid-fever patients.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>B. typhi muricæ</i> (Loeffler) .....	Diseased mice.	
<i>B. ubiquitus</i> (Jordan)	Air, water, sewage.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ulna</i> (Cohn) .....	Egg-albumen.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ulna</i> (Vignal) .....	Normal saliva.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Uptadel</i> (Gessner).....	Intestinal contents (man).	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ureæ</i> (Leube).....	Soil, water, manure, old urine, etc.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ureæ</i> (Miquel) .....	Air.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. vacuolatus</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vaginalis</i> (Doderlein) .....	Normal vaginal secretions.	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. varicosus conjunctiva</i> (Gombert) .....	Healthy conjunctival sac in man.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vascularis</i> (Sternberg) .....	Viscera of yellow fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. vascularum</i> (Cobb)	Gummosis of sugar cane.	Saprophytic.
		Phytopathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. venenosus</i> (Vaughan) .....	Water.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus brevis</i> (Vaughan) .....	Water.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus invisibilis</i> (Vaughan) .....	Water.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus liquefaciens</i> (Vaughan)...	Water.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ventriculi</i> (Raczynsky) .....	Stomach of dog.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vermicularis</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland)...	Water (Lea).	Chromogenic (flesh-colored).
<i>B. vermiculosus</i> (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Verruga peruana</i> (Izquierdo) .....	Nodules in cases of Peruvian wart.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>B. verticillatus</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. violaceus</i> (Becker)...	Water.	Chromoparous (deep-violet).
<i>B. violaceus</i> (Frankland) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (violet).
<i>B. violaceus laurentius</i> (Jordan) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (violet).
<i>B. vires</i> (Van Tieghem) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. virescens</i> (Frick)...	In green spntum.	Chromogenic (green)
<i>B. viridans</i> .....	Water.	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. viridescens liquefaciens</i> (Ravenel) ...	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. viridescens non-liquefaciens</i> (Ravenel) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. viridis</i> (Van Tieghem) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (green).
<i>B. viridis flavus</i> (Frick) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellowish-green).
<i>B. viridis pallescens</i> (Frick) .....	Air, water (Freiburg).	Zymogenic, chromogenic (yellowish-green).
<i>B. viscosus</i> (Van Laer) .....	Ropy beer.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. viscosus cerevisiæ</i> (Van Laer) .....	Ropy beer and milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. viscosus sacchari</i> (Kramer) .....	Viscous saccharine fluids.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. viscosus vini</i> (Kramer) .....	Ropy wine.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. vulgaris</i> (Hauser)...	Putrefying matter.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Weignmann</i> .....	Bitter milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. "Weissen"</i> (Eisenberg) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.

## A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
B., "Weisser" (Tataroff) .....	Well-water (Dorpat).	Saprophytic.
B., "White" (Maschek) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
B., "X" (Sternberg) ..	Yellow-fever cadavers.	Pathogenic.
B., "Yellow" (Lustig)	Water.	Saprophytic.
B. of Yersin. See <i>B. peptis bubonicæ</i> .		
B. zea (Burrill) .....	Baeteriosis of Indian corn.	Phytopathogenic.
B. zurnianus (List)....	Air and water.	Zymogenic.

**Back'-stroke of the Heart.** The diastole of the heart.

**Ba'cony Degenera'tion.** A term for amyloid degeneration.

**Bactere'mia, Bacterie'mia.** The presence of bacteria in the blood.

**Bacteria, bak-te'-re-ah.** Microorganisms; microbes; schizomycetes.

**Bacterial, bak-te'-re-al.** Relating to or caused by bacteria.

**Bactericidal, bak-te-ris-i'-dal.** Destroying bacteria.

**Bactericide, bak-te'-ris-id.** See *Germicide*.

**Bacterid'ium.** A genus of bacteria, according to Davaine.

**Bacterioid, bak-te'-re-oid.** Similar to a rod or a bacterium.

**Bacteriologist, bak-te-re-ol'-o-jist.** One versed in bacteriology.

**Bacteriology, bak-te-re-ol'-o-je.** The science of microorganisms.

**Bacterioprotein, bak-te-re-o-pro'-te-in.** A toxalbumin.

**Bacteriopur'purin.** A purple pigment formed by *Beggiatoa*.

**Bacterios'copy.** The microscopic examination of bacteria.

**Bacteriother'apy.** The treatment of diseases by bacteria.

**Bacteriotox'in.** A substance poisonous to bacteria.

**Bacterium, bak-te'-re-um.** A genus of fission-fungi.

## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
B. accidentalis tetani (Bel-fanti and Pesearolo).....	Pus in a case of tetanus.	Pathogenic.
B. aeeti (Hansen).....	Sour beer and wine.	Zymogenic.
B. aeeti (Peters).....	Sour dough.	Zymogenic.
B. acetium (Baginsky)....	Beer wort.	Zymogenic.
B. acetium (Zoidler).....	Beer wort.	Zymogenic.
B. acidi lactici (Grotenfeld) .....	Fees, water, milk.	Zymogenic.
B. acne contagiosæ (Dieck-erhoff and Grawitz).....	Acne contagiosa in horses.	Pathogenic.
B. aeris minutissimus (Bey)	Air.	Chromoparous (canary-yellow).



## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
amabilis (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromoparous (bright yellow).
ambiguus (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
amethystinus (Eisenberg) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (dark-blue).
amethystinus mobilis (Germano) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (blue-violet).
anaerobicum (Fluegge).	Milk.	Zymogenic.
annulatus (Wright).....	Water.	Chromoparous (yellow).
apii (Brizi).....	Bacteriosis of celery plants.	Phytopathogenic.
apthosus (Siegel) .....	Liver and kidneys in cases of "Maul-" and "Klauenseuche."	Pathogenic.
aquatilis communis (Zimmermann) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
aquatilis sulcatus quartus (Weichselbaum) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
aurantiacum (Trelease)	Water.	Chromogenic (orange).
aureo-flavus (Adametz)	Water.	Chromogenic (chrome-yellow).
betæ (Arthur and Golden) .....	Bacteriosis of Sugar-beets.	Phytopathogenic.
bovisepiticus (Kitt) .....	"Buffelseuche."	Pathogenic.
brassicæ (Lehn and Conrad) .....	Sauerkraut.	Zymogenic.
breslaviensis (Van Ermenghem).....	Poisonous meat.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
brunneo-flavus (Dyar)...	Air.	Chromogenic (brown to orange).
brunneum (Schroter) ...	Putrid infusion of maize.	Chromogenic (brown).
buccalis fortuitus (Vigial).....	Healthy saliva.	Saprophytic.
buccalis minutus (Vigial).....	Healthy saliva.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
of Buffalo Plague (Ratz)	Buffaloes having an infectious disease.	Pathogenic.
butyri colloideum (Lafar) .....	Butter (frequent).	Saprophytic.
campestris (Pammel) ...	Decayed turnips.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (cadmium-yellow).
of Canary-bird Septicemia (Rieck) .....	Canaries.	Pathogenic.
capitatum (Davaine)....	Infusion of albuminous substances.	Saprophytic.
carlsbergense (Hansen)	Air.	Saprophytic.
carneus (Tils).....	Water.	Chromogenic (flesh-color).

## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. catenula</i> (Dujardin).....	Putrid urine, blood in typhoid fever.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. caudatus</i> (Wright).....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>B. centrifugans</i> (Wright)..	Water.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (greenish).
<i>B. chlorinum</i> (Engelmann).....	Water.	Chromophorous (green).
<i>B. cholerae columbarum</i> (Leclancher).....	Wild pigeons.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cholerae gallinarum</i> (Perroncito).....	Chicken cholera.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. chologenes</i> (Stern) .....	Case of angiocholitis with meningitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. chrysogloia</i> (Lafar) .....	Air, water.	Chromoparous (yellow, lipoxanthin).
<i>B. citreus</i> (Unna and Tomassoli) .....	Epidermis in eczema.	Chromoparous (citron-yellow).
<i>B. citreus cadaveris</i> (Strassmann and Strecker).....	Human cadaver.	Chromogenic (citron-yellow).
<i>R. coadnutus</i> (Wright).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. coherens</i> (Wright).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. coli aerogenes</i> (Lembke)	Dog-dung.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. coli anindolicum</i> (Lembke).....	Dog-dung.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
<i>B. coli commune</i> (Escherich) .....	Abundant in human feces and those of domestic animals.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. coli immobilis</i> (Germano and Maurea).....	Feces.	Symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>Bacillus denitrificans</i> , pathogenic.
<i>B. coli mobilis</i> (Messea)...	Typhoid stools.	
<i>B. colorabilis</i> (Naunyn) ...	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. conjunctivitis</i> (Morax)	Conjunctival catarrh and chronic inflammation of conjunctiva.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. convolutus</i> (Wright) ...	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Corn-stalk Disease</i> (Billings).....	"Corn-stalk disease" and broncho-pneumonia of cattle.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cuniculi pneumonicus</i> (Beck).....	Lung plague of rabbits.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cuniculicida immobilis</i> (Smith) .....	Cause of a spontaneous rabbit plague.	Pathogenic.

## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
cuniculicida septicus (Lucet) .....	Epizootic of rabbits.	Pathogenic.
cuniculicida thermophilus (Lucet) .....	Epidemic of rabbits and guinea-pigs.	Pathogenic.
decidiosus (Wright) ....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellow).
decolorans major (Dyar)	Air.	Saprophytic.
decolorans minor (Dyar)	Air.	Saprophytic.
delabens (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
delta (Dyer) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (red).
dendriticus (Lustig) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
denitrificans (Gayon and Dupetit) .....	Air, soil, straw, horse-dung, etc.	Symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>Bacterium coli commune</i> .
denitrificans (Stuetzer and Burri) .....	Horse manure.	Zymogenic.
denitrificans agilis (Ampola and Garino) .....	Manure.	Zymogenic.
diphtheriæ avium (Loir and Duclaux) .....	Epizootic of fowls.	Pathogenic.
diphtheriæ cuniculi (Ribbert) .....	Intestinal diphtheria of rabbits.	Pathogenic.
discissum (Dinwiddie) ..	Milk.	Zymogenic.
domesticus (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (yellow).
dormitator (Wright) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (bright-yellow).
dubius (Bleisch) .....	Feces.	Pathogenic.
dubius pneumoniæ (Bunzl and Federn) .....	Rusty sputum of pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
duplicatus (Wright) ....	Water.	Saprophytic.
dysenteriæ liquefaciens (Ogata) .....	Cases of dysentery in Japan.	Pathogenic.
dysenteriæ vitulorum (Jensen) .....	Dysentery of calves.	Pathogenic.
egregium .....	Atmospheric dust.	Chromogenic (yellow, lipoxanthin).
ellenbachensis (Stuetzer and Hartleb) .....	Soil and roots of small grains.	Zymogenic.
emphysematosus (Frankel) .....	Gaseous phlegmon.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
enchelys (Ehrenberg) ...	Water.	Saprophytic.
endometritidis (Kaufmann) .....	Liver abscess.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
epsilon (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (pink).
equi-intestinalis (Dyar and Keith) .....	Horse manure.	Saprophytic.
eta (Dyar) .....	Air.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (yellow).



A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. exanthematicus</i> (Babes and Oprescu) .....	Hemorrhagic infection in man.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. exiguus</i> (Wright).....	Water.	Chromogenic (salmon-pink).
<i>B. faecalis alcaligenes</i> (Petruschky) .....	Feces.	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
<i>B. fairmontensis</i> (Wright)	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. farinaceum</i> (Wigand)...	Sour dough.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. felis septicus</i> (Flocca)...	Septicemia, cats.	Pathologic.
<i>B. ferrugineus</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (brick-red).
<i>B. fimbriatus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. finitimus ruber</i> (Dyar)...	Air.	Chromogenic (pink-red).
<i>B. fischeri</i> (Beyerinck) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>B. flexuosus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens</i> (Lepierre)...	Water.	Chromogenic (yellow-green).
<i>B. fluorescens convexus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens crassus</i> (Frick).....	Air, water.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. fluorescens foliaceus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens immobilis</i> ...	Air, water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens incognitus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens mutabilis</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellowish-green).
<i>B. fluorescens schuykilliensis</i> (Wright).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. friedbergensis</i> (Ebert and Mandry).....	Poisonous sausages.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. furfuris</i> (Wood and Wilcox) .....	In tanner's bran-plump soak.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. fuscus liquefaciens</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (bright-orange).
<i>B. fuscus pallidor</i> (Dyar) ..	Air.	Chromogenic (pink-orange).
<i>B. fusiforme</i> (Warming) ....	Sea-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. gallinarum</i> (Klein) .....	Enteritis in fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. gamma</i> (Dyar).....	Air.	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. gelatinosum betæ</i> (Glazer) .....	Mucigenous beet-juice.	Zymogenic, phytopathogenic).
<i>B. geniculatus</i> (Wright) ...	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. gingivæ pyogenes</i> (Miller).....	Diseased teeth.	Pathogenic, chromogenic (yellowish).

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
. glisierogenum (Malerba and Sanna-Salaris).....	Mucinous viscid urine.	Zymogenic, produces gliscrin.
. gummis (Comes).....	Gummosis of tomatoes, figs, almonds, oranges, etc.	Phytopathogenic.
. hæmatoides (Wright)...	Water.	Chromogenic (blood-red).
. hæmorrhagicus (Kolb)...	Septicemia cadaver.	Pathogenic.
. hæmorrhagicus nephritidis (Vassale).....	Hæmorrhagic nephritis.	Pathogenic.
. hæmorrhagicus septicus (Babes).....	Septicemia in man.	Pathogenic.
. hæmorrhagicus venenosus (Tizzoni and Giovannini) .....	Purpura hæmorrhagica.	Pathogenic.
. of Hæmorrhagic Septicemia of Swans (Fiorentini).....	Swans.	Pathogenic.
. hessii (Guillebeau) .....	Ropy milk.	Zymogenic.
. hudsonii (Dyar).....	Air.	Chromogenic (ocherous-orange).
. hyacinthi (Wakker).....	"Yellows" of hyacinth bulbs.	Phytopathogenic.
. hydrosulphureum ponticum (Zelinsky) .....	Ooze (Black Sea).	Zymogenic ( $H_2S$ ), chromogenic (coffee-brown).
. icterogenes (Gnarnieri)	Liver and blood in acute yellow atrophy of liver; typhoid stools.	Pathogenic.
. indigonaccus (Schneider) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (indigo-blue).
. inutilis (Dyar) .....	Air.	Pathogenic.
. javaniensis (Eijikmann)	Air.	Zymogenic.
. kochii (Hansen).....	Air.	Saprophytic.
. krallii (Dyar) .....	Air.	Saprophytic.
. kutzingianum (Hansen)	Sour beer.	Zymogenic.
. lacticus (Gunther and Thierfelder) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
. lactis (Lister).....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
. lactis aerogenes (Escherich) .....	Milk and intestines of milk-fed animals.	Zymogenic.
. lactis innocuus (Wilce)	Milk.	Saprophytic.
. lacunatus (Wright).....	Water.	Chromogenic (grayish-yellow).
. larvicida (Dyar).....	Diseased larvæ of silkworm ( <i>Clisiocampa fragilis</i> ).	Pathogenic.
. leucæmiæ canis (v. Luetet) .....	Dog with leukocythemia.	Pathogenic.

## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. levans</i> (Lehmann and Wolffin) .....	Sour dough.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lindolum</i> (Fodor) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lineola</i> (Mueller) .....	Water, soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. litoreum</i> (Warming) .....	Sea-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Liver Abscess</i> (Korn)	Case of liver abscess.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. lucens</i> (Nuesch) .....	Phosphorescent meat.	Photogenic.
<i>B. ludwigii</i> (Karlsky) ...	Hot sulphur springs of Ilidze, Bosnia.	Thermophilous.
<i>B. luminosum</i> (Giard) .....	Abdominal cavity of Amphipod crustacea (Talitrus).	Photogenic, pathogenic.
<i>B. luminosus</i> (Beyerinck)	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>B. luteum</i> (List) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (orange-yellow).
<i>B. maddoxii</i> (Miquel) .....	Fermenting urine.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. martinezii</i> (Sternberg and Dyar) .....	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver. Air.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. monachae</i> (Tubouff) .....	Diseased larvæ of the "nun" moth ( <i>Liparis monache</i> ).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. monadiformis</i> (Messea)	Typhoid stools.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. moribificans bovis</i> (Basenau) .....	Cow with puerperal fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. morbilli</i> (Lanzi) .....	Urine in case of measles.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. mori</i> (Boyer and Lambert) .....	Diseased mulberry trees.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. multistriatus</i> (Wright)	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. muripestifer</i> (Laser) .....	Plague of field mice.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. murisepticus</i> (Fluegge)	Mice.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. navicula</i> (Reinke and Berthold) .....	Wet rot of potatoes.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. nebulosus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. nexibilis</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. nitrificans</i> (Burri and Stuetzer) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. nitroso, formæ novæ</i> (Rullmann) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. oblongum</i> (Boutroux) ...	Beer.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. œdematis thermophilus</i> (Novy) .....	Guinea-pig inoculated with contaminated nuclein solution.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>B. oleæ</i> (Archangeli) .....	Tuberculosis of olive trees.	Phytopathogenic.



A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. orchiticus</i> (Kuetscher) ..	Glandered horse.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ovalis</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (bright yellow).
<i>B. oxylacticus</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. pallescens</i> (Henrici) .....	Cheese.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. paradoxus</i> (Kruse and Pasquale) .....	Liver in case of dysentery.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pasteurianus</i> (Hansen) ..	Beer wort.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. periplanetæ</i> (Tichomirov) .....	Diseased cockroaches ( <i>Periplaneta orientalis</i> ).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pflugeri</i> (Ludwig) .....	Luminous meat and fish.	Photogenic.
<i>B. phasiani septicus</i> .....	Diseased pheasants.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. phosphorescens</i> (Cohn) ..	Fish and sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>B. phosphorescens pfluegeri</i> (Foerster) .....	Luminous fish.	Photogenic.
<i>B. photometricum</i> (Engelmann) .....	Water.	Chromophorous (green), photophilous.
<i>B. pini</i> (Vuillemin) .....	Galls on alpine pine.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Pneumonia in Turkeys</i> (MacFadyean) .....	Turkeys.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pneumonicus liquefaciens</i> (Arloing) .....	Exudates in lung-plague of cattle.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pneumosepticus</i> (Klein)	Rusty sputum in pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. porri</i> (Tommasi-Cruddeli) .....	Warts.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of potato scab</i> (Bolley) ..	Potatoes.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. primus fullesii</i> (Dyar) ...	Water.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. pseudo-conjunctivitis</i> (Kartulis) .....	Conjunctival secretions.	Chromogenic (canary-yellow).
<i>B. pseudo-influenzæ</i> (Pfeiffer) .....	Secretions in broncho-pneumonia, otitis media.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>B. pseudotypus</i> (Loesener) .....	Water; liver abscess.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pullulans</i> .....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. putidum</i> (Frick and Dyar) .....	Air, water.	Zymogenic, chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. putredinis</i> (Davaine) ...	Decaying plants.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. pyocinnabareus</i> (Ferchmin) .....	Pus.	Chromogenic (red-yellow), odor of trimethylamin.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. pyogenes anærobicus</i> (Fuchs) .....	Stinking pus of rabbit.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pyogenes fœtidus liquefaciens</i> (Lanz) .....	Brain abscess after otitis media.	Pathogenic, chromoparous (citron-yellow).
<i>B. pyogenes minutissimus</i> (Kruse) .....	Pus in man.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pyriforme</i> (Hansen) .....	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. recuperatus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. refractans</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. rhodochrous</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (rose-color).
<i>B. rhusiopathiæ suis</i> (Kitt)	Erysipelas of swine.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ruber sardinæ</i> (Du Bois Saint Sévrin) .....	Sardine oil.	Chromogenic (carmin-red), zymogenic, odor of trimethylamin.
<i>B. rubescens</i> (Lankester) ..	Water.	Chromophorous (bacterio-purpurin).
<i>B. rugosus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. salivæ minutissimus</i> (Wilde) .....	Saliva.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. salmoneus</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (salmon-pink).
<i>B. salmonica</i> (Emmerich and Weibel) .....	Trout disease.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. sanguinarium</i> (Smith and Moore) .....	Infectious leukaemia in fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. (photobacterium) sarcophilum</i> (Dubois) .....	Phosphorescent flesh.	Photogenic.
<i>B. sarraceni cola</i> (Dyar) ..	Leaf of pitcher plant.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. secundus fullesii</i> (Dyar)	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. septicus putidus</i> (Roger)	Cholera cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Sheep pox</i> .....	In cases of sheep-pox or "Schafblattern."	Pathogenic.
<i>B. sinuosus</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Sporadic Pneumonia in Cattle</i> (Smith) .....	Cattle.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. sputigones crassus</i> (Kreibohm) .....	Sputum.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. sputigenes tenuis</i> (Pansini) .....	In phthisis and catarrhal pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. subochraceus</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (orange).
<i>B. suispestifer</i> (Salmon and Smith) .....	Hog cholera.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. suissepticus</i> (Schutz) .....	Swine plague.	Pathogenic.

## A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. sulcatus liquefaciens</i> (Kruse) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellow-brown).
<i>B. sulphureum</i> (Rosenheim) .....	Wine.	Zymogenic (evolves $H_2S$ ).
<i>B. tachyctonum</i> (Fischer) .....	Stools in cholera nostras.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. termo</i> (Dallinger and Drysdale) .....	Putrefactive material.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. termo</i> (Vignal) .....	Normal human saliva.	Chromogenic (yellowish-gray).
<i>B. theta</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Ocherous.
<i>B. tiogensis</i> (Wright) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. tracheiphilus</i> (Smith) .....	Diseased melons.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. trambustii</i> (Trambusti and Galcotti) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ureæ</i> (Jaksch) .....	Ammoniacal urine.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. uvæ</i> (Cugini and Macchiati) .....	Diseased grapes.	Chromogenic (honey-yellow).
<i>B. vacuolatus</i> (Dyar) .....	Bladders of <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> .	Zymogenic.
<i>B. vaginæ</i> (Doederlein) .....	Vaginal secretions.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>B. of Variola</i> (Cose and Feltz) .....	Vesicles in case of small-pox.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. vermiforme</i> (Ward) .....	Ginger beer.	Symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>Saccharomyces pyriformis</i> .
<i>B. vernicosum</i> (Zopf) .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. violaceum</i> (Bergonzini) .....	Putrefying egg-albumen.	Chromogenic (violet).
<i>B. violaceus sacchari</i> (Ager and Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (violet).
<i>B. viridis</i> (Lesage) .....	In "green diarrhea" of children.	Chromophorous (green).
<i>B. xylinum</i> (Brown) .....	Solutions of carbohydrates.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. zeta</i> (Dyar) .....	Air.	Chromogenic (orange-red).
<i>B. zopfii</i> (Kurth) .....	Intestinal tract of fowls.	Saprophytic.

**bacteriuria.** The presence in the urine of bacteria.

**bacteroid, bak'-le-roid.** See *Bacterioid*.

**baculiform, bak'-u-lif-orm.** Rod-shaped.

**bael, ba'-el.** Bengal quince, the dried unripe fruit of *Aegle marmelos*, a tree of India; used in diarrhea.

**bag of Waters.** Fetal membranes containing the liquor amnii.



- Bagnio**, *ban'-yo*. 1. A bath-house. 2. A house of prostitution.
- Bain-marie**, *bān-mah-re'*. A water-bath used by chemists.
- Baker-leg**, *ba'-ker-leg*. See under *Leg*.
- Ba'kers' Itch**. Eczema caused by the irritation from handling yeast.
- B.s' Salt**, smelling salts; subcarbonate of ammonia. **B.s' Stig'-mata**, corns on the fingers from kneading dough.
- Balance**, *bal'-ans*. 1. An apparatus for weighing substances. 2. Harmonious adjustment of related parts.
- Balanic**, *bal'-an-ik*. Pertaining to the glans penis or clitoridis.
- Bal'anism**. The application of a pessary or suppository.
- Balanitis**, *bal-an-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the glans penis.
- Balanoblennorrh'e'a**. Gonorrhœal balanitis.
- Bal'anoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.
- Balanoposthitis**, *bal-an-o-pos-thi'-tis*. The same as *Balanitis*, *q. v.*
- Balanopreputial**, *bal-an-o-pre-pu'-shal*. Relating to the glans penis and prepuce.
- Balanorrhea**, *bal-an-or-e'-ah*. Purulent balanitis.
- Balanus**, *bal'-an-us*. The glans penis or clitoridis.
- Balbuties**, *bal-bu'-she-ēz*. Stammering; imperfect pronunciation.
- Bald**, *bawld*. Devoid of hair upon the scalp.
- Baldness**, *bawld'-ness*. Alopecia, congenital or acquired.
- Ball-and-sock'et Joint**. See *Diarthrosis*.
- Balloon'ing**. The distention of a cavity, as the vagina, by air.
- Ballottement**, *bal-ot'-mon(g)*. A falling back of the fetus in utero when the uterus is suddenly pushed upward by the finger. **B., Oc'ular**, the falling of opaque particles in a fluid vitreous humor after movements of the eyeball.
- Ball-throm'bus**. A round antemortem cardiac clot.
- Balm**, *bahm*. A soothing application or ointment. See *Melissa*.  
**B. of Gil'ead**, Mecca balsam.
- Balmony**, *bal'-mo-ne*. The herb *Chelone glabra*; used as a cathartic and anthelmintic.
- Balneation**, *bal-ne-a'-shun*. The act of bathing.
- Balneology**, *bal-ne-ol'-o-je*. The science of baths and bathing.
- Balneother'apy**. The treatment of disease by baths; water-cure.
- Bal'neum**. A bath; in chemistry, a water-bath or sand-bath. **B. are'næ**, a sand-bath. **B. lu'teum**, a mud-bath.
- Balsam**, *bawl'-sam*. A compound of an oleoresin with benzoic or cinnamic acid. **B. Ap'ple**, the fruit of *Momordica balsimina*; vulnerary and purgative. **B. of Mec'ca**, true balm of Gilead, an exudate from *Commiphora opobalsanum*. **B. of Peru'**, a balsam from *Myroxylon pareiræ*. **B. of Tolu'**, a substance from *Myroxylon toluiferum*.
- Balsamation**, *bawl-sam-a'-shun*. The act of rendering balsamic.
- Balsamic**, *bawl'-sam-ik*. Pertaining to or resembling balsam. **B. Tinc'ture**, compound tincture of benzoin.
- Bandage**, *ban'-dāj*. A strip of muslin or other material for binding wounds, fractures, and dislocations. **B., Cir'cular**, circular turns about the part. **B., Fig'ure-of-8**, the turns crossing one

another like that figure. **B.**, **Oblique'**, covering the part by oblique turns. **B.**, **Recur'rent**, the turns returning successively to the point of origin. **B.**, **Spi'ca**, the turns resembling the arrangement of the husks of an ear of corn. **B.**, **Spi'ral**, each turn covering one-half of the preceding.

**an'dolin**. A mucilage from quince-seeds, for confining the hair.

**an'dy-leg**. Bow-leg.

**ane'berry**. *Actæa*, *q. v.*

**ang**, **Bhang**, **Bangue**. *Cannabis indica*.

**ant'ing Cure**. Bantingism.

**ant'ingism**. A method of reducing flesh by dieting.

**ap'tin**. A laxative glucosid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

**aptisia**, *bap-tiz'-e-ah*. A genus of plants. **B. tincto'ria**, wild indigo; the root is laxative and febrifugal.

**ap'tisin**. A purgative glucosid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

**aptitox'in**. A toxic alkaloid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

**aptorrhea**, *bap-tor-e'-ah*. Gonorrhea, *q. v.*

**aptothecorrhea**, *bap-to-the-kor-e'-ah*. Gonorrhea in women.

**arba'does Leg**. See *Elephantiasis arabum*. **B. Nuts**. See *Jatropha*.

**arbaloin**, *bar-bal-o'-in*. An aloin,  $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$ , from *Barbadoes aloes*.

**ar'bary Gum**. Gum arabic from the Barbary States.

**arberry**, *bar'-ber-e*. See *Berberis*.

**arber's Itch**, *bar'-berz*. See *Sycosis*.

**arbiars**, *bar'-bêrz*. A paralytic affection common in India.

**arbotin**, *bar'-bo-tin*. *Santonica*, *q. v.*

**aregin**, *bar'-e-jin*. A jelly-like mass of microorganisms found in sulphur spring-water.

**aresthesiom'eter**. An instrument for testing the sense of pressure.

**aric**, *ba'-rik*. Pertaining to or containing barium.

**arilla**, *bar-il'-ah*. Impure sodium carbonate.

**arium**, *ba'-re-um*. A metal of the alkaline group.

**ark**, *bark*. The cortex of the wood of exogens. **B.**, **Jesuits'**, *inchona*.

**arley**, *bar'-le*. *Hordeum vulgare*. A cereal used for food. **B.-water**, a nutritious drink made of an infusion of barley.

**arograph**, *bar'-o-graf*. A self-registering barometer.

**romachrometer**, *bar-o-mak-rom'-et-er*. An instrument for weighing and measuring new-born infants.

**rom'eter**. An instrument for measuring air-pressure. **B.**, **an'eroid**, one made by use of a vacuum.

**roscope**, *bar'-o-skōp*. An instrument denoting changes in air-pressure without measuring its absolute weight.

**rosma**, *bar-oz'-mah*. A genus of African shrubs. Several species yield buchu.

**rosmin**, *bar-oz'-min*. A diuretic extract from buchu.

**rrel-chest**, *bar'-el-chest*. A globular form of thorax.

**rren**, *bar'-en*. Sterile; incapable of producing offspring.

**artholinitis**, *bar-to-le-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of Bartholin's gland.

- Baruria**, *bar-u'-re-ah*. High specific gravity of the urine.
- Baryecoa**, *bar-e-ek-oi'-ah*. Dullness of hearing; deafness.
- Baryglossia**, *bar-e-glos'-e-ah*. Thick, slow utterance; baryphonia.
- Barylalia**, *bar-e-la'-le-ah*. Thickness of speech.
- Baryphonia**, *bar-e-fo'-ne-ah*. Difficulty of speech.
- Baryshmia**, *ba-rish'-me-ah*. Gloomy state of mind.
- Baryta**, *bar-i'-tah*. Barytes, oxid of barium.
- Basad**, *ba'-sad*. Toward the base.
- Basal**, *ba'-sal*. Pertaining to the base. **B. Gan'glia**, the ganglia at the base of the brain.
- Bascula'tion**. Movement by which a retroverted uterus is replaced.
- Bas'cule Move'ment**. The recoil of the heart in systole.
- Base**, *bās*. 1. The lower part. 2. Chief substance of a mixture. 3. An element or radicle with which an acid may unite to form a salt.
- Base'ment Mem'brane**. Delicate membrane beneath epithelium.
- Bas-fond**, *bah-fon(g)'*. The base of the bladder.
- Basial**, *bas'-e-al*. Same as *Basal*.
- Basiarachnitis**, *bas-e-ar-ak-ni'-tis*. Inflammation at base of skull.
- Basic**, *ba'-sik*. 1. Having properties opposite to acid. 2. Basilar. **B. Salt**, a salt largely basic in nature.
- Basicity**, *bas-is'-it-e*. The power of combining with a base.
- Basicra'nial**. Relating to the base of the skull. **B. Ax'is**. See *Axis*.
- Basifacial**, *bas-if-a'-shal*. Pertaining to the face and base of the skull. **B. Ax'is**, a line from the gonion to the subnasal point.
- Basihyal**, *bas-e-hi'-al*. Applied to the two bones of the hyoid arch.
- Basilad**, *bas'-il-ad*. Toward the base.
- Basilar**, *bas'-il-ar*. Pertaining to the base, as of the skull. **B. Ar'tery**, the artery at the base of the brain. **B. Mem'brane**, the delicate membrane of the cochlea. **B. Proc'ess**, the portion of the occiput in front of the great foramen. **B. Su'ture**, that formed by the junction of the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid.
- Basilateral**, *bas-i-lat'-er-al*. Basilar and lateral.
- Basilemma**, *bas-i-len'-ah*. Basement membrane, *q. v.*
- Basilic**, *bas-il'-ik*. Any important structure or drug. **B. Vein**, the largest vein of the arm.
- Basil'icon Oint'ment**. Ceratum resinæ, made of resin (35), wax (15), and lard (50).
- Basilysis**, *bas-il'-is-is*. The crushing of the fetal skull in labor.
- Bas'ilyst**. An instrument for breaking up the fetal skull.
- Basioccipital**, *bas-e-ok-sip'-it-al*. The bone forming the central axis of the skull. **B. Bone**, the basilar process.
- Basiocestrum**, *bas-e-o-ses'-trum*. The same as *Basilyst*, *q. v.*
- Basioglos'sus**. The hyoid portion of the hyoglossus muscle.
- Basion**, *ba'-se-on*. The middle of anterior margin of great foramen.
- Basiotic**, *bas-e-ot'-ik*. Relating to the base of the ear.
- Ba'siotribe**. An instrument for crushing the fetal head.
- Basiot'ripsy**. The operation of crushing the fetal head.



- basirrhinal**, *bas-ir-i'-nal*. Relating to the base of the brain and the nose. **B Fis'sure**, a cerebral fissure at the base of the olfactory lobe.
- bas-asis**, *ba'-sis*. Base, *q. v.*
- basisphenoid**, *bas-e-sfe'-noid*. The base of the sphenoid bone.
- bas'ophile**, **Basoph'ilous**. Readily stained with basic dyes.
- basophobia**, *bas-o-fo'-be-ah*. Inability to walk or to stand erect.
- basophobiac**, *bas-o-fo'-be-ak*. One afflicted with basophobia.
- bas-deafness**, *bās'-def-nes*. Deafness to certain bass notes.
- bas-sora Gum**, *bas'-or-ah*. A mucilaginous gum from Persia.
- bas-sorin**, *bas'-or-in*.  $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ . A mucilage from tragacanth.
- bas-t**. The inner bark of exogenous plants.
- bastard**, *bas'-tard*. An illegitimate or a spurious child.
- basyl**, *ba'-sil*. The electropositive constituent of a salt.
- bath**, *bath*. A bathing-place, room, or medium; an immersion.
- B., Acid**, one containing nitric and hydrochloric acids. **B., Air**, one with free exposure to air and the use of but little water. **B., Al'cohol**, one in dilute alcohol for fever-patients. **B., Al'kaline**, a bath containing potassium or sodium carbonate. **B., Bog**, one containing bog-mud. **B., Bran**, one containing boiled bran. **B., Brand**, cold bath in the treatment of typhoid fever. **B., Mercur'ial**, one in the vapor of mercury for syphilis. **B., Mud**, one containing mineral earth, for rheumatism. **B., Pack or Sheet**, wrapping of the body in wet cloths. **B., Rus'sian**, a vapor bath. **B., Sand**, immersion in hot sand. **B., Sitz**, immersion of the buttocks and hips. **B., Sun**, exposure of the naked body to the sun's rays. **B., Tur'kish**, one in which the bather is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then rubbed, and finally stimulated by a cold douche.
- bath'mism**. The force regulating nutrition and growth.
- bathylimnetic**, *bath-il-im-net'-ik*. Living in deep water.
- battia**, *bat'-she-ah*. A retort.
- bathophobia**, *bat-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of great heights.
- b'trachoplasty**. A plastic operation for the cure of ranula.
- b'tracin**, *bat'-ras-in*. A poisonous secretion from toad-skin.
- b'ttarism**, **Battarismus**, *bat'-ar-izm*, *bat-ar-iz'-mus*. Stuttering.
- b't'tery**. A series of connected Leyden jars or galvanic cells.
- b'ttledore Placen'ta**. Placenta with marginal insertion of cord.
- b'unscheidtism**, *bawn'-shīt-izm*. A form of acupuncture performed by pricking with needles dipped in irritating oil.
- b'varian Splint**. An immovable dressing of plaster-of-Paris applied between two cloths.
- b'yberry**. 1. The berry of *Lauris nobilis*. 2. *Myrica cerifera*, or its fruit.
- b'ycu'rin**. An alkaloid from baycuru.
- b'ycuru**, *bi-koo'-roo*. The astringent root of *Statice braziliensis*.
- b'yonet-leg**. A backward displacement of the leg-bones.
- b'yrum**. Spiritus myrciæ, *q. v.*
- b'y'tree**. The *Lauris nobilis*, yielding bayberry.

- Bazin**, *baz'-in*. Same as *Molluscum contagiosum*.
- Bdellepithe'cium**. A tube for applying leeches.
- Bdellium**, *del'-e-um*. The name for two gum-resins. **B.**, **African**, from *Commiphora africana*. **B.**, **Ind'ian**, from *Commiphora agallocha*.
- Bdellometer**, *del-lom'-et-er*. An artificial leech.
- Beaker**, *be'-ker*. A wide-mouthed glass vessel. **B.-cells**, goblet-cells, *q. v.*
- Bearberry**, *bār'-ber-e*. The shrub *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*; the leaves are astringent, tonic, and diuretic.
- Beard**, *bērd*. The hair on the face of adult males.
- Bear'ing-down**. A feeling of pelvic pressure in certain diseases.
- Bear's-foot**. The plant *Polymnia uvedalia*; used as a remedy for ague-cake.
- Beat**, *bēt*. The pulsation of the blood in the heart and vessels. **B.**, **A'pex**, the stroke of the heart-apex against the chest-wall.
- Bebeerin**, *be-be'-rin*.  $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$ . Active principle of bebeeru bark.
- Bebeeru**, *be-be'-ru*. The bark of *Nectandra rodiei*.
- Bechic**, *bek'-ik*. 1. A cough-medicine. 2. Curing cough.
- Bed**, *bed*. A couch or support for the body. **B.-bug**, the insect *Cimex lectularius*, that infests beds. **B.-case**, a form of hysteria in which the patient persistently lies in bed. **B.-pan**, a vessel for receiving the excreta from bed-patients. **B.-sore**, a sore from constant pressure on the bed.
- Beef**, *bēf*. The flesh of cattle. **B.-ex'tract**, the soluble fibrin of lean meat partly desiccated. **B.-tea'**, the soluble extractive matter of beef.
- Beer**, *bēr*. A fermented drink, usually made from barley.
- Beeswax**, *bēz'-waks*. See *Cera*.
- Beggiatoa**, *bej-e-at-o'-ah*. A genus of schizomycetes.
- Belching**, *bel'-ching*. An eructation of wind from the stomach.
- Belladonna**, *bel-ah-don'-ah*. *Atropa belladonna*, a poisonous plant; used as an anodyne, an antispasmodic, and a mydriatic.
- Belladon'nin**. An alkaloid,  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_4$ , from belladonna.
- Bellows Sound**, *bel'-ōz*. The bruit de soufflet, *q. v.*
- Belly**, *bel'-e*. A colloquial term for the abdomen. **B. of a Mus'cle**, the fleshy part of a muscle.
- Belonepho'bia**. A morbid dread of pins and needles.
- Belt**, *belt*. A girdle for the waist; a zone; band. **B.**, **Abdom'i-nal**, an elastic support used in pregnancy and after operations.
- Beng**, *beng*. A name for *Cannabis indica*, *q. v.*
- Bengal Quince**, *ben'-gawl kwinz'*. Bael, *q. v.*
- Benign**, **Benignant**, *be-nīn'*, *be-nig'-nant*. Not malignant; mild. **B. Tu'mor**, a tumor that does not recur after removal.
- Benzaceticin**, *ben-zas'-et-in*. Acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid; it is used in neuralgia.
- Benzal'dehyd**.  $C_7H_6O$ . A liquid from oil of bitter almonds.
- Benzanal'gen**.  $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$ . A derivative of quinuolin.
- Benzan'ilid**.  $C_5H_5.NH(C_7H_5O)$ . A crystalline febrifuge.

- benzene**, *ben'-zēn*.  $C_6H_6$ . A liquid hydrocarbon from coal-tar.
- benzim'id**.  $C_{23}H_{13}N_2O_2$ . A substance from oil of bitter almonds.
- ben'zin**, **Benzin'um**. A purified distillate from American petroleum; a solvent for fats, resins, etc. (not to be confounded with benzol).
- benzoate**, *ben'-zo-āt*. A salt of benzoic acid.
- benzoated**, *ben'-zo-a-ted*. Impregnated with benzoic acid.
- benzoin**, *ben'-zo-in*. An antiseptic resin from *Styrax benzoin*.
- benzoinol**, *ben-zo'-in-ol*. An oily liquid used as an excipient.
- enzol**, *ben'-zol*. Same as *Benzene*.
- benzonaph'thol**.  $C_{10}H_7O(C_7H_5O)$ . An internal antiseptic agent.
- enzopheno'neid**. An antiseptic and germicidal compound.
- ben'zosol**.  $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$ . A colorless antituberculous powder.
- benzoyl**, *ben'-zoi*.  $C_7H_5O$ . The radicle of benzoic acid, oil of bitter almonds, etc. **B.-ec'gonin**,  $C_{16}H_{19}NO_4$ , a by-product of cocaine. **B.-eu'genol**,  $C_{17}H_{16}O_3$ , crystalline substance used in tuberculosis. **B.-guai'acol**. Same as *Benzosol*. **B.-phenylhydraz'in**,  $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$ , an antiseptic. **B.-pseudotro'pein**, a local anesthetic from coca. **B.-sal'icin**. See *Populin*. **B.-tro'pein**,  $C_8H_{14}(C_6H_5CO)NO$ , a powerful local anesthetic.
- erberin**, *ber'-ber-in*.  $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$ . An alkaloid of barberry.
- erberis**, *ber'-ber-is*. A genus of shrubs. **B. vulga'ris**, barberry; the fruit is astringent and antiscorbutic.
- ergamot Cam'phor**, *ber'-gam-ot*. See *Bergaptene*.
- ergap'tene**.  $C_{12}H_8O_4$ . An oily substance from bergamot-oil.
- er'genin**.  $C_6H_3O_3.H_2O$ . A nerve-tonic from saxifrage.
- eriberi**, *ber'-e-ber'-e*. An East Indian microbic disease, characterized by weakness, anemia, dropsy, dyspnea, and paraplegia.
- ertillonage**, *bar-te-yo-nazh'*. A French system of recording the anatomic peculiarities and measurements of criminals.
- eryllium**, *ber-il'-e-um*. A bivalent metal.
- estiality**, *bes-che-al'-it-e*. Unnatural connection with a beast.
- eta**, *be'-tah*. A genus of plants, including the beet.
- etain**, *be'-ta-in*. A ptomain,  $C_5H_{11}NO_2$ , obtained from certain animal and vegetable substances, including the beet.
- etanaphthol**, *ba-tah-naf'-thol*. See *Naphthol*.
- etel**, *be'-tel*. A tonic and stimulant masticatory made from a few grains of areca-nut rolled in a betel leaf. **B.-leaf**, the leaf of *Piper betel*. **B.-nut**. See *Areca*.
- etin**, *be'-tin*. A precipitate from tincture of beet; a substitute for ergot.
- e'tol**.  $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$ . Naphthalol, *q. v.* Salicylic ether of naphthol.
- etula**, *be'-u-lah*. The birch-tree.
- etulin**, *be'-u-lin*.  $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$ . A substance from white birch-bark.
- ezoar**, *be'-zo-ar*. An intestinal concretion of herbivora.
- hang**, *bang*. A name of *Cannabis indica*, *q. v.*
- i-**, *bi*. A prefix signifying "twice" or "two."
- ibasic**, *bi-ba'-sik*. Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases, as certain acids.



**Biberin**, *bib'-er-in*. Same as *Bebeerin*.

**Biborate**, *bi'-bo-rát*. The same as *Pyroborate*.

**Bibulous**, *biB'-u-lus*. Having the quality of absorbing water. **B.** Pa'per, blotting-paper.

**Bicapitate**, *bi-kap'-it-át*. Having two heads.

**Bicapsular**, *bi-kap'-su-lar*. Having two capsules.

**Bicarbonate**, *bi-kar'-bon-át*. A compound of two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of a base.

**Bicaudate**, *bi-kaw'-dát*. Having two tails.

**Bicellular**, *bi-sel'-u-lar*. Composed of two cells.

**Bicephalic**, **Bicephalous**, *bi-sef'-al'-ik*, *bi-sef'-al-us*. Having two heads, as a fetal monster.

**Bicephalus**, *bi-sef'-al-us*. A monster with two heads.

**Biceps**, *bi'-seps*. Two-headed; applied to muscles.

**Bichlo'rid**. A chlorid with twice as much chlorin as a protochlorid.

**Bicipital**, *bi-sip'-it-al*. Pertaining to the biceps muscle.

**Biconcave**, *bi-kon'-kāv*. Hollow on both surfaces.

**Biconvex**, *bi-kon'-veks*. Rounded on both surfaces.

**Bicornute**, *bi-kor'-nūt*. Having two horns.

**Bicuspid**, *bi-kus'-pid*. Having two cusps, points, or fangs, as teeth.

**Bidet**, *be-da'*. A washing apparatus for the genitals.

**Bidigital**, *bi-dij'-it-al*. With two fingers.

**Bielectrolysis**. The electrolysis of two substances at once.

**Biennial**, *bi-en'-e-al*. Occurring every two years.

**Bifid**, *bi'-fid*. Cleft; divided in two; forked. **B. Spine**, *spina bifida*. **B. Tongue**, one cleft longitudinally.

**Bifocal**, *bi-fo'-kal*. With a double focus, as a lens.

**Biforate**, *bi-fo'-rāt*. Having two apertures or pores.

**Bifurcate**, *bi-fer'-kāt*. Divided into two branches.

**Bifurcation**, *bi-fer-ka'-shun*. A dividing into two branches.

**Bigaster**, *bi-gas'-ter*. Having two bellies, as a muscle.

**Bigem'inal Bod'ies**. The corpora quadrigemina, *q. v.*

**Bigem'inum**. One of the corpora bigemina.

**Bilabe**, *bi'-lāb*. An instrument for extracting vesical calculi through the urethra.

**Bilateral**, *bi-lat'-er-al*. Two-sided; pertaining to two sides; having equal sides. **B. Sym'metry**, the symmetry of right and left halves.

**Bilat'eralism**. Bilateral symmetry.

**Bile**, *bil*. The yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver. **B. Pig'ments**, the coloring-matters of the bile.

**Bilhar'zia**. A genus of trematode helminths.

**Bilharzio'sis**. The systemic condition caused by bilharzia.

**Biliary**, *bil'-e-a-re*. Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile. **B. Ac'ids**, acids formed in the liver; the glycocholic and taurocholic acids. **B. Col'ic**, colic from the passage of gall-stones. **B. Dia-be'tes**. See *Hanot's Disease*. **B. Ducts**, the ducts communicating with the liver.

**Biliation**, *bil-e-a'-shun*. Bile-secretion; the excretion of bile.

- Bilicyanin**, *bil-e-si'-an-iu*. Blue pigment obtained from bilirubin.
- Bilification**, *bil-ij'-ik-a'-shuu*. The formation of bile.
- Biliflavin**, *bil-e-flav'-in*. A yellow substance produced by the action of silver oxid upon biliverdin.
- Bilifulvin**, *bil-e-ful'-vin*. Same as *Bilirubin*.
- Bilifuscin**, *bil-e-fus'-in*.  $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$ . Pigment from gall-stones.
- Bilihumin**, *bil-e-hu'-min*. A brown bile-pigment.
- Bilin**, *bil'-in*. An impure mixture of glycocholate and taurocholate of sodium, occurring as a pale-yellow gummy mass.
- Bilious**, *bil'-yus*. Partaking of the nature of bile. **B. Fe'ver**, fever with vomiting of bile.
- Biliousness**, *bil'-yus-ues*. The condition marked by constipation, headache, and anorexia, due to excess of bile.
- Biliphein**, *bil-e-fe'-in*. Same as *Bilirubin*.
- Biliprasin**.  $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$ . A green pigment found in gall-stones.
- Bilipurpin**, **Bilipurpurin**, *bil-e-per'-pin*, *bil-e-per'-pu-rin*. A purple compound obtained from biliverdin.
- Biliru'bin**.  $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$ . The orange pigment of bile.
- Biliverdin**, *bil-e-ver'-din*.  $C_{12}H_{20}N_2O_5$ . The green pigment of bile.
- Bilobed**, **Bilobular**, *bi'-lōbd*, *bi-lob'-u-lar*. Having two lobes.
- Bilocular**, *bi-lok'-u-lar*. Having two cells.
- Bimanous**, *bi-ma'-nus*. Having two hands.
- Bimanual**, *bi-man'-u-al*. Two-handed; ambidextrous.
- Dimas'toid**. Relating to the two mastoid eminences.
- Binary**, *bi'-na-re*. Compounded of two elements.
- Binaural**, *bin-aw'-ral*. Having or pertaining to two ears.
- Binder**, *bind'-er*. A band worn around the abdomen after labor.
- Bindweb**, *bīnd'-web*. The same as *Neuroglia*.
- Binocular**, *bin-ok'-u-lar*. Pertaining to or adapted to both eyes.
- B. Vis'ion**, normal vision with both eyes.
- Binoculus**, *bin-ok'-u-lus*. An X-shaped bandage for both eyes.
- Binotic**, *bin-ot'-ik*. The same as *Binaural*.
- Binu'clear**, **Binu'cleated**. Having two nuclei.
- Biochemistry**, *bi-o-kem'-is-tre*. The chemistry of living tissues.
- Biodynamics**, *bi-o-di-nam'-iks*. The science of the vital forces.
- Biogen**, *bi'-o-jen*. The same as *Bioplasm*.
- Biogenesis**, *bi-o-jen'-es-is*. The genesis of living beings from living beings. The reverse of *Abiogenesis*, *q. v.*
- Biogenetic**, *bi-o-jen-et'-ik*. Relating to biogenesis.
- Biologist**, *bi-ol'-o-jist*. One versed in biology.
- Biology**, *bi-ol'-o-je*. The science of life and living things.
- Biolysis**, *bi-ol'-is-is*. The destruction of life; death.
- Biolytic**, *bi-o-lit'-ik*. Tending to destroy life.
- Biometer**, *bi-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring life-sounds.
- Biometry**, *bi-om'-et-re*. The measurement of life.
- Bionomy**, *bi-on'-o-me*. The science of the laws of life.
- Bioph'agism**. The capacity of absorbing living matter.
- Biophagous**, *bi-ōf'-ag-us*. Feeding on living organisms; a term applied to insectivorous plants.

**Biophysiology**, *bi-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. That branch of biology including organogeny, morphology, and general physiology.

**Bioplasm**, *bi'-o-plazm*. Any living matter; protoplasm.

**Bioplast**, *bi'-o-plast*. A mass or cell of bioplasm; a plastidule.

**Bior'bital**. Relating to both orbits. **B. An'gle**. See *Angle*.

**Bios'copy**. Examination of the body to ascertain if life be extinct.

**Biostatics**, *bi-o-stat'-iks*. The physics and mechanics of living bodies.

**Biotaxis**, **Biotaxy**, *bi-o-taks'-is*, *bi'-o-taks-e*. 1. The selective power of living matter. 2. The systematic arrangement of vital phenomena.

**Biotic**, *bi-ot'-ik*. Pertaining to life; vital.

**Biot'ics**. The science of vital functions and manifestations.

**Biotomy**, *bi-ot'-o-me*. Vivisection.

**Bipalat'inoid**. A gelatin capsule with two compartments.

**Biparasitic**, *bi-par-a-sil'-ik*. Parasitic upon a parasite.

**Biparietal**, *bi-par-i'-et-al*. Relating to both parietal bones. **B. Diam'eter**, the distance from one parietal eminence of the cranium to the other.

**Biparous**, *bip'-ar-us*. Bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bipartite**, *bi-par'-it*. Consisting of two portions.

**Biped**, *bi'-ped*. Having two feet.

**Biperforate**, *bi-per'-fo-rat*. With two perforations.

**Bipolar**, *bi-po'-lar*. Having two poles. **B. Nerve'-cells**, nerve-cells with two prolongations of gray matter.

**Bipubiotomy**, *bi-pu-be-ot'-o-me*. The same as *Ischiopubiotomy*.

**Birch**. Any tree of the genus *Betula*. The oil (Birch tar) of *B. alba* and the volatile oil of *B. lenta* are used in pharmacy.

**Bird's'-nest Cells**. Cells of certain forms of epithelial cancer.

**Birefrac'tive**, **Birefrin'gent**. Doubly refractive.

**Birhinia**, *bi-rin'-e-ah*. Congenital double nose.

**Birth**, *berth*. The delivery of a child; parturition. **B.-mark**. See *Nevus*. **B. Pal'sy**, paralysis produced during birth.

**Bisacrom'ial**. Relating to the two acromia.

**Bis'cara But'ton**. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

**Bische**, *bish*. Endemic dysentery in India.

**Bisection**, *bi-sek'-shun*. The act of cutting in two.

**Bisexual**, *bi-sek'-su-al*. Being of both sexes; hermaphroditic.

**Bisferious**, *bis-fe'-re-us*. Having two beats.

**Bisiliac**, *bis-il'-e-ak*. Relating to the two iliac crests.

**Bisischia'dic**, **Bisischia'tic**. Relating to both ischia.

**Bis'kra Boil or But'ton**. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

**Bismal**, *biz'-mal*. Bismuth methylene digallate; astringent.

**Bis'mutan**. A compound of bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid; used in diarrhea of children.

**Bismuth**, *biz'-muth*. A pinkish-white crystalline metal.

**Bismuthol**, *biz-mu'-thol*. An antiseptic and astringent compound of bismuth, sodium, and phosphoric and salicylic acids.

**Bismutho'sis**. The absorption of bismuth into the system.



- stephanic**, *bi-stef-an'-ik*. Relating to the two stephanions.
- stort**, *bis'-tort*. The herb *Polygonum bistorta*; rhizome astringent.
- stoury**, *bis'-to-re*. A small knife used in surgery.
- sulphate**, *bi-sul'-fāt*. A sulphate containing twice as much sulphuric acid as the normal sulphate.
- temp'oral**. Belonging to the two temples.
- tnoben**. An East Indian remedy composed of salt, myrobalan, and iron.
- trochanter'ic**. Belonging to the two trochanters.
- ter**. Having an unpalatable taste, like that of quinin.
- tters**, *bit'-erz*. A term for a medicine with a bitter taste. **B.**, **Aroma'tic**, medicines uniting the properties of aromatics and simple bitters. **B.**, **Sim'ple**, medicines that merely stimulate the gastrointestinal tract. **B.**, **Styp'tic**, bitters with styptic and astringent qualities.
- ttersweet**, *bit'-er-swēt*. See *Dulcamara*.
- tumen**, *bit-u'-men*. Mineral pitch; asphalt.
- uret**, *bi'-u-ret*.  $C_2H_5N_3O_2$ . A substance obtained from urea. **B.** **Reac'tion**, a test for proteids, made by adding a few drops of Fehling's solution with a resulting violet color.
- valent**, *biv'-al-ent*. Having a valence of two.
- valve**. Having two valves.
- venter**, *bi-ven'-ter*. A muscle with two bellies.
- ventral**, *bi-ven'-tral*. Having two bellies, as a muscle.
- ack**, *blak*. 1. An absence of light. 2. A pigment reflecting no light. **B.** **Alder**. See *Prinos*. **B.** **Ash**, the tree *Fraxinus sambuifolia*; the bark is a mild tonic and astringent. **B.** **Blood**, venous blood. **B.** **Can'cer**. See *Melanosis*. **B.** **Co'hosh**. See *Cimicifuga*. **B.** **Death**. See *Plague*. **B.** **Draft**, the compound infusion of senna. **B.** **Drop**, the vinegar of opium. **B.** **Fe'ver**, a bilious fever of Africa. **B.-head**. See *Comedo*. **B.** **Lead**, plumbago; amorphous graphite. **B.** **Measles**, a malignant form of measles. **B.** **Tongue**. See *Glossophytia*. **B.** **Vom'it**, the vomiting of black matter, as in yellow fever. **B.** **Wash**, a lotion of calomel in lime-water.
- ackberry**, *blak'-ber-e*. See *Rubus*.
- ack'water Fe'ver**. See *Fever*.
- adder**, *blad'-er*. The membranous receptacle of the urine. **B.**, **at'ony of**, incapacity to urinate from lack of muscular power. **B.**, **Catarrh' of**, cystitis, *q. v.* **B.**, **Ex'stroph'y of**, absence of its anterior wall with deficiency of the corresponding part of the abdomen.
- B.**, **Ir'ritable**, a state marked by constant desire to urinate. **B.**, **Neck of**, the constricted portion continuous with the urethra.
- B.**, **Ner'vous**, a state marked by constant desire to urinate, with inability to perform it completely. **B.**, **Sac'culated**, one with pouches formed between the hypertrophied muscular fibers. **B.**, **tam'mering**, a spasmodic action of the muscles causing irregular miation. **B.** **Worm**, the larva of *Tenia echinococcus*. **B.-**
- rack**. See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

**Blain**, *blān*. A blister or pustule.

**Bland**, *bland*. Mild; nonirritating.

**Blastema**, *blas'-te-mah*. A synonym of protoplasm, *q. v.*

**Blastide**, *blas'-tid*. The small, clear space in the segments of the ovum, the precursor of the nucleus.

**Blastocardia**, *blas-to-kar'-de-ah*. The germinal spot of the ovum.

**Blastocele**, **Blastoceloma**, *blas'-to-sēl*, *blas-to-se-lo'-mah*. The cavity of a blastosphere.

**Blastochyle**, *blas'-to-kīl*. The fluid of the blastosphere.

**Blas'tocyst**, **Blastocys'tinx**. The germinal vesicle.

**Blastoderm**, *blas'-to-derm*. The germinal membrane of an ovum.

**Blastoder'mic Ves'icle**. The hollow sphere formed by the proliferation of the impregnated ovum.

**Blasto'ma**. A granular growth due to a microorganism.

**Blastomere**, *blas'-to-mēr*. One of the segments of the ovum after fecundation.

**Blastophore**, *blas'-to-for*. The portion of the sperm-cell not forming a spermatozoon.

**Blastophyl'lum**. One of the primary layers of the blastoderm.

**Blastopore**, *blas'-to-por*. The orifice of the blastula.

**Blas'tosphere**. A hollow sphere containing the blastomeres.

**Blastula**, *blas'-tu-lah*. The two-layered embryo.

**Blastulation**, *blas-tu-la'-shun*. The formation of the blastula.

**Blat'ta** (*Periplaneta*) **oriental'is**. The cockroach; a remedy for dropsy in Russia.

**Bleach'ing Pow'der**. A disinfectant mixture; chlorinated lime.

**Blear Eye**, *blēr-i*. An eye affected with ulcerated blepharitis.

**Bleb**, *bleb*. See *Bulla*.

**Bleeder**, *blēd'-er*. One who inherits hemophilia.

**Bleed'er's Disease'**. See *Hemophilia*.

**Blennadenitis**, *blen-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of mucous follicles.

**Blennelytria**, *blen-el-i't'-re-ah*. Vaginal catarrh; leukorrhea.

**Blennenteria**, *blen-en-te'-re-ah*. A mucous flow from the bowels.

**Blennisthmia**, *blen-isth'-me-ah*. Pharyngeal catarrh.

**Blennogen'ic**, **Blennog'enous**. Secreting mucus.

**Blennometritis**, *blen-o-me-tri'-tis*. See *Endometritis*.

**Blennophthal'mia**. Catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva.

**Blennoptysis**, *blen-op'-tis-is*. Mucous expectoration.

**Blennorrha'gia**. 1. Gonorrhea. 2. A copious vaginal discharge.

**Blennorrhea**, *blen-or-e'-ah*. The same as *Blennorrhagia*.

**Blennorrheal**, *blen-or-e'-al*. Gonorrheal.

**Blennosis**, *blen-o'-sis*. A disease of a mucous membrane.

**Blennothorax**, *blen-o-thor'-aks*. Pulmonary catarrh.

**Blennuria**, *blen-u'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of mucus.

**Blepharadenitis**, *blef-ar-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

**Blepharal**, *blef'-ar-al*. Relating to the eyelids.

**Blepharism**, *blef'-ar-izm*. Spasm of the eyelid.

**Blepharitis**, *blef-ar-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

**B. cilia'ris** or **margina'lis**, blepharitis affecting the ciliary border of the eyelids. **B. ulcero'sa**, that attended with ulceration.

**blepharoadeni'tis**. The same as *Blepharadenitis*.

**blepharoadeno'ma**. Adenoma of the margins of the eyelids.

**blepharoathero'ma**. An atheromatous tumor of the eyelid.

**blepharochromidro'sis**. Pigmentation of the eyelid.

**blepharonco'sis**. The formation of a blepharoncus.

**blepharoncus**, *blef-ar-ong'-kus*. A tumor or swelling of the eyelid.

**blepharophimo'sis**. Abnormal smallness of the palpebral opening.

**blepharophryplasty**, *blef-ar-off'-re-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the eyebrow and lid.

**bleph'aroplasty**. A plastic operation on the eyelid.

**blepharoplegia**, *blef-ar-o-ple'-je-ah*. See *Pto'sis*.

**blepharoptosis**, *blef-ar-op-to'-sis*. See *Pto'sis*.

**blepharopyorrhe'a**. A purulent discharge from the eyelids.

**blepharorrhaphy**, *blef-ar-ór'-a-fe*. Suturing of the lids.

**bleph'arospasm**. Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

**bleph'arostat**. Instrument for separating lids during operations.

**blepharosteno'sis**. Narrowing of the interpalpebral opening.

**blepharosyne'chia**. Growing together of the eyelids.

**blepharotomy**, *blef-ar-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the eyelid.

**bles'sed This'tle**. See *Carbenia*.

**blind**, *blínd*. Without sight. **B. Spot**, the point of entrance of the optic nerve on the retina.

**blindness**, *blínd'-ness*. An absence of vision. **B., Blue**. See *Blue*. **B., Color**, deficiency of color perception. **B., Cor'tical**, due to lesion of the cortical center of vision. **B., Day**, partial blindness by day with better vision at night. **B., Men'tal** or **Mind**. Same as *B., Psychic*. **B., Night**, normal vision by day, but subnormal at night.

**B., Ob'ject**, apraxia. **B., Psy'chic**, sight without recognition, from brain lesion. **B., Red**, inability to distinguish red. **B., Snow**, conjunctivitis from the glare of the sunlight upon the snow. **B., Soul**. Same as *B., Psychic*. **B., Word**, inability to understand written or printed words.

**winking**, *blingk'-ing*. An involuntary winking.

**blis'ter**. A vesicle containing serum. An agent producing a bleb.

**B., Fly**. See *Fly*. **B., Flying**. See *Flying*.

**blistering**, *blíst'-er-ing*. Producing a blister. **B. Ce'rate**, cantharidal cerate. **B. Collo'dio**, cantharidal collodion. **B. Pa'per**, paper saturated with cantharides.

**blood**, *blud*. The nutritive fluid circulating in the arteries and veins. **B.-cast**, an abnormal microscopic body in urine composed of coagulated blood. **B.-cell**, a blood-corpuscle. **B.-clot**, a coagulum. **B.-cor'puscles**, the cellular elements of the blood; blood-cells. **B.-cra'sis**, the mixture of the constituents of the blood. **B.-crys'tals**, crystals of hematoidin, *q. v.* **B.-disc**, a blood-platelet. **B. Islands**, groups of corpuscles developed in the first days of embryonic life, in the mesoblast. **B.-let'-ing**, the abstraction of blood by opening a vein. **B.-plaques**.



- Same as *B.-platelet*. *B.-plas'ma*, the fluid portion of the blood. *B.-plate'lets*, *B.-plates*, pale discs found in normal blood. *B.-poi'soning*, absorption of toxins into the blood. See *Sep-ticemia*. *B.-pres'sure*, the force exerted by the blood upon the vessel-walls. *B.-root*. See *Sanguinaria*. *B.-shot*, extravasated with blood—*e. g.*, the eye. *B.-stroke*, apoplexy. *B.-tube*. See *B.-vessel*. *B.-tumor*, a hematoma; also an aneurysm. *B.-vessel*, an artery or a vein.
- Blood'less*. Without blood. *B. Opera'tion*, one in which the blood is expelled by compresses from the part to be operated upon.
- Blood'y*, *blud'-e*. Of the nature of blood. *B. Flux*, dysentery, *q. v.* *B. Sweat*. See *Ephidrosis*.
- Blowpipe*, *blo'-pīp*. A short tube used to direct a peucil of flame.
- Blue*, *blu*. A color. *B. Baby*, a child with blue disease. *B. Blind'ness*, an inability to distinguish a blue color. *B. Co'hosh*, caulophyllum, *q. v.* *B. Disease'*. See *Cyanopathy*. *B. Flag*. See *Iris*. *B. Gum-tree*, the *Eucalyptus globulus*. *B. Mass*, a compound pill of mercury. *B. Oint'ment*, mercurial ointment. *B. Pill*, a pill made from blue mass, *q. v.* *B. Stone*. See *B. Vitriol*. *B. Vis'ion*, cyanopia. *B. Vit'riol*, cupric sulphate.
- Boat-belly*, *bōl'-bel-e*. The sunken appearance of the belly seen in patients with great emaciation; scaphoid abdomen.
- Bo'do*. A genus of flagellate protozoans.
- Body*, *bod'-e*. 1. The animal frame with its organs. 2. A cadaver. 3. A mass of matter. See *Corpus*. *B.-cav'ity*, the space holding the alimentary canal and appendages. *B.-louse*. See *Pediculus*.
- Boil*, *boil*. A furuncle; a localized abscess of the skin.
- Boldin*, *bol'-din*. An anesthetic and hypnotic alkaloid from boldus.
- Boldo*, *bol'-do*. See *Boldus*.
- Boldoglucin*, *bol-do-glu'-sin*. A hypnotic glucosid from boldus.
- Boldus*, *bol'-dus*. The evergreen shrub *Peumus boldus*; the leaves are tonic and sedative. *B. Oil*. See *Oil*.
- Bole*, *bōl*. Fine clay, formerly used as an astringent.
- Boletus*, *bo-le'-tus*. A genus of fungi.
- Bolus*, *bo'-lus*. 1. A pill-like mass of large size. 2. A mass of masticated food ready to swallow.
- Bombus*, *bom'-bus*. 1. Ringing or buzzing in the ears. 2. Intestinal rumbling.
- Bon'duc*, *Bonducel'la*. The seeds of several species of *Cassalpinia*; they are antiperiodic, tonic, and febrifugal.
- Bone*, *bōn*. The hard tissue forming the framework of the body. *B.-ash*, a calcic phosphate left after the burning of bone. *B.-car'tilage*, ossein, the chief organic substance in bone. *B.-conduc'tion*, the transmission of sound through the skull-bones. *B.-set'ter*, a term applied to a quack surgeon.
- Bonelet*, *bōn'-let*. A little bone.
- Boneset*, *bōn'-set*. See *Eupatorium*.
- Boo-hoo*. A kind of gastritis, with great nostalgia and depression, attacking strangers in the Pacific Islands.

**orage**, *bo'-rāj*. The herb *Borago officinalis*; it is demulcent, refrigerant, and diaphoretic.

**oral**, *bo'-ral*. Aluminum borotartrate; an antiseptic.

**oralid**, *bo'-ral-id*. Proprietary wound-antiseptic containing equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid.

**orate**, *bo'-rāt*. A basic salt of boric acid.

**orated**, *bo'-ra-ted*. Containing boric acid.

**orax**,  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Sodium diborate; used as an antiseptic.

**B. Car'min**, a solution of borax and carmin in water; used as a stain.

**orborygmus**, *bor-bor-ig'-mus*. The rumbling of intestinal flatus.

**oricin**, *bo'-ris-in*. A mixture of borax and boric acid.

**orism**, *bo'-rizm*. Poisoning with boric acid.

**orneene**, *bor'-nēn*. The same as *Valerene*.

**Borneo Camphor**.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ . Camphor from the tree *Dryobalanops aromatica*.

**Borneol**.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ . Artificial Borneo camphor made from ordinary camphor and sodium or potassium alcoholate.

**borcarbid**, *bo-ro-kar'-bid*. A compound of borax and carbon.

**boroglyc'erid**.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{BO}_2$ . A compound of boric acid and glycerin.

**boroglyc'erol**. A liquid made by heating boroglycerid and glycerin.

**Borol**, *bo'-rol*. The same as *Glusid*.

**Borolyptol**, *bo-ro-lip'-tol*. An antiseptic compound of formaldehyd, eucalyptus, myrrh, storax, etc.

**Boron**, *bo'-ron*. The base of boric acid and borax; a non-metal.

**Borophe'nol**. A disinfectant compound of borax and phenol.

**Boss**, *bos*. 1. A broad, flat protuberance. 2. A hump on the back.

**Bosselated**, *bos'-el-a-ted*. Covered with bosses.

**Bossela'tion**, *bos-el-a'-shun*. A boss-like elevation.

**Bot**, *bot*. 1. The larva of certain flies. 2. The thread-worm.

**Botulism**, *bot'-al-izm*. Sausage-poisoning.

**Botany**, *bot'-a-ne*. The science of plants.

**Bothrioceph'alus**. A genus of tape-worms.

**Btryoid**, *bot'-ri-oid*. Shaped like a bunch of grapes.

**Btryotherapeutics**, *bot-re-o-ther-ap-u'-tiks*. The grape-cure.

**Bottle Nose**. The common name for *Acne rosacea*.

**Botulism**, *bot'-u-lizm*. See *Botulism*.

**Bougie**, *boo-zhe'*. A slender cylindric instrument for dilating and exploring the urethra and other canals. **B.**, **Arm'ed**, a bougie with a piece of caustic attached. **B.**, **Fil'iform**, a bougie of very small size.

**Bouginae**, *bu'-zhen-ahzh*. Dilatation by means of a bougie.

**Bouhou**, *boo'-hoo*. A malarial disease resembling dengue.

**Bouillon**, *boo-e-yon(g)'*. 1. An alimentary broth or soup. 2. A liquid nutritive medium for culture-purposes.

**Bulimia**, *boo-lim'-e-ah*. See *Bulimia*.

**Buquet**, *boo-kā'*. The special flavor of wines.

**Burdonet**, *boor-do-na'*. An ovoid mass of lint.

- Bourdonnement**, *boor-don-mon(g)'*. A buzzing heard through the stethoscope from contraction of muscular fibrillæ.
- Boutonnière**, *boo-tŏn-ne-är'*. External urethrotomy.
- Boutons Terminals**, *boo'-ton(g) ter-me-nal'*. Enlargements of the free ends of certain sensory nerves.
- Bovine**, *bo'-vīn*. Ox-like. **B. Heart**. See *Cor bovinum*. **B. Hunger**, bulimia. **B. Lymph**, vaccine virus from cows.
- Bowel**, *bow'-el*. The intestine. **B.-complaint'**, diarrhea.
- Bow-leg**, *bo-leg*. A bending outward of the lower limb.
- Boxwood**, *boks'-wud*. See *Buxus*.
- Brachia**, *brak'-e-ah*. Pl. of *Brachium*, *q. v.*
- Brachial**, *bra'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the arm. **B. Ar'tery**, a continuation of the axillary artery. **B. Glands**, the lymphatics of the arm. **B. Plex'us**, a plexus of nerves in the neck. **B. Veins**, the veins of the arm that accompany the brachial artery.
- Brachialgia**, *bra-ke-al'-je-ah*. Neuralgia in the arm.
- Brachia'lis**. Same as *Brachialis anticus*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Brachinin**, *brak'-in-in*. An extract from the beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, used in rheumatism.
- Brachiocephalic**. Pertaining to both arm and head.
- Brachiocrural**, *bra-ke-o-kru'-ral*. Pertaining to both arm and leg.
- Brachiofacial**, *bra-ke-o-fa'-shal*. Pertaining to both arm and face.
- Brachioradia'lis**. The supinator longus muscle.
- Brachiotomy**, *bra-ke-ot'-o-me*. Amputation of the arm.
- Brachiplex**, *bra'-ke-pleks*. The brachial plexus.
- Brachium**, *bra'-ke-um*. 1. The arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. An extensor process of an organ.
- Brachycardia**, *brak-e-kar'-de-ah*. See *Bradycardia*.
- Brachycephalic**, *brak-e-sef-al'-ik*. Having an egg-shaped skull.
- Brachyceph'alism**. The condition of being brachycephalic.
- Brachydac'tylous**. Having abnormal shortness of fingers or toes.
- Brachygnath'ism**. Abnormal shortness of jaw.
- Brachygnathous**, *brak-e-na'-thus*. With short jaws.
- Brachymetropia**, *brak-e-met-ro'-pe-ah*. See *Myopia*.
- Bradyarthria**, *brad-e-ar'-thre-ah*. See *Bradylalia*.
- Bradycardia**, *brad-e-kar'-de-ah*. Abnormal slowness of the pulse.
- Bradydias'tole**. A prolongation of the diastolic pause.
- Bradyecoa**, *brad-e-ek-oi'-ah*. Subnormal acuteness of hearing.
- Bradyesthesia**, *brad-e-es-the'-se-ah*. Dullness of perception.
- Bradylalia**, *brad-e-la'-le-ah*. A slow and disordered utterance.
- Bradypepsia**, *brad-e-pep'-se-ah*. Difficult or slow digestion.
- Bradyphasia**, *brad-e-fa'-ze-ah*. An abnormal slowness of speech.
- Bradyphra'sia**. Slowness of speech from mental disease.
- Bradysperm'atism**. A slow emission of semen.
- Bradyuria**, *brad-e-u'-re-ah*. A slow flow of urine.
- Braidism**, *brād'-izm*. Hypnotism, *q. v.*
- Brain**, *brān*. The contents of the cranium, especially the cerebrum. **B.-bag**, brain-tire. **B. Fe'ver**. See *Meningitis*. **B.-pan**, the cranium. **B.-sand**, gritty mineral matter found in the brain.



- B. Storm**, sudden and severe phenomena due to cerebral causes.
- B.-tire**, cerebral asthenia.
- bran.** The outer covering of wheat. **B.-bath.** See *Bath*.
- branch.** 1. A division of the main stem, as of a blood-vessel. 2. One of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom.
- branchial**, *brang'-ke-al*. Relating to gills. **B. Ar'ches**, **B. Clefts**, the visceral arches and clefts.
- branchiogenous**, *brang-ke-oj'-en-us*. Formed from a branchial cleft.
- brand Bath.** The cold bath in typhoid fever.
- brandy**, *bran'-de*. Spirituous liquid distilled from wine.
- rash.** 1. A cutaneous eruption. 2. Acidity in the mouth. **B., Water-.** See *Pyrosis*.
- brass'-founders' Disease.** Chronic poisoning from working with brass.
- brassica**, *bras'-ik-ah*. A genus of plants, including the cabbage and turnip. **B. al'ba**, white mustard; the powdered seeds a condiment and rubefacient. **B. nigra**, black mustard.
- brassi'con.** A proprietary headache-remedy containing mustard.
- brawn.** The flesh of a muscle; well-developed muscles.
- brawny.** Fleshy, muscular.
- braxy.** Certain blood diseases, as *anthrax*.
- brayera**, *bra-e'-rah*. The Abyssinian tree *Brayera anthelmintica*, also its dried flowers, called Cusso, used as an anthelmintic.
- brayerin**, *bra'-er-in*.  $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$ . An anthelmintic resin from brayera.
- bread**, *bred*. A mixture of flour and water, baked. **B.-paste**, a culture-medium for bacteria.
- break**, *brāk*. 1. A fracture. 2. An opening in the circuit of a battery. **B.-bone Fever.** See *Dengue*.
- breast**, *brēst*. 1. The upper anterior part of the body. 2. The mamma. **B.-bone.** See *Sternum*. **B., Bro'ken**, abscess of the mammary gland. **B., Chick'en**, a deformity from prominence of the sternum. **B., Gath'ered.** Same as *B., Broken*. **B.-pang**, angina pectoris. **B.-pump**, an instrument for milking the breast.
- breath**, *breth*. The air exhaled from the lungs. **B.-sounds**, the respiratory sounds heard upon auscultation.
- breathing**, *brēth'-ing*. Taking air into the lungs and expelling it.
- B., Abdom'inal**, that which actively engages the abdominal walls and diaphragm. **B., Interrup'ted**, broken breathing from lung disease or nervousness. **B., Pu'erile**, breathing with the respiratory murmur exaggerated as normally heard in children. **B., Suppressed'**, entire absence of breath-sounds. **B., Thorac'ic**, breathing which actively moves the thoracic walls.
- breach**, *brēch*. The buttocks. **B. Posi'tion.** See *Position*.
- breed**, *brēd*. To beget; produce.
- reg'enin.**  $C_{40}H_{87}NO_5$ . A viscous principle from brain-tissue.
- reg'ma.** 1. The junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures. 2. The anterior fontanel.

- Brein**, *bre'-in*. A glucosid from *Bryonia alba*, a powerful stimulant to the arterioles.
- Brenzcain**, *brenz'-ka-in*. Guaiacol benzyl-ether; anesthetic.
- Brick'dust Depos'it**. A red deposit of urates in the urine.
- Brick'layer's Itch**. An inflammation of the hands caused by contact with lime.
- Brick'maker's Ane'mia or Disease'**. Doehmiasis.
- Bridge of the Nose**. The ridge formed by the nasal bones.
- Bridle**, *brī'-dl*. 1. A fold or band to restrain any organ. 2. A fold or band across an ulcer or canal.
- Brightic**, *brīl'-ik*. Pertaining to or affected with nephritis.
- Brim**. An edge or margin. **B. of Pel'vis**, boundary of the superior strait of the pelvis.
- Brimstone**, *brim'-stōn*. See *Sulphur*.
- Brine-bath**, *brīn'-bath*. A salt-water bath.
- Brisement forcé**, *brēz'-mon(g) for-sa'*. The forcible breaking of an ankylosed joint.
- Bristle-cells**, *bris'-l-selz*. Certain ciliated cells of the inner ear.
- Brit'ish Gum**. A term for dextrin. **B.-oil**. 1. A rubefacient liniment of various oils. 2. See *Oil*.
- Broad**. Wide; extensive. **B. Ligament**. See *Ligament*.
- Brok'aw Ring**. A ring of rubber tubing threaded with catgut, used in intestinal anastomosis.
- Bromal**, *bro'-mal*.  $C_2Br_3HO$ . A pungent, oily, anodyne liquid. **B. Hy'drate**,  $CBr_3.CH(OH)_2$ , white crystals; it is used as an antispasmodic, sedative, and hypnotic.
- Bromalin**, *bro'-mal-in*. Bromethylformin; an antiepileptic.
- Bromaloin**, *bro-ma-lo'-in*.  $C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$ . A derivative of barbaloin by the action of bromin.
- Bromamid**, *bro-mam'-id*.  $C_6H_2Br_3NH.HBr$ . An antipyretic and analgesic compound.
- Bromate**, *bro'-māt*. A salt of bromic acid.
- Bromated**, *bro'-ma-ted*. Impregnated with bromin.
- Bromelin**, *bro'-mel-in*. A ferment from pineapple juice.
- Brometh'yl**. Ethyl-bromid,  $C_2H_5Br$ ; an anesthetic and nerve sedative. **B.-form'in**. See *Bromalin*.
- Bromhydric**, *brōm-hī'-drik*. The same as *Hydrobromic*.
- Bromid**, *bro'-mid*. A basic salt of bromin.
- Bromidia**, *bro-mid'-e-ah*. A proprietary hypnotic and anodyne.
- Bromidrosipho'bia**. A morbid fear of bodily odors.
- Bromidrosis**, *bro-mid-ro'-sis*. Fetid perspiration.
- Bromin**, **Bromum**, *bro'-mīn*, *bro'-mum*. A reddish-brown liquid, escharotic, violently poisonous, giving off a suffocating vapor.
- Bro'mipin**. A liquid compound of bromin and sesame oil.
- Bromism**, *bro'-mizm*. Poisoning by bromids.
- Bromocaf'fein**. A proprietary remedy for headache.
- Bro'moform**.  $CHBr_3$ . A powerful anesthetic bromid.
- Bromoform'min**.  $C_8H_6N_2Br_2$ . A sedative aldehyd derivative.
- Bromoformism**, *bro-mo-form'-ism*. Poisoning with bromoform.

- romohem'atin.** The hydrobromid of hematin.
- romohyperidro'sis.** An excessive and offensive perspiration.
- romoi'odism.** Poisoning with iodine and bromine.
- romol, bro'-mol.**  $C_6H_2Br_3OH$ . A crystalline antiseptic and caustic substance.
- romoma'nia.** A mania from the excessive use of bromids.
- romopyrin, bro-mo-pi'-rin.**  $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$ . An antipyretic and antiseptic crystalline substance.
- ro'mum.** See *Bromine*.
- romuset, bro'-mu-set.** The same as *Bromid*.
- ronchi, brong'-ki.** The plural of *Bronchus*, *q. v.*
- ronchia, brong'-ke-ah.** The bronchial tubes smaller than the two bronchi.
- ronchiadenoscirr'h'us.** Scirrhus of the bronchial glands.
- ronchial, brong'-ke-al.** Pertaining to the bronchi. **B. Cri'ses,** dyspneic paroxysms in locomotor ataxia. **B. Glands,** the chain of glands running beside the bronchi. **B. Tube,** a bronchus.
- ronchiarctia, brong-ke-ark'-te-ah.** Stenosis of the bronchi.
- ronchiectasis, brong-ke-ek'-tas-is.** Dilatation of the bronchi.
- ronchiole, brong'-ke-öl.** A minute bronchial tube.
- ronchiolitis, brong-ke-o-li'-tis.** Inflammation of the bronchioles.
- ronchiostenosis, brong-ke-o-sten-o'-sis.** Stenosis of a bronchus.
- ronchitic, brong-ki'-tik.** Affected with bronchitis.
- ronchitis, brong-ki'-tis.** Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
- B., Cap'illary,** inflammation of the finer tubes. **B., Catar'rhal,** a form marked by profuse mucopurulent discharges. **B., Fi'brinous,** or **Plas'tic,** a form attended with expectoration of the casts of the bronchial tubes. **B., Mechan'ic,** or **Pot'ters',** due to the inhalation of dust. **B., Phthi'noid,** a consumptive form with purulent sputa. **B., Pu'trid,** a chronic form with fetid sputum.
- ronchocav'ernous.** Bronchial and cavernous.
- ronchocele, brong'-ko-sël.** Goiter, *q. v.*
- ronchoegoph'ony.** Bronchophony with egophony.
- ron'cholite, Bron'cholith.** A bronchial calculus.
- roncholithiasis, brong-ko-lith-i'-as-is.** Formation of bronchial calculi.
- ronchomyco'sis.** A fungous growth of the bronchi.
- ronchopathy, brong-kop'-a-the.** Any disease of the bronchi.
- ronchophony, brong-koff'-o-ne.** Bronchial vocal resonance.
- ronch'oplasty.** The operation of closing a tracheal fistula.
- ronchopneumonia, brong-ko-nu-mo'-ne-ah.** Inflammation of the lungs beginning in the bronchi.
- ronchopul'monary.** Relating to the bronchi and lungs.
- ronchorrha'gia.** Hemorrhage from or into the bronchi.
- ronchorrhe'a.** A profuse discharge from the bronchi.
- ronchotome, brong'-ko-töm.** An instrument for tracheotomy.
- ronchotomy, brong-kot'-o-me.** Incision of a bronchus.
- ronchotra'cheal.** Relating to the bronchi and trachea.
- ronchovesic'ular.** Both bronchial and vesicular.



**Bronchus**, *brong'-kus*. One of the main branches of the trachea.

**Bronzed Skin**. The discoloration in Addison's disease, *q. v.*

**Brood-cells**. In cell-division, the mother-cells.

**Broom**. See *Scoparius*.

**Brow**. The forehead. **B.-ache**, supraorbital neuralgia. **B. Presenta'tion**, the presentation of the fetal head in labor.

**Brown At'rophy**. An atrophy with brown discoloration. **B. Indura'tion**, a hardening and discoloration of the lung from long-continued congestion. **B. Mix'ture**, compound licorice mixture, an expectorant.

**Brown'ian Move'ment**. See *Pedesis*.

**Brucin**, *bru'-sin*.  $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$ . An alkaloid of nux vomica.

**Bruit**, *bru'-e*. An abnormal sound heard in auscultation. **B. d'air-ain**, *da'-ran(g)*, metallic tinkling. **B., Aneurys'mal**, the murmur heard over an aneurysm. **B. de clapotement**, *duh-klap-öt-mon(g)'*, a splashing sound in gastrectasis. **B. craque'ment**, crackling sound over diseased pericardium. **B. de diable**, an anemic venous hum. **B. de drapeau**, *drah-po'*, a rustling murmur heard in croup and laryngitis. **B. de froisse'ment**, a clashing sound of the lungs or heart. **B. de galop**, *duh-gal'-o*, a galloping sound heard in mitral stenosis. **B. de lime**, a cardiac sound as if made by a file or saw. **B. de moulin**, *duh-moo-lan(g)'*, the water-wheel sound. **B. de pot felé**, *du-po-fa-la'*, the cracked-pot sound. **B. de rappel**, cardiac sound as of a double beat upon a drum. **B. de scie**. Same as *B. de lime*. **B. sko'dique**. See *Sko-da's tympany*. **B. de soufflet**, *bru-e-duh-soo'-fla*, the bellows sound heard in enlargement of the heart. **B., Placen'tal**. See *Uterine Souffle*.

**Bruno'nianism**. Brownism. See *Brunonian Theory*.

**Brush'-burn**. An injury from friction, resembling a burn.

**Brygmus**, *brig'-mus*. The same as *Odontoprisus*, *q. v.*

**Bryonia**, *bri-o'-ne-ah*. A genus of plants, also the root of several species, an active hydragogue cathartic.

**Bryonin**, *bri-o'-nin*.  $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$ . A purgative glueosid from bryonia.

**Bryoplastic**, *bri-o-plas'-tik*. A term applied to tissue-growths resembling low vegetable forms.

**Bryore'tin**.  $C_{21}H_{35}O_7$ . A substance from bryonin.

**Bubo**, *bu'-bo*. An inflammation and a swelling of the lymphatic gland of the groin. **B., Gonorrh'e'al**, that due to gonorrhea. **B., In'dolent**, one that has no tendency to break down; a syphilitic bubo. **B., Parot'id**. See *Parotitis*. **B., Pestilen'tial**, that associated with the plague. **B., Pri'mary**, a slight adenitis due to mechanical irritation. **B., Sympathet'ic**, a noninfectious bubo. **B., Syphilit'ic**, that due to syphilis. **B., Venere'al**, one due to venereal disease.

**Bubon d'emblée**. Primary bubo.

**Bubonalgia**, *bu-bon-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the groin.

**Bubonic**, *bu-bon'-ik*. Pertaining to a bubo. **B. Plague**, a contagious, epidemic disease, with fever, delirium, and buboes.

- Bubon'ocele.** A hernia contained within the inguinal canal.
- Bubon'ulus.** Virulent lymphangitis of the dorsum of the penis.
- Bucca, buk'-ah.** 1. The hollow part of the cheek. 2. The mouth.
- Buccal, buk'-al.** Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.
- Buccellation, buk-sel-a'-shun.** Hemostasis by a lint-compress.
- Buccinatalabialis, buk-sin-at-o-la-bi-a'-lis.** The buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles regarded as one.
- Buccinator, buk'-sin-a-tor.** A thin, flat muscle of the cheek.
- Buccula, buk'-u-lah.** The fleshy part under the chin.
- Buchu, bu'-ku.** Leaves of *Barosma*, used in genitourinary disease.
- B. Resin, barosmin, q. v.**
- Buckbean, buk'-bēn.** The herb *Menyanthes trifoliata* of the gentian family; the rhizome is tonic and antiscorbutic.
- Buck'et Fe'ver.** Dengue, *q. v.*
- Buckeye, buk'-i.** See *Æsculus*.
- Buck'horn-fern.** *Osmunda regalis*; it is a remedy for rickets.
- Buckthorn, buk'-thorn.** See *Rhamnus*. **B., Califor'nia, cascara sagrada, q. v.**
- Bucnemia, buk-ne'-me-ah.** Inflammation and edema of the leg.
- B. tro'pica.** See *Elephantiasis*.
- Bud'ding.** A form of reproduction or cell-division; gemination.
- Buffy Coat.** The coat of fibrin on the upper surface of a blood-clot.
- Bufidin, bu'-fid-in.** An alkaloid from toad-poison.
- Bugantia, bu-gan'-she-ah.** A chilblain.
- Bugleweed, bu'-gl-wēd.** The herb *Lycopus virginicus*, used as a narcotic and as an astringent.
- Buhach, bu'-hatch.** The plant *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*, and its powdered flowers, used as an insecticide.
- Bu'lam Boil.** In Africa, a chronic sore due to a parasitic worm.
- Bulb, bulb.** 1. An expansion of a canal or vessel. 2. The oblongata and pons. 3. A subterranean leaf bud with fleshy scales, as the onion. **B. of the Aor'ta**, the dilatation of the aorta near its beginning. **B. of the Cor'pus caverno'sum**, the swelling at the junction of the corpora cavernosa. **B., Dent'al**, dentinal papilla. **B. of the Eye**, the eyeball. **B., Gust'atory.** See *Taste-bulbs*. **B., Hair.** See *Hair*. **B., Olfac'tory**, the anterior enlargement of the olfactory tract. **B. of the Ure'thra**, the posterior portion of the spongy body.
- Bulbar, bul'-bar.** Bulbous; pertaining to the medulla. **B. Par-al'ysis**, glossolabiolaryngeal paralysis.
- Bul'bi vestib'uli.** The glands of Bartholin, *q. v.*
- Bulbocavernosus, bul-bo-kav-ern-o'-sus.** The accelerator urinæ.
- Bulbonuclear, bul-bo-nu'-kle-ar.** Pertaining to the medullar nuclei.
- Bulboure'thral.** Relating to the bulb of the urethra.
- Bulbous, bul'-bus.** Having bulbs. **B. Nerves**, nerves with swollen ends, occasionally seen in a stump.
- Bulbus, bul'-bus.** A bulb, *q. v.* **B. arterio'sus**, the enlargement or bulb of the aorta. **B. vestib'uli**, the bulb of the vagina.
- Bulimia, bu-lim'-e-ah.** Excessive, morbid hunger.

**Bulimic**, *bu-lim'-ik*. Affected with bulimia.

**Bul'la**. 1. A large bleb or blister. 2. The inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear.

**Bul'late**. Blistered; inflated; vaulted.

**Bullation**, *bul-a'-shun*. 1. Inflation. 2. Division into small compartments.

**Bull'dog For'ceps**. Forceps with strong teeth and a clasp to prevent slipping.

**Bul'let-probe**. An instrument for locating bullets.

**Bul'lous**. Marked by the presence of bullæ.

**Bunion**, *bu'n'-yun*. A swelling of a bursa of the foot.

**Buphthalmia**, **Buphthalmos**, *boof-thal'-me-ah*, *boof-thal'-mos*. See *Keratoglobus*.

**Burcquism**, *berk'-kism*. See *Metallotherapy*.

**Burdock**, *ber'-dok*. See *Arctium*.

**Buret**, *bu-rel'*. A graduated tube for measuring a reagent.

**Bur'gundy Pitch**. See *Pix burgundica*.

**Burn**. 1. To become inflamed. 2. To be charred. 3. A sensation as of heat. 4. A lesion of tissue from dry heat or flame. 5. A disease in vegetables. 6. To oxygenize. 7. To cauterize.

**Burn'er**. A name for a lamp or heating apparatus used in laboratories. **B.**, **Bun'sen**, a burner for mixing air with gas in order to secure complete oxidation.

**Burnt**. Scorched. **B. Sponge**. See *Spongia usta*.

**Burquism**, *berk'-izm*. The same as *Burcquism*.

**Burrow**, *bur'-ō*. 1. To make a hole or furrow. 2. To force a way through.

**Bursa**, *bur'-sah*. A small sac interposed between movable parts. **B.**, **Glu'teal**. See under *Gluteal*. **B. muco'sa**, a membranous sac secreting synovial fluid. **B.**, **Pharyn'geal**, one in the dorsal wall of the nasopharynx. **B.**, **Plan'tar**, one over the instep either above or below a tendon. **B.**, **Poplite'al**, one in the popliteal space between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. **B.**, **Prepatel'lar**, one over the patella. **B.**, **Syno'vial**. Same as *B. mucosa*.

**Bursal**, *bur'-sal*. Pertaining to a bursa or sac.

**Bursalis**, *bur-sa'-lis*. The obturator internus muscle.

**Bursitis**, *bur-si'-tis*. Inflammation of a bursa.

**Butane**, *bu'-tān*.  $C_4H_{10}$ . An anesthetic substance from petroleum.

**Butter**, *but'-er*. 1. The fatty portion of milk. 2. Vegetable fat having the consistency of butter. **B. of An'timony**, antimonious chlorid. **B. of Caca'o**. See *Theobroma*. **B. of Tin**, stannic chlorid. **B. of Zinc**, zinc chlorid.

**But'terfly Patch**. A patch of lupus erythematosus on the cheeks and nose.

**Butterin**, *but'-er-in*. Oleomargarin, *q. v.*

**Buttermilk**, *but'-er-milk*. The liquid left after extracting the butter from milk.

**Butternut**, *but'-er-nut*. See *Juglans*.



**Buttocks**, *bu't'-oks*. The nates, rump, or gluteal region.

**But'ton Anastomo'sis**. Anastomosis by means of a Murphy button.

**B.-bush**, the shrub *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; the bark is tonic, diuretic, and febrifuge. **B. Snakeroot**, the plant *Liatris spicata*; the root is diuretic; also, *Eryngium yuccæfolium*; the root is diaphoretic and expectorant.

**But'tonhole Fract'ure**. One in which a missile has perforated the bone. **B., Mi'tral**, an advanced degree of constriction of the mitral orifice of the heart. **B. Opera'tion**, boutonnière operation, *q. v.*

**Butyl**, *bu'-til*.  $C_4H_9$ . A hypothetic hydrocarbon. **B. Al'cohol**,  $C_4H_9OH$ , a polymorphic liquid. **B. Chlo'ral**,  $C_4H_5Cl_3O$ , an oily liquid from acetic aldehyd and chlorin.

**Butylamin**, *bu-til-am'-in*.  $C_4H_{11}N$ . A ptomain from cod-liver oil.

**Butylene**, *bu'-til-ēn*.  $C_4H_8$ . A gaseous hydrocarbon.

**Butyraceous**, *bu-tir-a'-se-us*. Containing or resembling butter.

**Butyrate**, *bu'-tir-āl*. A salt of butyric acid.

**Butyric**, *bu-tir'-ik*. Derived from butter.

**Butyrin**, *bu'-tir-in*.  $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$ . The fatty matter of butter.

**Butyroid**, *bu'-tir-oid*. Having the consistency of butter. **B. Tu'mor**, a fatty tumor of the breast.

**Butyromel**, *bu-ti'-ro-mel*. A proprietary vehicle for bad-tasting oily drugs; made of butter and honey.

**Butyrous**, *bu't'-ir-us*. The same as *Butyraceous*.

**Buxin**, *buk'-sin*. An alkaloid from boxwood. Same as *Bebeerin*.

**Buxus**, *buks'-us*. A genus of trees. **B. sempervi'rens**, boxwood, the wood and leaves medicinal.

**Cyssocau'sis**. Cauterization by the moxa.

**Cyssophthisis**, *bis-ōff'-this-is*. A lung-disease produced by inhaling the dust of cotton-mills.

**Cyssus**, *bis'-us*. Charpie, lint, or cotton.

---

## C.

**Caballine Al'oës**, *kab'-al-ēn*. An inferior variety of aloes.

**Caerometer**, *kak-a-er-on'-e-ter*. An apparatus for determining the impurity of the air.

**Cacain**, *kak-a'-in*. Theobromin.

**Cacanthrax**, *kak-an'-thraks*. Contagious anthrax.

**Cacao**, *kak-a'-o*. See *Theobroma*. **C.-but'ter**, the oil of theobroma.

**Cacation**, *kak-a'-shun*. Defecation.

**Cacemia**, *kak-e'-me-ah*. A depraved state of the blood.

**Cacesthesia**, *kak-es'-the-sis*. A morbid sensation.

**Cachectic**, *ka-kek'-tik*. Characterized by cachexia.

**Cachelcoma**, *kak-el-ko'-mah*. A malignant ulcer.

**Cachet**, *ka-sha'*. A flat capsule for carrying medicines.

**Cachexia**, **Cachexy**, *kak-eks'-e-ah*, *kak-eks'-e*. A depraved condition of nutrition. **C.**, **Can'cerous**, due to poisoning from malignant tumors. **C.**, **Lymphat'ic**, Hodgkin's disease, *q. v.* **C.**, **Malarial**, chronic malaria. **C.**, **Mi'ner's**, doehmiasis. **C.**, **Pachyderm'ic**, myxedema. **C. splenet'ica**, that associated with splenic enlargement. **C. strumipri'va** or **thyreopri'va**, a cretinoid state following the extirpation of the thyroid gland. **C.**, **Thy'roid**, exophthalmic goiter.

**Cachinnation**, *kak-in-a'-shun*. Immoderate laughter.

**Cachou**, *kash-oo'*. A troche to sweeten the breath.

**Cacocholia**, *kak-o-ko'-le-ah*. A morbid state of the bile.

**Cacochylia**, *kak-o-ki'-le-ah*. Depraved chyfication.

**Cacochymia**, *kak-o-ki'-me-ah*. A bad condition of the fluids.

**Cacocolpia**, *kak-o-kol'-pe-ah*. Gangrene of the vulva.

**Cacodes**, *kak-od'-ēz*. Of an offensive odor.

**Cacodorous**, *kak-o'-dor-us*. With a foul smell.

**Cacodyl**, *kak'-o-dil*. As(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. A poisonous oily fluid from acetyl.

**Cacoethes**, *kak-o-e'-thēz*. 1. Malignant; ill-conditioned. 2. A bad habit or disposition.

**Cacogalactia**, *kak-o-gal-ak'-te-ah*. A bad condition of the milk.

**Cacogastric**, *kak-o-gas'-trik*. Dyspeptic.

**Cacogenesis**, *kak-o-jen'-es-is*. Monstrous or pathologic growth.

**Cacopathy**, *ka-kop'-a-the*. Malignant condition or disease.

**Cacopho'nia**, **Cacoph'ony**. An altered state of the voice.

**Cacopla'sia**. The formation of diseased structures.

**Cacoplas'tic**. Capable of but low degree of organization.

**Cacorrachitis**, *kak-or-rak-i'-tis*. Disease of the spine.

**Cacosmia**, *kak-oz'-me-ah*. An offensive odor.

**Cacosomium**, *kak-o-som'-e-um*. A hospital for incurables.

**Cacospermia**, *kak-o-sper'-me-ah*. A bad condition of the semen.

**Cacosphyxia**, *kak-o-sfiks'-e-ah*. An abnormal state of the pulse.

**Cacosplanchnia**, *kak-o-splank'-ne-ah*. Emaciation from indigestion.

**Cacothanasia**, *kak-o-than-a'-ze-ah*. Painful, miserable death.

**Cacothelin**, *kak-o'-the-lin*. C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>20</sub>. An alkaloid from brucin.

**Cacothymia**, *kak-o-thi'-me-ah*. A disordered state of the mind.

**Cacotrich'ia**, *kak-o-trik'-e-ah*. A disease of the hair.

**Cacotrophy**, *kak-ot'-ro-fe*. Disordered or defective nourishment.

**Cacozyme**, *kak'-o-zīm*. Any pathogenic microorganism.

**Cactin** *kak'-tin*. The active principle of *Cereus grandiflorus*.

**Cactina**, *kak-ti'-nah*. A proprietary cardiac stimulant from *Cereus*.

**Cacumen**, *kak'-u-men*. 1. The apex or top, as of a plant or organ.

2. The culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

**Cadaver**, *kad-av'-er*. The dead body; a corpse.

**Cadaveric**, *kad-av'-er-ik*. Pertaining to a cadaver. **C.** **Al'kaloid**, a ptomain. **C.** **Rigid'ity**, rigor mortis.

**Cadav'erin**. A ptomain, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, in decomposing tissues.

**Cadaveriza'tion**. A moribund state with alidity, as in cholera.

**Cadaverous**, *ka-dav'-er-us*. Resembling a dead body.

- admium, *kad'-me-um*. A bluish-white metal.
- aduca, *kad-du'-kah*. The uterine deciduous membrane.
- aducity, *ka-du'-sit-e*. Senility; feebleness.
- aducous, *ka-du'-kus*. Dropping off early. **C.** Mem'brane. See *Decidua*.
- æ-. For words beginning thus see *Ce*-.
- æs'arean Opera'tion or Sec'tion. See *Cesarean Operation*.
- affea, *kaf'-e-uh*. Coffee, *q. v.*
- affearin, *kaf'-e'-ar-in*.  $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4$ . An alkaloid of coffee.
- affein, *kaf'-e-in*.  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$ . The alkaloid of caffea.
- affeinism, Caffeism, *kaf'-e'-in-izm*, *kaf'-e-izm*. A morbid state from the excessive use of caffein.
- affeol.  $C_8H_{10}O_2$ . Empyreumatic oil of roasted coffee.
- affeone, *kaf'-e-ōn*. Same as *Caffeol*.
- affeoresor'cin. A proprietary compound of caffein and resorcin.
- agot Ear, *kag'-o*. An absence of the lower lobe of the ear.
- ahinca, Cainca, *ka-hin'-kah*. The diuretic root of several species of *Chiococca*, found in Brazil.
- ahincin, *ka-hin'-sin*.  $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$ . A diuretic and cathartic glucosid from calinca.
- aisson Disease, *ka'-son dis-ēz'*. The group of symptoms due to working under increased atmospheric pressure.
- ajuputene'.  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . The chief constituent of cajuput oil.
- ajuputol, *kaj-u-pu'-tol*. Same as *Eucalyptol*.
- alabar Bean, *kal'-ab-ar*. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*; it is a depressomotor.
- alabarin, *kal-ab'-ar-in*. Same as *Eserin*.
- alage, *kal-ahzh'*. A method of treating sea-sickness by visceral immobilization.
- alamin, *cal'-am-in*. Native zinc carbonate.
- alamus, *kal'-am-us*. 1. A reed. 2. *Acorus calamus*, *q. v.* **C.**
- scriptorius, *skrip-to'-re-us*, a groove on the anterior wall of the fourth ventricle.
- alaya, *kal-a'-yah*. A febrifuge extract from the fruit of *Anneslea febrifugo*; it is used in malaria.
- alca'neal, Calca'nean. Relating to the calcaneum.
- alcaneoca'vus. Club-foot that combines calcaneus and cavus.
- alcaneotib'ial. Relating to calcaneum and tibia.
- alcaneovalgocavus, *kal-ka-ne-o-val-go-ka'-vus*. A club-foot that combines calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.
- alcaneum, *kal-ka'-ne-um*. The heel-bone or os calcis.
- alca'neus. Club-foot in which only the heel touches the ground.
- alcar, *kal'-kar*. 1. A spur. 2. *Hippocampus minor*. **C.** a'vis, *hippocampus minor*. **C.** femora'le, a plate of hard tissue around the neck of the femur. **C.** pe'dis, the heel-bone.
- alcarea, *kal-ka'-re-ah*. Lime.
- alcareous, *kal-ka'-re-us*. Having the nature of lime. **C.** Degen-
- era'tion, a deposit of lime-salts in a part.



**Calcarine**, *kal'-kar-ən*. Relating to the hippoeampus minor. **C.**

**Fis'sure**, a fissure on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe.

**Calcic**, *kal'-sik*. Relating to lime.

**Calcicosis**, *cal-sik-o'-sis*. Phthisis from inhalation of lime-particles.

**Calcific**, *kal-sif'-ik*. Forming lime.

**Calcifica'tion**. The deposition of lime-salts in the tissues.

**Calcigerous**, *kal-sij'-er-us*. Containing lime. **C. Cells**, cells containing earthy salts found in dentin.

**Calcination**, *kal-sin-a'-shun*. The process of expelling by heat the volatile elements of a substance.

**Calcined**, *kal'-sīnd*. Subjected to calcination.

**Calcis**, **Os**, *kal'-sis*. The heel-bone.

**Calcium**, *kal'-se-um*. A metal, the basis of lime. **C. Car'bonate**,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , chalk.

**Calculif' ragous**. Having the power of dissolving calculi.

**Calculous**, *kal'-ku-lus*. Of the nature of a calculus.

**Calculus**, *kal'-ku-lus*. A stone-like concretion formed in the body.

**C.**, **Arthrit'ic**, a gouty concretion. **C.**, **Bil'iary**, a gall-stone.

**C.**, **Bron'chial**, one in an air-passage. **C.**, **Cuta'neous**, milium containing lime-salts. **C.**, **Fu'sible**, a urinary calculus composed

of phosphates of ammonium, calcium, and magnesium. **C.**, **He'mic**, one formed of blood coagula. **C.**, **Lac'teal** or **Mam'**

**mary**, a calcareous nodule in the lactiferous ducts. **C.**, **Mul'**

**berry**, the oxylate of lime variety, like a mulberry in form and color. **C.**, **Na'sal**. See *Rhinolith*. **C.**, **Pros'tate**, one in the

prostate gland. **C.**, **Re'nal**, a stone formed in the kidney. **C.**, **Sal'ivary**, one in the ducts of the salivary glands. **C.**, **Ser'umal**,

tartar on the teeth from serum of diseased gums. **C.**, **U'terine**, an intrauterine concretion; wombstone. **C.**, **Ves'ical**, a concretion in the bladder. **C.**, **Xan'thic**, a urinary calculus of xanthic

oxid.

**Caldarium**, *kal-da'-re-um*. A hot bath.

**Calefacient**, *kal-e-fa'-she-ent*. 1. Warming. 2. A medicine causing a sensation of warmth.

**Calendula**, *kal-en'-du-lah*. A genus of plants. **C. officina'lis**, marigold; it is used in sprains and bruises.

**Calendulin**, *kal-en'-du-lin*. A principle from flowers of *Calendula*.

**Cal'enture**. A delirium of the tropics from excessive heat.

**Calf**, *kaf*. The fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

**Calibrate**, *kal'-ib-rāt*. To graduate the tube of a thermometer.

**Calibration**, *kal-ib-ra'-shun*. The act of calibrating.

**Cal'ibrator**. A conic instrument for measuring openings.

**Calices**, *kal'-e-ses*. Pl. of *Calyx*. **C. of the Kid'neys**, cup-like tubes of the ureter in the kidney.

**Caliper**, *kal'-ip-cr*. An instrument for measuring diameters.

**Calisaya**, *kal-is-a'-yah*. A variety of cinchona. **C. Bark**, yellow cinchona bark, from *Cinchona calisaya*.

**Calisthenics**, *kal-is-then'-iks*. A system of light gymnastics.

**Calix**, *ka'-liks*. See *Calyx*.

- lisc'tion.** The vivisection of anesthetized animals.
- loma'nia.** Mania in which the patient believes herself endowed with beauty.
- losal, kal-o'-sal.** Pertaining to the callosum.
- losity, kal-os'-it-e.** A hardened spot on the skin.
- losomar'ginal.** Relating to the callosal and marginal gyri of the brain.
- lo'sum.** The bridge of white nerve substance joining the hemispheres of the brain. Same as *Corpus callosum*, *Trabs cerebri*, *commissura magna*.
- lous, kal'-us.** Hard, indurated.
- lus, kal'-us.** 1. A callosity. 2. A new bony deposit about a fracture. **C.**, **Per'manent**, the permanent bond of bony union after resorption of the **C.**, **Provis'ional**, or cartilage-like material first thrown out.
- mant, kal'-mant.** A sedative.
- mative, kal'-mat-iv.** 1. Quieting; sedative. 2. A sedative medicine.
- olac'tose.** Intestinal disinfectant.
- omel, kal'-o-mel.**  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . Mild chlorid of mercury, a purgative.
- or, kal'-or.** Heat. **C.** **anima'lis**, animal heat.
- orescence, kal-or-es'-ens.** The conversion of nonluminous into luminous heat.
- oric, kal-or'-ik.** Pertaining to heat or its principle.
- orie, Calory, kal'-or-e.** The amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water  $1^\circ \text{C}$ .
- orifacient, Calorific, kal-or-if-a'-se-ent, kal-or-if'-ik.** Heat-producing.
- orim'eter.** An instrument for measuring the heat of bodies.
- umba, Calumbo, kal-um'-ba, kal-um'-bo.** The root of *Jateoba columba*; it is tonic and stomachic.
- umbin, kal-um'-bin.**  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{14}$ . A bitter principle from Calumba.
- varia, Calvarium, kal-va'-re-ah, kal-va'-re-um.** The skull-cap.
- vities, kal-vish'-e-ēz.** Diffused or general baldness.
- x, kalks.** 1. The heel. 2. Lime or chalk. **C.** **chlora'ta**, chlorinated lime. **C.** **sulphura'ta**, sulphurated lime. **C.** **vi'va**, quicklime.
- lyces.** Same as *Calices*.
- yciform, cal-is'-if-orm.** Cup-shaped.
- yx, ka'-liks.** A cup-like ensheathing structure, as one of the funnel-shaped tissues surrounding the renal pyramids. **C.** of **vum**, the wall of the Graafian follicle, from which the ovum has escaped.
- abogia, kam-bo'-je-ah.** Gamboge, *q. v.*
- nera, kam'-er-ah.** 1. A chamber or vaulted structure. 2. The third ventricle of the brain. **C.** **aquo'sa**, the anterior aqueous chamber of the eye. **C.** **cor'dis**, the enveloping membrane of the heart, the pericardium. **C.** **oc'uli**, the chamber of the eye.

- Camisole**, *kam'-is-ol*. The straight-jacket for the restraint of maniaes.
- Camomile**, *kam'-o-mīl*. See *Chamomile*.
- Camp Fe'ver**. A synonym of typhus fever.
- Camphene**, *kam'-fēn*. Any one of a group of volatile hydrocarbons having the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}$ .
- Cam'phoid**. An alcoholic solution of pyroxylin in camphor.
- Cam'phol**. Oil of camphor; borneol.
- Campholyptus**, *kam'-fo-lip'-tus*. A proprietary external anodyne containing chloral, eucalyptol, and camphothymic acid.
- Camphophenique**, *kam'-fo-fen-ēk'*. A proprietary external antiseptic composed of camphor and phenol.
- Cam'phor**.  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . A solid volatile oil from the tree *Cinnamomum camphora*, antispasmodic and rubefacient.
- Camphoraceous**, *kam'-for-a'-se-us*. Resembling camphor.
- Camphorate**, *kam'-for-āt*. A basic salt of camphoric acid.
- Camphorated**, *kam'-for-a-ted*. Impregnated with camphor. **C.** Oil, camphor liniment.
- Cam'phrene**.  $C_9H_{14}O$ . A volatile product of camphor and sulphuric acid.
- Camphyl**, *kam'-fil*. The radicle of borneol,  $C_{10}H_{17}$ . **C.** Al'cohol. The same as *Borneol*.
- Campimeter**, *kam-pim'-et-er*. See *Perimeter*.
- Campsis**, *kamp'-sis*. An abnormal curving of a limb.
- Can'ada Bal'sam**. A turpentine obtained from *Abies balsamea*. **C.** Flea'bane. See *Erigeron*. **C.** Pitch. See *Pix canadensis*. **C.** Snake'-root. See *Asarum canadense*.
- Cana'dian Hemp**. The herb *Apocynum cannabinum*; the root is an emetic and cathartic.
- Can'adin**.  $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$ . An alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.
- Can'adol**. A light fraction of petroleum used as a local anesthetic.
- Canal**, *kan-al'*. A tube for carrying the fluids of the body. **C.**, Alimen'tary, the whole digestive tube from the mouth to the anus. **C.**, Arach'noid, a space beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain; it transmits the great veins of Galen. **C.**, Archineph'ric, the duct of the primitive kidney. **C.**, Arte'rial. See *Duct*, *Arterial*. **C.**, Bul'lular. See *Petit's Canal*. **C.s.**, Caroticotym'panic, two or three short canals from the carotid canal to the tympanum; they transmit branches of the carotid plexus. **C.**, Carotid, one in the petrous bone which transmits the internal carotid artery. **C.**, Cer'vical, **C. of Cer'vix u'teri**, that part of the uterine canal between the internal and external os. **C.**, Coch'lear, the spiral cavity of the cochlea. **C.**, Cru'ral. Same as *C.*, Femoral. **C.**, Denti'nal, minute canals in dentin from the pulp-cavity to the enamel. **C.**, Fa'cial, the aqueduct of Fallopius. **C.**, Fem'oral, (1) the inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels behind Poupart's ligament; (2) same as *Hunter's Canal*. **C.**, Hy'aloid, a canal through the vitreous body that transmits the hyaloid artery of the fetus. **C.**, Inci'sor, one opening into the



mouth by an aperture behind the incisors of the upper jaw. *C.*, *Infraorb'ital*, a small canal running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit, transmitting the infraorbital artery and nerve. *C.*, *Ing'uinal*, one from the internal to the external abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord and round ligament. *C.*, *Lac'rimal*, (1) that lodging the nasal duct; (2) one of the lacrimal canaliculi. *C.*, *Ma'lar*, canal in malar bone that transmits a branch of the superior maxillary nerve. *C.*, *Med'ullary*, (1) the central canal of the nervous system; (2) the cavity of a long bone containing the marrow. *C.*, *Na'sal*, (1) one in posterior portion of the nasal bone transmitting the nasal nerves; (2) the lacrimal canal. *C.*, *Nasopal'atine*, the incisor canal. *C.*, *Neu'ral*. See *C.*, *Medullary*. *C.*, *Neurenter'ic*, a communication between the archenteron and the medullary canal. *C.*, *Partu'rient*, the channel through which the fetus passes in parturition. *C.*, *Por'tal*, the space in the capsule of Glisson of the liver, in which the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-duct lie. *C.*, *Pter'ygoid*. See *Vidian Canal*. *C.*, *Pterygopal'atine*, one in the sphenoid and palate bones which transmits the vessels and nerve. *C.*, *Sacculo-coch'lear*, one joining the saccule and cochlea. *C.*, *Sa'cral*, the continuation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum. *C.*, *Semi-cir'cular*, three bony canals of the labyrinth of the ear. *C.*, *Spermat'ic*, the vas deferens, the inguinal canal in the male. *C.*, *Spi'nal*, the canal formed by the vertebræ transmitting the spinal cord. *C.*, *Spi'ral*. Same as *C.*, *Cochlear*. *C.*, *Temporoma'lar*. See *C.*, *Zygomaticotemporal*. *C.*, *Tubotym'panal*, the inner division of the first gill-cleft in the embryo. *C.*, *Tym'panic*, one opening on the lower surface of the petrous bone, transmitting Jacobson's nerve. *C.*, *U'terine*, the whole cavity of the uterus. *C.*, *Ve'nous*. See *Duct*, *Venous*. *C.*, *Ver'tebral*. Same as *C.*, *Spinal*. *C.*, *Zygomaticotem'poral*, one running from the orbital to the temporal surface of the malar bone, transmitting a branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

*Canalicular*, *kan-al-ik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a canaliculus.

*Canaliculus*, *kan-al-ik'-u-lus*. A small canal or groove.

*Canalis*, *kan'-a-lis*. Same as *Canal*.

*Canaliza'tion*. The formation of a channel or canal, as in a clot.

*Can'cellate*, *Cancella'ted*. Resembling latticework.

*Cancelli*, *kan-sel'-li*. The divisions of the interior of bone.

*Cancellous*, *kan'-sel-us*. Resembling latticework.

*Cancer*, *kan'-ser*. See *Carcinoma*. *C.*, *Ad'enoid*, a malignant form, chiefly composed of tubules lined with epithelium. *C.* *aqua'ticus*, *cancerum oris*. *C.*, *Black*, melanotic cancer. *C.-cell*, an epithelial cell of carcinoma. *C.*, *Clay-pipe*, smoker's cancer. *C.*, *Colloid*, one containing colloid material. *C.*, *Enceph'aloid*. Same as *C.*, *Soft*. *C.* *en cuirasse*, disseminated cancer of the skin of the thorax. *C.*, *Epithe'liar*, epithelioma. *C.*, *Hard*, one with excess of fibrous tissue. *C.-juice*, the milky juice of carcinoma. *C.*, *Med'ullary*. Same as *C.*, *Soft*. *C.*, *Melanot'ic*, a pigmented

- cancer. C.-nest, a mass of cancer-cells. C., Scir'rhus. See *C.*, *Hard*. C., Smo'ker's, epithelioma of the lip, due to irritation from a pipe. C., Soft, one composed chiefly of cells.
- Canceration, *kan-ser-a'-shun*. Development into a cancer.
- Cancerin, *kan'-ser-in*. A ptomain found in the urine, in uterine cancer.
- Cancerism, *kan'-ser-izm*. The tendency to cancerous formation.
- Cancerous, *kan'-ser-us*. Of the nature of a cancer.
- Cancriform, *kang'-krif-orm*. Like a cancer.
- Cancroid, *kang'-kroid*. 1. Like a cancer. 2. An epithelioma. C. Cor'puscles, the pearly bodies of squamous epithelioma. C. Ul'cer. See *Rodent Ulcer*.
- Cancroin, *kang'-kro-in*. The alexin of cancer-poison.
- Cancrum, *kang'-krum*. A rapidly progressive ulcer. C. or'is, gangrenous ulceration of the mouth. C. puden'di. See *Noma pudendi*.
- Canel'la Bark. The inner bark of *Canella alba*; it is an aromatic tonic and bitter stomachic.
- Cane-sugar, *kān-shūg'-ar*. See *Saccharum*.
- Canine, *ka'-nīn*. Resembling or pertaining to a dog. C. Em'i-nence, the ridge over a canine tooth. C. Fos'sa, the depression behind the canine eminence. C. Mad'ness, hydrophobia, *q. v.* C. Teeth, the cuspid or dog-teeth.
- Canities, *kan-ish'-e-ēz*. Grayness of the hair.
- Canker, *kang'-ker*. A cancerous or gangrenous sore.
- Cannabene, *kan'-ab-ēn*.  $C_{16}H_{20}$ . A volatile oil from *Cannabis sativa*. C. Hy'drid,  $C_{16}H_{22}$ , a poisonous volatile oil from cannabene.
- Cannabin, *kan'-ab-in*. A hypnotic resin from hemp.
- Cannabin'don.  $C_8H_{12}O$ . Red syrup from hemp; narcotic.
- Can'nabine. A crystalline alkaloid from hemp; it is hypnotic.
- Cannabinol, *kan-ab'-in-ol*. An active constituent of hemp.
- Cannabin'on.  $C_8H_{12}O$ . A hypnotic from *Cannabis sativa*.
- Can'nabis. Hemp; a genus of narcotic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac plants. C. indi'ca, the plant *C. sativa*, grown in India. C. sati'va, common hemp.
- Cannabism, *kan'-ab-izm*. The poisoning from hemp.
- Cannabitet'anin. Alkaloid from hemp, a convulsant.
- Cannula, *kan'-u-lah*. A surgical tube armed with a stiletto.
- Canthal, *kan'-thal*. Pertaining to the canthus.
- Cantharidal, *kan-thar'-id-al*. Relating to cantharides. C. Collo'dion. See *Collodion*.
- Cantharides, *kan-thar'-id-ēz*. The plural of *Cantharis*.
- Canthar'idin.  $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$ . The active principle of *Cantharis*.
- Cantharidism, *kan-thar'-id-izm*. Poisoning by cantharis.
- Cantharis, *kan-tha'-ris*. Spanish-fly; the dried and powdered beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria*; vesicant and stimulant.
- Canthectomy, *kan-thek'-to-me*. The excision of a canthus.
- Canthitis, *kan-thi'-tis*. Inflammation of the canthus.
- Can'thoplasty. A plastic operation on the canthus.

- anthorrhaphy, *kan-thor'-a-fe*. Suturing of the canthus.
- anthotomy, *kan-thot'-o-me*. Division of the canthus.
- anthus, *kan'-thus*. The palpebral angle.
- an'tus gal'li. Child-crowing.
- annula, *kan'-u-lah*. See *Cannula*.
- antouchouc, *koo'-chook*. India-rubber, the prepared juice of various tropical trees.
- apacity, *ka-pas'-it-e*. 1. Ability. 2. Cubic extent. **C.**, Vi'tal, the volume of air that can be expelled after a full inspiration.
- apeline Bandage, *kap'-el-ēn*. A hood-bandage for a stump.
- apipiat. Instrument for removing polypi from the uterus.
- apillaire, *kap'-il-ār*. Cough-syrup from *Adiantum*.
- apillarecta'sia. Dilatation of the capillaries.
- apillary, *kap'-il-a-re*. 1. A minute blood-vessel. 2. Like a hair.
- C.** Bronchi'tis, inflammation of the finer bronchioles. **C.** Drain'age, drainage by wisps of hair.
- apillicul'ture. Treatment for improvement of the hair.
- apillurgy, *kap'-il-er-je*. The art of destroying superfluous hair.
- apital, *kap'-it-al*. 1. Pertaining to the head. 2. Important.
- apita'tum. The large bone of the carpus; the os magnum.
- apitel'lum. The rounded eminence on the lower end of humerus.
- apit'ulum. The knobbed end of a part or of an organ.
- apotement, *kap-ōt-mon(g)'*. A splashing sound heard in dilatation of the stomach.
- apped Hock. A swelling on the point of a horse's hock from a bruise. **C.** Knee, a dropsical collection in the bursa in front of a horse's knee-joint.
- ap'reolate, Cap'reolary. Having tendrils; tendril-shaped.
- aprizant, *kap'-ri-zant*. Leaping; of irregular motion.
- ap'rone.  $C_{11}H_{22}O$ . Volatile oil found in butter.
- aproylamin, *kap-ro-il-am'-in*. A ptomain in putrefying yeast.
- apryl'en.  $C_8H_{16}$ . A hydrocarbon from capryl alcohol.
- apryl'in.  $C_3H_5(C_8H_{15}O_2)_3$ . Tricaprylin; derived from butter.
- ap'sel'la. A genus of plants. **C.** bursa-pastor'is, shepherd's-burse; the leaves are hemostatic and antiscorbutic.
- ap'sicin, *kap'-sis-in*.  $C_9H_{14}O_2$ . An oleoresin from *Capsicum*.
- ap'sicol. An oil from capsin.
- ap'sicum, *kap'-si-kum*. A genus of plants. **C.** fastigia'tum, Cayenne pepper, a powerful stimulant.
- ap'sitis, *kap-si'-tis*. See *Capsulitis*.
- ap'sotomy, *kap-sol'-o-me*. The same as *Capsulotomy*.
- ap'sula, *kap'-su-lah*. See *Capsule*, Internal.
- ap'sular, *kap'-su-lar*. Pertaining to a capsule. **C.** Cat'aract, consists in nontransparent deposits on the inner surface of the capsule. **C.** Lig'ament, a ligament around a movable joint.
- ap'sulation, *kap-su-la'-shun*. Inclosing in capsules, as drugs.
- ap'sule, *kap'-sūl*. 1. A membranous sac inclosing a part. 2. A glass-shell for administering medicines. **C.**, Atrabil'iary. Same as **C.**, Suprarenal. **C.**, Au'ditory. See *Auditory*. **C.**, Car'tilage,



the lining of cartilage cavities containing the cartilage cells. **C.**, **Exter'nal**, a layer of nerve-fibers forming part of the outer boundary of the lenticular nucleus. **C.**, **Inter'nal**, a layer of nerve-fibers separating the optic thalamus and caudate nucleus from the lenticular nucleus. **C. of Lens**, a membrane inclosing the lens of the eye. **C.**, **Na'sal**. See *Nasal*. **C.**, **Op'tic**. See *Optic*. **C.**, **Suprare'nal**, the glandular body at the apex of the kidney.

**Capsulitis**, *kap-su-lī'-tis*. Inflammation of capsule of lens of eye.

**Capsulociliary**, *kap-su-lo-sil'-e-a-re*. Relating to the capsule of the lens and the ciliary body.

**Capsulolentic'ular**. Relating to the lens and its capsule.

**Capsulopupillary**, *kap-su-lo-pu'-pil-a-re*. Relating to the capsule of the lens and the pupil.

**Cap'sulotome**. An instrument for performing capsulotomy.

**Capsulot'omy**. An incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**Capta'tion**. The first stage of the hypnotic trance.

**Cap'tol**. A product of tannic acid and chloral; antiseptic. Used in treatment of falling of the hair.

**Caput**, *kā'-put*. The head; the chief part of an organ. **C. co'li**, the head of the colon; the cecum. **C. cor'nu**, **C. cor'nu poste'rio'ris**, **C. gelatino'sum**, the enlarged end of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. **C. galea'tum**, a child's head emerging at birth covered with the caul. **C. gallinag'inis**. See *Verumontanum*. **C. medu'sæ**, a venous dilatation around the navel. **C. ob'stipum**, torticollis. **C. succedaneum**, *suk-se-da'-ne-um*, a serosanguineous tumor on the presenting part of the fetus.

**Caputin**, *kap'-u-tin*. A proprietary remedy containing acetanilid.

**Caragheen**, *kar'-ag-ēn*. See *Chondrus*.

**Caramel**, *kar'-am-el*. Anhydrous or burnt sugar.

**Caraway**, *kar'-ah-wa*. See *Carum*.

**Carbamate**, *kar'-bam-āt*. A salt of carbamic acid.

**Carbamid**, *kar-bam'-id*. Urea.

**Carbasus**, *kar'-bas-us*. Lint; surgical gauze. **C. carbola'ta**, carbolized gauze. **C. iodoforma'ta**, iodoform gauze.

**Carbe'nia**. A genus of plants of the order Compositæ. **C. benedic'ta**, blessed thistle, is a tonic.

**Carbinol**, *kar'-bin-ol*.  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . Methyl alcohol.

**Carbo**, *kar'-bo*. Charcoal. **C. anima'lis**, animal charcoal, decolorizing agent. **C. lig'ni**, wood charcoal, absorbent and disinfectant.

**Carbohemia**, *kar-bo-he'-me-ah*. Imperfect oxidation of the blood.

**Carbohydrate**, *kar-bo-hī'-drāt*. A compound of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, the latter being in the proportion to form water.

**Carbohydratu'ria**. An excess of carbohydrates in the urine.

**Carbolfuchsin**, *kar-bol-fūk'-sin*. A staining-fluid containing carbolic acid and fuchsin.

**Carbolism**, *kar'-bol-izm*. Poisoning by carbolic acid.

**Carbolize**, *kar'-bol-īz*. To fill with carbolic acid.

rboluria, *kar-bol-u'-re-ah*. Carbolic acid in the urine.  
 rbon, *kar'-bon*. A nonmetal occurring in the forms of diamond, graphite, and charcoal, the latter only being used in medicine.  
 C. Diox'id, carbonic acid gas,  $\text{CO}_2$ , a pungent, asphyxiant gas, the product of respiration. C. Disulph'id,  $\text{CS}_2$ , a poisonous local anesthetic. C. Mon'oxid, carbonic oxid; a poisonous gas,  $\text{CO}$ , the product of imperfect combustion.  
 rbonate, *kar'-bon-āt*. A compound of carbonic acid and a base.  
 r'bonated. Containing or impregnated with carbonic acid.  
 rbone'mia. An accumulation of carbon dioxid in the blood.  
 rbonization, *kar-bon-iz-a'-shun*. Conversion into carbon.  
 rbonize, *kar'-bon-iz*. To turn into charcoal.  
 rbonometry, *kar-bon-om'-et-re*. The determination of the quantity of carbon dioxid exhaled in the breath.  
 rboxyhemoglobin, *kar-boks-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*. A compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin formed in coal-gas poisoning.  
 rboxyl, *kar-box'-il*.  $\text{CO.OH}$ . A hypothetic radicle.  
 rbuncle, Carbunculus, *kar'-bung-kl*, *kar-bung'-ku-lus*. A large circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue.  
 rcinelcosis, *kar-sin-el-ko'-sis*. A cancerous ulcer.  
 rcinoid, *kar'-sin-oid*. Resembling a crab or a cancer.  
 rcinoma, *kar-sin-o'-mah*. Cancer; a malignant tumor with the production of epithelioid cells. C., Chim'ney-sweep'ers'. See *Epithelioma*. C. lenticular'e, a form of scirrhus cancer.  
 rcino'matous. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma.  
 rcino'sis. The production and development of cancer.  
 r'damom, Cardamo'mum. Malabar cardamom; the fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*; warm aromatic.  
 rdia, *kar'-de-ah*. 1. The heart. 2. An orifice of the stomach.  
 rdiac, *kar'-de-ak*. Pertaining to the heart or cardia. C. Cy'cle, completed heart-beat.  
 rdiagra, *kar-de-a'-grah*. Gout of the heart.  
 rdialgia, *kar-de-al'-je-ah*. Heartburn; pain in the heart.  
 rdiamor'phia. Malformation of the heart.  
 rdianastrophe, *kar-de-an-as'-tro-fe*. Congenital dislocation of the heart to the right side of the thorax.  
 r'diant. 1. Affecting the heart. 2. A remedy that affects the heart.  
 rdiatrophia, *kar-de-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the heart.  
 rdiectasis, *kar-de-ek'-tas-is*. Dilatation of the heart.  
 rdin, *kar'-din*. An animal extract from beef-hearts.  
 rdinal, *kar'-din-al*. Chief or principal. C. Points, the main points, as of the eye or pelvis. C. Veins, the primitive jugular veins.  
 rdioaortic In'terval, *kar-de-o-a-or'-tik*. The interval between the apex-beat and the arterial pulse.  
 rdioarte'rial. Pertaining to the heart and arterics.  
 rdioccele, *kar'-de-o-sēl*. Hernia of the heart.  
 rdiocentesis, *kar-de-o-sen-te'-sis*. Aspiration of the heart.

- Cardiodynia**, *kar-de-o-din'-e-ah*. The same as *Cardialgia*, *q. v.*
- Cardiogmus**, *kar-de-og'-mus*. 1. *Cardialgia*. 2. Aneurysm of the heart. 3. *Angina pectoris*.
- Cardiogram**, *kar'-de-o-gram*. The tracing made by the cardiograph.
- Car'diograph**. An instrument for recording the heart-motion.
- Cardiography**, *kar-de-og'-ra-fe*. 1. A description of the heart. 2. Examination with the eardiograph.
- Cardioinhib'itory**. Controlling the heart's action.
- Cardiolith**, *kar'-de-o-lith*. A eardiae concretion.
- Cardiology**, *kar-de-ol'-o-je*. The science of the heart.
- Cardiomala'cia**. A softening of the heart-substance.
- Cardiopalmus**, *kar-de-o-pal'-mus*. Palpitation of the heart.
- Cardiopathy**, *kar-de-op'-ath-e*. Any heart-disease.
- Cardiopericardi'tis**. Inflammation of the heart-tissues and pericardium.
- Cardioplegia**, *kar-de-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the heart.
- Cardiopneumatic**, *kar-de-o-nu-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to the heart and the lungs. **C. Move'ments**, movements of the air in the lungs from the pulsation of the heart.
- Cardiopneumograph**, *kar-de-o-nu'-mo-graf*. An instrument for recording the cardiopneumatic movements.
- Cardiopuncture**, *kar-de-o-punk'-tūr*. Cardioeentesis.
- Cardiopylor'ic**. Relating to the heart and pylorus.
- Cardiorrhexis**, *kar-de-or-reks'-is*. Rupture of the heart.
- Cardiosclero'sis**. A hardening of the heart-tissues.
- Cardiostenosis**, *kar-de-o-ste-no'-sis*. Stenosis of the heart-valves.
- Cardiotomy**, *kar-de-ol'-o-me*. Dissection of the heart.
- Cardiotromus**, *kar-de-ol'-ro-mus*. Fluttering of the heart.
- Cardiovas'cular**. Relating to the heart and the blood-vessels.
- Carditis**, *kar-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the heart.
- Cardol**, *kar'-dol*.  $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$ . An irritant oil from cashew-nut.
- Carica papa'ya**, *kar'-ik-ah*. The tree yielding the papaw, *q. v.*
- Caricin**, *kar'-is-in*. See *Papain*.
- Caries**, *ka'-rēz*. Ulcerous inflammation of bone. **C.**, Dry. See *C. sicca*. **C. fungo'sa**, tuberculosis of bone with granulations from the medullary membrane. **C.**, **Necrot'ic**, caries with the death and discharge of fragments of bone. **C. sic'ca**, tubercular caries without the formation of pus.
- Cariesin**, *ka-ri'-es-in*. A medicinal preparation of carious bone.
- Cari'na**. 1. Any keel-like structure. 2. A mesial ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri.
- Car'inate**, **Carina'ted**. Keeled; resembling a keel.
- Carious**, *ka'-re-us*. Pertaining to caries.
- Carissin**, *kar-is'-in*. A glueosid from the bark of *Carissa ovata*.
- Carmin**, *kar'-min*.  $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ . A coloring-matter from cochineal.
- Carminative**, *kar-min'-at-iv*. A medicine expelling flatus.
- Carnauba**, *kar-na-oo'-bah*. The Brazilian palm *Copernicia cerifera*, and also its root; it is an alterative. **C. wax**, wax from the leaf covering of the earnauba.



arneous, *kar'-ne-us*. Fleishy. **C.** Col'umns, the columnæ carneæ.  
 arnifica'tion. A change of tissues to a fleshy consistence.  
 arnin, *kar'-nin*. A leukomatin obtained from meat-extract.  
 arnivorous, *kar-niv'-o-rus*. Fleish-eating.  
 arnogen, *kar'-no-jen*. A mixture of bone-marrow with fibrin.  
 arnose, *kar'-nōs*. Resembling or pertaining to fleish.  
 aro, *ka'-ro*. Fleish. **C.** luxu'rians, proud fleish.  
 aro'ba, Carobin'ha. See *Jacaranda*.  
 arota, *kar-o'-tah*. The carrot.  
 arotic, *kar-ot'-ik*. Producing sleep or stupor.  
 arotid, *kar-ot'-id*. The principal artery of the neck. **C.** Ar'tery, the large artery of the neck. **C.** Plex'us, the nerve-plexus around the carotid artery. **C.** Tu'bercle, the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.  
 ar'otin. A neutral principle from carrots.  
 arpagra, *kar-pa'-grah*. Pain in the wrist.  
 arpain, *kar'-pa-in*.  $C_{14}H_{27}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from papaw.  
 arpal, *kar'-pal*. Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.  
 arphology, *kar-fol'-o-je*. Delirious picking at the bed-clothes.  
 arpomet'acarpal. Pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.  
 arpopedal Spasm, *kar-po-pe'-dal*. A symptom of rickets, consisting in contraction of the thumbs and great toes.  
 arptosis, *kar-po-to'-sis*. Wrist-drop.  
 arpozyma, *kar-po-zil'-mah*. An alcoholic ferment.  
 arpus, *kar'-pus*. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation.  
 arrageen Moss, *kar'-ag-ēn*. See *Chondrus*.  
 arreau, *kar'-o*. Scrofulosis and tuberculosis of the digestive organs.  
 arrotin, *kar'-o-tin*.  $C_{18}H_{24}O$ . The pigment of carrots and tomatoes.  
 ar'-sickness. Sea-sickness produced by railway traveling.  
 arthamin, *karth'-am-in*.  $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$ . Coloring principle from safflower.  
 ar'thamus. A genus of plants. **C.** tincto'rius, false or American saffron, safflower; flowers diaphoretic.  
 artilage, *kar'-til-āj*. Gristle; a non-vascular elastic tissue softer than bone. **C.**, Artic'ular, that lining the articular surfaces of bones. **C.**, Ary'tenoid. See *Arytenoid*. **C.** Cells or Cor'puscles, connective-tissue cells in matrix of cartilage. **C.**, Cos'tal, that lying between the true ribs and the sternum. **C.**, Cri'coid. See *Cricoid*. **C.**, Cunei'form. See *Wrisberg's Cartilage*. **C.**, En'siform, the third piece of the sternum. **C.**, Epac'tal, cartilaginous nodules on the upper edge of the alar cartilage of the nose. **C.**, Hy'aline, that marked by a granular or homogeneous matrix. **C.**, Pal'pebral, the connective tissue forming the framework of the eyelids. **C.**, Parachor'dal. See *Parachordal*. **C.**, Retic'ular, that having a matrix consisting of reticulated yellow fibers. **C.**, Ses'amoid (of the nose). See *C.*, *Epactal*. **C.**, Tar'sal. See *C.*, *Palpebral*. **C.**, Xi'phoid. See *C.*, *Ensiform*. **C.**, Y. See *Y.* **C.**, Yel'low. See *C.*, *Reticular*.

- Cartilagin, *kar-til'-aj-in*. See *Chondrigen*.
- Cartilaginifica'tion. Conversion into cartilage.
- Cartilagin'iform, Cartilag'inoid. Resembling cartilage.
- Cartilaginous, *kar-til'-aj'-in-us*. Of the nature of cartilage.
- Carum, *ka'-rum*. A genus of plants. *C. car'vi*, caraway; the seeds are carminative. *C. petroseli'num*, parsley; diuretic and sedative.
- Caruncle, *kar'-ung-kl*. A small, fleshy growth. *C.*, Lac'rimal, one upon the conjunctiva, near the inner canthus. *C.*, Ure'thral, a small, painful, red growth on the posterior lip of the meatus urinarius.
- Caruncula, *kar-ung'-ku-lah*. The same as *Caruncle*, *q. v.* *C. mam-milla'ris*, the olfactory tubercle, between the roots of the olfactory nerves.
- Carunculæ, *kar-ung'-ku-le*. The nymphæ, *q. v.* *C. myrtifor'mes*, the remains of the hymen after rupture.
- Carus, *ka'-rus*. The last degree of coma; complete insensibility.
- Car'vacrol.  $C_{18}H_{14}O$ . A constituent of oil of thyme, etc. *C.*, Iodo-,  $C_{10}H_{13}OI$ , an antiseptic powder.
- Car'vol.  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ . The chief constituent of oil of caraway.
- Caryocinesis, *kar-e-o-sin-e'-sis*. See *Karyokinesis*.
- Caryolysis, *kar-e-ol'-e-sis*. See *Karyolysis*.
- Caryomitome, *kar-e-om'-it-ōm*. See *Karyomitome*.
- Caryomitosis, *kar-e-o-mi-to'-sis*. The same as *Karyokinesis*.
- Caryophyl'lin.  $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$ . A crystalline resin from cloves.
- Caryophyllus, *kar-e-o-fil'-us*. Cloves; the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*; it is a stomachic.
- Caryoplasm, *kar'-e-o-plazm*. The same as *Nucleoplasm*.
- Caryorrhesis, *kar-e-or-eks'-is*. See *Karyorrhesis*.
- Casca Bark, *kas'-kah*. The bark of *Erythrophleum guineensa*; it is an antiperiodic.
- Casca'ra amar'ga. Honduras bark; the bark of *Picramnia anti-desma*; it is an alterative tonic. *C. sagra'da*, the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*; it is a laxative.
- Cascarilla, *kas-kar-il'-lah*. The bark of *Croton eluteria*, a shrub of the Bahamas, a bitter aromatic.
- Cascarillin, *kas-kar-il'-in*.  $C_6H_9O_2$ . An alkaloid from cascarilla.
- Cascarin, *kas'-kar-in*. A glucosid from *Cascara sagrada*.
- Casease, *ka'-ze-āz*. An albumin-dissolving enzyme obtained from bacterial cultures.
- Caseation, *ka-ze-a'-shun*. Transformation into a cheesy mass.
- Ca'sein, *ka'-ze-in*. The clotted proteid of milk. *Cf. Tyrein*.
- Caseinogen, *ka-se-in'-o-jen*. The chief proteid constituent of milk.
- Caseiodin, *ka-se-o-i'-o-din*. An iodine derivative of casein resembling iodothylin.
- Ca'seose. A digestion product of casein.
- Caseous, *ka'-ze-us*. Having the nature of cheese. *C. Degenera'tion*, caseation.
- Case-taking, *kās'-lāk-ing*. The collection of memoranda for the preservation of records, for diagnosis or prognosis.

shew-nut, *kash-oo'*. The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, a tree of tropical America.

simiro'a ed'ulis. A Mexican tree, *Zapote blanco*; the seeds are hypnotic and analgesic.

ssareep, Cas'saripe, *kas'-a-rēp*. The concentrated juice of manihot roots, made innocuous by boiling; it is a condiment, and is also used in purulent conjunctivitis.

ssava, *kas-a'-vah*. The plant *Manihot utilissima* and other species, and also the starch obtained from the poisonous juice of the root; this starch, dried by heat, is tapioca.

ssia, *kash'-e-ah*. A genus of African plants affording senna, *q. v.* C. Bark, C. lig'nea, a variety of cinnamon. C. Buds, immature fruit of Chinese cinnamon. C., Purg'ing, the pulp of the pods of *Cassia fistula*.

st. 1. A mass of plastic matter having the form of the cavity in which it has been molded, and it is named, according to its source, bronchial, renal, etc.; and, according to its constituents, blood, fatty, granular, waxy, etc. 2. Strabismus.

stanea, *kas-ta'-ne-ah*. A genus of trees. C. sati'va, chestnut; the leaves are used in pertussis.

stor, *kas'-tor*. The beaver; it yields castoreum.

storeum, *kas-tor'-e-um*. An antispasmodic substance from the follicles of the beaver.

storia, *kas-to'-re-ah*. A proprietary laxative remedy.

stration, *kas-tra'-shun*. Excision of the testicles or ovaries.

suality, *kas-u-al'-it-e*. Accidental injury.

tabasis, *kat-ab'-a-sis*. The decline of a disease.

tabolic, *kat-ab-ol'-ik*. Pertaining to catabolism.

tabolin, *kat-ab'-o-lin*. A product of catabolism.

tab'olism. A retrograde change in the tissues of the body.

tabolite, *kat-ab'-o-lit*. Same as *Catabolin*.

tacausis, *kat-ak-aw'-sis*. Spontaneous combustion.

taclasis, *kat-ak'-las-is*. 1. A fracture. 2. A distortion of the eyelids.

taclasis, *kat-ak-li'-sis*. Spastic closure of the eyelids.

taclysm, *kat'-ak-lizm*. 1. An effusion. 2. A sudden shock.

taerot'ic. Elevations in the down-stroke of the sphygmogram.

taerotism, *kat-ak'-ro-tizm*. The condition of being cataerotic.

taidicrot'ic. Having one secondary expansion, as a pulse.

taidicrotism. A divided or double pulsation in the down-stroke of the sphygmograph.

taididymus, *kat-a-did'-e-mus*. A twin monster with the lower limbs united into one.

tagma, *kat-ag'-mah*. A fracture.

tagmatic, *kat-ag-mat'-ik*. Promoting the union of fractures.

talepsy, *kat'-al-ep-se*. A neurosis associated with loss of will and muscular rigidity, without alteration in circulation, etc.

taleptic, *kat-a-lep'-tik*. Affected with catalepsy.

talep'tiform, Catalep'toid. Resembling catalepsy.



**Catalysis**, *kat-al'-is-is*. 1. A chemic reaction promoted by the presence of a third unaffected substance. 2. Dissolution, as by death.

**Catalytic**, *kat-al-it'-ik*. 1. Produced by or pertaining to catalysis. 2. An alterative medicine.

**Catamenia**, *kat-am-e'-ne-ah*. The menses.

**Catamenial**, *kat-am-e'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the catamenia.

**Cat'apasm**. A powder to be sprinkled upon a sore.

**Cataphasia**, *kat-af-a'-ze-ah*. A disturbance of speech in which there is a constant repetition of the same word or words.

**Cataphora**, *kat-af'-o-rah*. Lethargy attended by short remissions.

**Cataphoresis**, *kat-af-or-e'-sis*. The anodal diffusion of medicaments to deep-seated tissues.

**Cataphoric**, *kat-af-or'-ik*. Having the power to produce osmosis in the direction of a galvanic current.

**Cataplasm**, *kat'-ap-lazm*. A poultice.

**Cataplec'tic**. Fulminant, sudden, overwhelming.

**Cataract**, *kat'-ar-akt*. Opacity of the crystalline lens. **C.**, **Cap'sular**, one from deposits on the inner surface of the capsule. **C.**, **Cor'tical**, loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens. **C.**, **Diabe'tic**, is associated with diabetes. **C.**, **Discis'sion of**, surgical rupture of the capsule to allow the aqueous humor to gain access to the lens. **C.**, **Extrac'tion of**, surgical removal of the cataractous lens. **C.**, **Flu'id**, the breaking up of an opaque lens into a milky fluid. **C.**, **Green**, a greenish reflex seen in glaucoma; it is also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media are not entirely transparent. **C.**, **Hard**, a hard, grayish opacity of the whole lens. **C.**, **Im'mature**, one in which only a part of the lens-substance is cataractous. **C.**, **Incip'ient**, one in an early stage. **C.**, **Lac'teal**. See *C.*, *Fluid*. **C.**, **Lamel'lar**, one due to opacity of certain layers between the cortex and nucleus, the remaining layers being transparent. **C.**, **Lentic'ular**, one occurring in the lens proper. **C.**, **Mature'**, one in which the whole lens-substance is cataractous. **C.**, **Po'lar** (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **C.**, **Pyram'idal**, the opacity is at the anterior pole and is conoid, the apex extending forward. **C.**, **Recur'rent Cap'sular** or **Sec'ondary**, capsular cataract appearing after the extraction of the lens. **C.**, **Ripe**. Same as *C.*, *Mature*. **C.**, **Soft**, one in which the lens-substance is soft and milky. **C.**, **Zon'ular**. Same as *C.*, *Lamellar*.

**Cataractous**, *kat-ar-ak'-tus*. Having the nature of cataract.

**Cataria**, *kat-a'-re-ah*. See *Catnep*.

**Catarrh**, *kat-ar'*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane. **C.**, **Epidem'ic**, influenza. **C.**, **Gas'tric**, gastritis. **C.**, **Intes'tinal**, enteritis. **C.**, **Na'sal**, coryza. **C.**, **Pitu'itous**, that characterized by foamy, nonalbuminous sputum or *pituita*, *q. v.* **C.**, **Pul'monary**, bronchitis. **C.**, **U'terine**, endometritis. **C.**, **Ver'nal**. See *Conjunctivitis*, *Vernal*. **C.**, **Ves'ical**, cystitis.

**Catarrhal**, *kat-ar'-al*. Of the nature of catarrh.

**Catastaltic**, *kat-as-tal'-tik*. Astringent, styptic.

- astasis**, *kat-as'-ta-sis*. Constitution, state, or condition.
- astate**, *kat'-as-tāt*. Any one of a series of successive catabolic substances or conditions.
- astatic**. Relating to *astasis* or to a *astate*.
- astonia**, **Catatony**, *kat-at-o'-ne-ah*, *kat-at'-o-ne*. A form of insanity progressing to imbecility.
- atechin**.  $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$ . A crystalline astringent from catechu.
- atechol**, *kat'-e-chol*. See *Pyrocatechin*.
- atechu**, *kat'-e-choo*. An extract prepared from the wood and bark of *Acacia catechu*, used in medicine as an astringent.
- electrot'onus**. Increased nervous irritability near the cathode.
- enating**, *kat'-en-a-ting*. Connecting, linking. **C. A'gue**, ague combined with another disease.
- gut**. A ligature-substance made from the intestines of sheep.
- tharsis**, *kath-ar'-sis*. Purgation.
- thartic**, *kath-ar'-tik*. A purgative medicine.
- thartin**, *kath-ar'-tin*. See *Acid, Cathartic*.
- theter**, *kath'-et-er*. A tube for evacuating the bladder. **C.-fe'ver**, fever following the introduction of a catheter.
- theterism**, *kath'-et-er-izm*. The use of the catheter.
- theteriza'tion**. The emptying of the bladder with a catheter.
- thodal**, *kath-o'-dal*. Pertaining to the cathode.
- thode**, *kath'-ōd*. The negative pole of an electric current. **C.-rays**, the X-rays.
- tho'dic**. 1. Cathodal. 2. Efferent or centrifugal.
- tholicon**, *kath-ol'-ik-on*. A panacea, or universal medicine.
- tion**, *kat'-e-on*. An electropositive element.
- tin**, **Cat'ling**. A pointed, two-edged surgical knife.
- tnep**, **Cat'nip**. The herb *Nepeta cataria*; it is stimulant and tonic.
- toptric Test**, *kat-op'-trik*. The diagnosis of cataract by means of the images reflected from the cornea and the capsules of the lens.
- toptrics**, *kat-op'-triks*. The laws of the reflection of light.
- ts' Ear**. A deformed ear similar to that of a cat. **C.'s Eye**, a morbid yellowish appearance of the fundus of the eye. **C.'s-eye** **Pu'pil**, an elongated pupil. **C.'s Purr**, a peculiar thrill heard in auscultation of the chest.
- ttle Plague**. Infectious typhus in cattle.
- auda**, *kaw'-dah*. A tail. **C. cerebel'li**, the vermiform process of the cerebellum. **C. equ'na**, the fibrous termination of the spinal cord. **C. stria'ta**, the narrow posterior portion of the caudate nucleus.
- audad**, *kaw'-dad*. Toward the posterior extremity.
- audal**, *kaw'-dal*. Pertaining to a tail.
- audate**, *kaw'-dāt*. Having a tail. **C. Lobe**, the tail-like process of the liver. **C. Nu'cleus**. See *Corpus caudatum*.
- audatum**, *kaw-da'-tum*. The corpus caudatum, *q. v.*
- audex cerebri**, *kaw'-deks ser'-e-bre*. The crura cerebri.
- aul**, *kawl*. 1. The fetal membranes occasionally covering the head after birth. 2. The omentum.

- Caul'iflower Excres'cence.** A form of uterine cancer.
- Caulophyl'lin.** A resinoid from *Caulophyllum*.
- Caulophyllum, kaw-lo-fil'-um.** A genus of herbs. **C. thalictroi'-des,** blue cohosh; it is diuretic and antispasmodic.
- Causal, kaw'-zal.** Pertaining to a cause.
- Causalgia, kaw-zal'-ge-ah.** An intense burning neuralgia.
- Caustic, kaws'-tik.** An escharotic. **C. Ar'rows,** conic sticks charged with caustic material. **C., Lu'nar,** silver nitrate cast into sticks. **C., Mitiga'ted,** silver nitrate fused with potassium nitrate. **C. Pot'ash,** potassium hydrate. **C. So'da,** sodium hydrate.
- Cauterant, kaw'-ter-ant.** A caustic.
- Cauterization, kaw-ter-iz-a'-shun.** The application of a cautery.
- Cautery, kaw'-ter-e.** A substance or instrument for burning or disorganizing a part. **C., Ac'tual,** heat directly applied; the white-hot iron. **C., Galvan'ic.** Same as *Galvanocautery*. **C., Poten'-tial,** a caustic chemie substance.
- Cava, kav'-ah.** One of the large veins of the body.
- Caval, kav'-al.** Hollow; pertaining to a cava.
- Cav'alry Bone.** A calcification of the adductor magnus of riders.
- Cavascope, kav'-as-kōp.** An instrument for illuminating a cavity.
- Caverni'tis.** Inflammation of the cavernous tissue of the penis.
- Cavernoma, kav-er-no'-mah.** A cavernous angioma.
- Caverno'sum.** See *Corpus cavernosum*.
- Cavernous, kav'-er-nus.** Having hollow places. **C. Angio'ma,** an angioma filled with blood-spaces. **C. Bod'ies,** the corpora cavernosa of the penis and elitoris. **C. Breath'ing,** breathing in dilated bronchi. **C. Si'nus,** a sinus on the body of the sphenoid. **C. Tu'mor,** an angioma, *q. v.*
- Cavitary, kav'-it-a-re.** Hollow; having a body-cavity or intestinal tract. **C. Myeli'tis,** myelitis with the formation of cavities.
- Cavity, kav'-it-e.** A hollow. See under *Abdominal, Amniotic, Cotyloid, Glenoid, Pulp,* and *Serous*. **C., Pleuroperitone'al,** the celom or body-cavity. **C., Preperiton'eal.** See *Retzius' Space*. **C., Sig'moid,** one of two depressions on the head of the ulna for articulation with the radius and humerus.
- Cavoval'gus.** Cavus combined with valgus.
- Cavum, ka'-vum.** A cavity.
- Cavus, ka'-vus.** 1. A cavity. 2. *Talipes cavus, q. v.*
- Cay'enne Pep'per.** See *Capsicum*.
- Cebocephal'ia, Ceboceph'aly.** The condition of a cebocephalus.
- Ceboceph'alus.** A cyclocephalic monster with absence of the nose.
- Cecal, se'-kal.** Pertaining to the cecum.
- Ceectomy, se-sek'-to-me.** Exeision of a part of the cecum.
- Cecitis, se-si'-tis.** Inflammation of the cecum.
- Cecos'tomy.** The formation of an artificial anus in the cecum.
- Cecum, se'-kum.** The blind pouch at the head of the large intestine.
- Ced'rin.** A bitter principle from cedron leaves; it is antiperiodic.
- Cedron, sed'-ron.** The tree *Simaba cedron* of tropical America, and also its seeds, used as an antiperiodic.



eke, *the'-ke*. In Fiji, elephantiasis of the scrotum.  
 elandine, *sel'-an-dīn*. See *Chelidonium*.  
 elarium, *Cœlarium*, *se-lā'-re-um*. The epithelium of the celom.  
 ele. A suffix signifying a tumor.  
 el'ery. The stalks of *Apium graveolens*; it is used as a nervine.  
 elia, *se'-le-ah*. The belly.  
 eliac, *se'-le-ak*. Pertaining to the belly. C. Ax'is, a branch of the abdominal aorta. C. Gang'lion, the semilunar ganglion, *q. v.*  
 eliadelphus, *se-le-ad-elf'-us*. Double monster united at the belly.  
 elialgia, *se-le-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the abdomen.  
 elianeurysm, *se-le-an'-u-rizm*. An abdominal aneurysm.  
 eliectasia, *se-li-ek-ta'-ze-ah*. Abnormal distention of the abdominal cavity.  
 eliec'tomy. Excision of an abdominal organ.  
 eliemia, *se-le-e'-me-ah*. Hyperemia of the abdominal viscera.  
 eliohysterec'tomy. Excision of the uterus through an abdominal cut.  
 elioscope. An instrument for examining the body-cavities.  
 eliotomy, *se-le-ot'-o-me*. The opening of the anterior belly-wall.  
 elitis, *se-li'-tis*. Inflammation of abdominal organs.  
 ell, *sel*. A small protoplasmic mass, usually nucleated. C., Acid. Same as C., *Delomorphous*. C.s, Adelomor'phous, polyhedral cells filling the tubules of the cardiac glands. C., Air. See *Air*. C., Ame'boid, one capable of motion and change of form. C., Apo'lar, a nerve-cell without processes. C., Beaker. See C., *Goblet*. C.-bod'y, the mass of a cell. C.-cap'sule, a thick, strong cell-wall. C.-cen'tral. Same as C., *Adelomorphous*. C., Cil'iated, one furnished with cilia. C., Cylin'dric, a variety of epithelial cell. C., Daught'er, one originating from the division of a mother-cell. C., Decid'ual, a proliferation of young connective-tissue cells above the uterine glands taking place after the ovum is impregnated. C.s, Delomor'phous, those lying between the basement membrane of the tubules of the cardiac glands and the adelomorphous cells. C., Dem'ilune. See *Gianuzzi's Crescents*. C.-divis'ion. See *Karyokinesis*. C., Embry'onal, a small, round cell of embryonic connective tissue. C., Endothe'liar, cells composing the endothelium. C., Epithe'liar, cells composing the epithelium. C., Fat. See *Fat*. C., Fiber. See *Fiber*. C., Floor, cells of the floor of the arch of Corti. C., For'mative. Same as C., *Embryonal*. C., Gang'lion, those of the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord. C., Gi'ant, large multinuclear cells in bone, etc. C.s, Gli'a, neuroglia cells. C., Gob'let, an epithelial cell bulged out like a goblet by the mucin within. C., Guard. See *Guard*. C., Gus'tatory, a taste cell. C., Hair. See *Hair*. C., Lymph'oid, a small connective-tissue cell with a large nucleus. C., Mar'row, an osteoblast. C., Mas'toid, one of the hollow air-spaces in the structure of the mastoid process. C., Moth'er, a multiplying cell. C., Mo'tor, a nerve-cell generating impulses. C., Mu'cous, a cell which secretes mucus.

C.-multiplica'tion, cytogenesis, *q. v.* C., My'eloid, a myeloplax. C.-nests, a group of closely packed epithelial cells surrounded by a connective-tissue stroma. C., Nu'clear. See *Nuclear*. C.-nu'cleus, the cytoblast; the areola. C., Oxy'n'tic. Same as *C.*, *Delomorphous*. C., Pari'etal. Same as *C.*, *Delomorphous*. C., Pep'tic. Same as *C.*, *Adelomorphous*. C., Pigment'ed, one containing granules of pigment. C.-plate, the forerunner of the partition wall in dividing plant-cells. C., Pol'ar. See under *Polar*. C., Prick'le, an epidermal cell furnished with radiating processes which connect with similar cells. C.-sap, the more fluid part of the cell-contents. C., Sperm, a spermatozoon; a spermatoblast. C., Squa'mous, epithelial cells with a scale-like flatness. C., Taste, spindle-shaped cells in taste-buds. C.-the'ory, the doctrine that cell-formation is the essential biogenetic element. C., Vaso'fac'tive, Vaso'for'mative, a cell that anastomoses with others to form blood-vessels. C.-wall, the membrane surrounding a cell. C., Wand'ering, a leukocyte.

Cella, *sel'-ah*. The central portion of the paracele.

Celloidin, *sel-oil'-din*. Concentrated collodion.

Cellular, *sel'-u-lar*. Composed of cells. C. Tis'sue, areolar tissue.

Cellule, *sel'-ül*. A minute cell or cavity.

Cellulifugal, *sel-u-lij'-u-gal*. Relating to the transmission of impulses from a nerve-cell.

Cellulipetal, *sel-u-lip'-et-al*. Relating to the transmission of impulses toward a nerve-cell.

Cellulitis, *sel-u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of cellular tissue. C., Pelvic, parametritis.

Cellulocuta'neous. Relating to cellular tissue and the skin.

Cell'uloid. A substance made of gun-cotton and camphor.

Cellulose, *sel'-u-lös*.  $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ . The predominating element of plant-tissue.

Celology, *se-lol'-oj-e*. The study of hernia.

Celom, *se'-lom*. The embryonic body-cavity.

Celoma, *sel-o'-mah*. A round superficial ulcer of the cornea.

Ce'loscope. An instrument for illuminating a cavity.

Celosoma, *se-lo-so'-mah*. Protrusion of fetal viscera.

Celosomus, *sel-o-so'-mus*. A monster with deformity of the trunk.

Celot'omy. An incisive operation for strangulated hernia.

Cement, *se-ment'*. The bony substance covering the root of a tooth.

Cemento'ma. A tumor of the cementum of a tooth.

Cementum, *se-men'-tum*. Same as *Cement*.

Cenesthe'sia. Hysterical loss of consciousness of identity.

Cenesthe'sis. A sense of existence, painful or pleasurable.

Cenosis, *sen-o'-sis*. 1. An evacuation. 2. Inanition.

Cenotica, *sen-ot'-ik-ah*. 1. Diseases of the fluids. 2. Drastic agents.

Centaurea, *sen-taw'-re-ah*. Same as *Carbenia benedictus*.

Centau'rium, Cent'aury. The herb *Erythraea centaurium*; a tonic.

Cen'ter. 1. The middle of the body. 2. A nerve-ganglion or plexus.

C., Accel'erating, one in the oblongata sending accelerating

fibers to the heart. **C., Arm**, the cortical center controlling the movement of the arm. **C., Associa'tion**. See *Association*. **C., Au'ditory**. See *Auditory*. **C., Cardioinhib'itory**, one in the oblongata, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **C., Cilio-spi'nal**, the spinal center controlling dilatation of the pupil. **C., Degluti'tion**, one in the floor of the fourth ventricle, controlling the reflex act of swallowing. **C., Diabe'tic**, in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. **C., Epiot'ic**, the ossification center of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **C., Erec'tion**, is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the oblongata. **C., Gus'tatory**, cortical center controlling taste. **C., Heat'-regulating**, or **Tem'perature**, the center for the control of body temperature. **C., Leg**, in the ascending frontal convolution. **C., Mo'tor**, a nervous center controlling motion. **C., Nerve**, any group of nerve-cells acting in unison for the performance of some function. **C., Opisthot'ic**, the center of ossification of petrous bone. **C., Ossifica'tion**, the place in bones at which ossification begins. **C., Re'flex**. See *Reflex*. **C., Respir'atory**, in the oblongata, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **C., Spasm**, in the oblongata at its junction with the pons. **C., Speech**, in the third left frontal gyrus controlling speech. **C., Swal'lowing**. Same as *C., Deglutition*. **C., Sweat**, the dominating centers in the oblongata, with subordinate spinal centers. **C., Tro'phic**, nerve-center regulating nutrition. **C., Vasodila'tor**, probably in the oblongata. **C., Vasomo'tor**, in the oblongata. **C., Vis'ual**, in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **C., Word**, the cerebral center regulating the perception of words.

**Cent'es'imal**. In the proportion of 1 to 100.

**Centesis**, *sen-te'-sis*. Puncture; perforation.

**Centigrade**, *sen'-te-grād*. Having one hundred degrees. **C. Ther-mom'eter**, a thermometer with 100° as the boiling-point of water and zero as the freezing-point.

**Centigram**. The hundredth part of a gram, 0.15432 gr. troy.

**Centiliter**, *sen-te-le'-ter*. The hundredth part of a liter.

**Centimeter**. The hundredth part of a meter, 0.3937 inch.

**Centinormal Solu'tion**, *sen-tin-or'-mal*. A solution of one-hundredth the strength of the normal solution.

**Centrad**, *sen'-trad*. Toward the center.

**Central**, *sen'-tral*. Pertaining to the center. **C. Fis'sure**, the fissure of Rolando. **C. Lig'ament**, the filum terminale. **C. Lobe**, the island of Reil.

**Centric**, *sen'-trik*. Pertaining to a center.

**Centriciput**, *sen-tris'-e-put*. The second cranial segment between the sinciput and occiput.

**Centrifugal**, *sen-trif'-u-gal*. Receding from the center. **C. Force**, the force by which a revolving body tends to fly off at the periphery. **C. Machine'**, an apparatus for separating substances by centrifugal force.



- Centrifugaliza'tion.** The use of a centrifugal machine.
- Centrifuge, sen'-trif-ūj.** A centrifugal machine.
- Centripetal, sen'-trip'-et-al.** Traveling toward the center.
- Centrolecithal, sen'-tro-les'-ith-al.** With the yolk in the center.
- Centrosclero'sis.** Osteosclerosis of the central cavities of bones.
- Centrosome, sen'-tro-sōm.** A rounded body alongside the nucleus of a cell that is undergoing karyokinesis.
- Centrosta'tic.** The action of nervous force in a spinal center. **C. Mo'tion,** the motion of nervous force in the spinal center.
- Centrosteosclero'sis.** Same as *Centrosclerosis*.
- Centrum, sen'-trum.** A center or middle part. **C. commu'ne,** the solar plexus. **C. oval'e,** the central mass of white matter seen on making a horizontal brain-section.
- Cephaelin, sef-a-ē'-lin.**  $C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from ipceac.
- Cephalad, sef'-al-ad.** Toward the head.
- Cephalagra, sef-al-a'-grah.** Gout in the head.
- Cephalalgia, sef-al-al'-je-ah.** Pain in the head.
- Cephaledema, sef-al-e-de'-mah.** Edema of the head.
- Cephalemato'ma.** See *Cephalhematoma*.
- Cephalemia, sef-al-e'-me-ah.** Congestion of the brain.
- Cephalhemato'ma.** A bloody tumor beneath the pericranium.
- Cephalhydrocele, sef-al-hi'-dro-sēl.** A tumor formed by a collection of cerebrospinal fluid under the scalp.
- Cephalic, sef-al'-ik.** Pertaining to the head. **C. Ind'ex.** See *Index*. **C. Vein,** a vein of the upper arm. **C. Ver'sion,** a turning of the fetus so that the head will present.
- Cephali'tis.** Inflammation of the brain and membranes.
- Cephaloce, sef-al'-o-sēl.** Hernia of the brain.
- Cephalocente'sis.** Surgical puncture of the cranium.
- Cephalodynia, sef-al-o-din'-e-ah.** Rheumatism in the head.
- Cephalogas'ter.** The anterior division of the enteric canal.
- Cephalography, sef-al-og'-ra-fe.** A description of the head.
- Cephalohemometer, sef-al-o-hem-om'-et-er.** An instrument for noting changes in the intracranial blood-pressure.
- Cephaloid, sef'-al-oid.** Resembling the head.
- Cephalology, sef-al-ol'-o-je.** The science of cranial measurements.
- Cephaloma, sef-al-o'-mah.** A soft carcinoma.
- Cephalom'elus.** A monster with a limb attached to the head.
- Cephalomenia, sef-al-o-me'-ne-ah.** Aberration of the menses to the head.
- Cephalomeningi'tis.** Inflammation of the brain-membranes.
- Cephalom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the head.
- Cephalometry, sef-al-om'-et-re.** The art of measuring the head.
- Cephalomyi'tis.** Inflammation of the head-muscles.
- Cephalop'agus.** Double monster with the heads united at the top.
- Cephalop'athy.** Any disease of the head.
- Cephalorrhachid'ian.** Pertaining to the head and spine.
- Cephaloscope, sef'-al-o-skōp.** An instrument used in auscultation of the head.

- ceph'alostat.** An appliance for holding the patient's head.
- cephalothoracopagus**, *sef-al-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*. A double-headed monster with united thoraces.
- ceph'alotome.** An instrument for performing cephalotomy.
- cephalotomy**, *sef-al-ot'-o-me*. The crushing of the fetal head.
- cephalotractor**, *sef-al-o-trak'-tor*. Obstetric forceps.
- cephalotribe**, *sef'-al-o-trīb*. An instrument to crush the fetal head.
- cephalotripsy**, *sef'-al-o-trip-se*. The crushing of the fetal head.
- cephalotrypsis**, *sef-al-o-tri-pe'-sis*. A trephining of the skull.
- cera**, *se'-rah*. Wax. **C. al'ba**, white wax. **C. fla'va**, beeswax.
- ceraceous**, *ser-a'-se-us*. Waxy.
- ceramuria**, *ser-am-u'-re-ah*. The same as *Phosphaturia*.
- cera'sein.** A diuretic and sedative resin from cherry-bark.
- cerasin**, *ser'-as-in*. A tonic and expectorant precipitate from tincture of *Prunus serotina*.
- cerate**, *se'-rāt*. A composition having wax as a basis.
- ceratin**, *ser'-at-in*. See *Keratin*.
- ceratitis**, *ser-at-i'-tis*. See *Keratitis*.
- cerato-**, *ser'-a--*. See *Kerato-*.
- ceratocele**, *ser'-at-o-sēl*. See *Keratocele*.
- ceratoglossus**, *ser-at-o-glos'-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- ceratohyal**, *ser-at-o-hi'-al*. Relating to the hyoid bone, also to a cornu of the hyoid bone.
- ceratonosus**. See *Keratonosus*.
- ceratoplasty**, *ser'-at-o-plas-te*. See *Keratoplasty*.
- ceratoscope**, *ser'-at-o-skōp*. See *Keratoscope*.
- ceratotomy**, *ser-at-ot'-o-me*. See *Keratotomy*.
- ceratum**, *se-ra'-tum*. A cerate.
- erberin**, *ser'-ber-in*.  $C_{27}H_{40}O_8$ . A poisonous glucosid from seeds of *Cerbera odollam*, probably identical with thevetin.
- erchnus**, *serk'-nus*. Noisy respiration; hoarseness.
- ercomo'nas**. A genus of parasitic infusoria.
- erealín**, *se-re'-al-in*. An enzyme converting starch into glucose, isolated from bran-extract.
- ereals**, *se'-ré-alz*. The grain-plants used for food.
- erebellar**, *ser-e-bel'-ar*. Pertaining to the cerebellum. **C. Atax'ia**, ataxia due to some cerebellar lesion.
- erebellitis**, *ser-e-bel-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cerebellum.
- erebellospi'nal**. Pertaining to the cerebellum and spinal cord.
- erebellum**, *ser-e-bel'-um*. The inferior part of the brain, lying below the cerebrum and above the pons and oblongata.
- erebral**, *ser'-e-bral*. Relating to the brain. **C. Hemiple'gia**, hemiplegia due to cerebral apoplexy.
- erebrasthenia**, *ser-e-bras-the'-ne-ah*. See *Phrenasthenia*.
- erebration**, *ser-e-bra'-shun*. The action of the brain.
- erebrifugal**, *ser-e-brif'-u-gal*. Carrying impulses from the brain.
- er'ebrin**. 1. Any one of the ill-defined group of nitrogenous glucosids existing in nervous tissue, egg-yolk, pus-corpuscles, and spleen. 2. An extract of brain-tissue used in organotherapy.

**Cerebrinacid**, *ser-e-brin'-as-id*. A substance containing cerebrose, found in brain-tissue.

**Cerebritis**, *ser-e-bri'-tis*. Cerebral inflammation.

**Cere'broid**. Resembling brain-substance.

**Cerebrol**, *ser'-e-brol*. An oily substance derived from brain-tissue.

**Cerebrology**, *ser-e-brol'-o-je*. The science of the brain.

**Cerebro'ma**. A tumor of brain-tissue outside the cranium.

**Cerebromalacia**, *ser-e-bro-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the brain.

**Cerebrom'eter**. An instrument for recording cerebral impulses.

**Cerebropathy**, *ser-e-brop'-ath-e*. Any brain-disease.

**Cerebrophysiol'ogy**. Physiology of the brain.

**Cerebropon'tile**. Relating to cerebrum and pons.

**Cerebropsychosis**, *ser-e-bro-si-ko'-sis*. Mental disturbance due to disease of the psychic centers.

**Cerebrosclerosis**, *ser-e-bro-skle-ro'-sis*. Hardening of the brain.

**Cere'broscope**. An instrument for diagnosing brain-disease.

**Cerebroscopy**, *ser-e-bros'-ko-pe*. The use of the cerebroscope.

**Cerebrose**, *ser'-e-brōz*. The sugar occurring in brain-tissue.

**Cerebrosid**, *ser'-e-bro-sid*. The same as *Cerebrinacid*, *q. v.*

**Cerebrosis**, *ser-e-bro'-sis*. Any cerebral disease.

**Cerebrospinal**, *ser-e-bro-spi'-nal*. Relating to the brain and spine.

**C. Fe'ver**, cerebrospinal meningitis, with fever and eruption; spotted fever. **C. Flu'id**, the fluid of the brain and cord-spaces.

**C. Meningi'tis**, inflammation of the brain and cord. **C. Sclero'-sis**, multiple sclerosis of the brain and cord.

**Cerebrospi'nant**. An agent affecting both the spine and cord.

**Cerebrum**, *ser'-e-brum*. The chief portion of the brain.

**Cereus**, *se'-re-us*. A genus of cacti used in heart-disease.

**Ce'rin**. 1. Cerotic acid, *q. v.* 2.  $C_{20}H_{32}O$ , an alkaloid from cork.

**Cerium**, *se'-re-um*. A rare metal resembling iron.

**Ceroma**, *ser-o'-mah*. Lardaceous degeneration.

**Cero'sis**. A morbid wax-like state of a membrane.

**Cerumen**, *ser-u'-men*. The wax of the ear.

**Ceruminal**, *se-ru'-min-al*. Yielding wax.

**Ceruminosis**, *se-ru-min-o'-sis*. An excessive secretion of cerumen.

**Ceruminous**, *se-ru'-min-us*. Yielding wax. **C. Glands**, glands secreting cerumen.

**Ceruse**, **Cerussa**, *se-rūs', se-rus'-ah*. Lead carbonate.

**Cervical**, *ser'-vik-al*. Pertaining to the neck or to a cervix.

**Cervica'lis ascen'dens**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

**Cerviciple**x, *ser-vis'-i-plex*. The cervical plexus.

**Cervicitis**, *ser-vis-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

**Cervicofacial**, *ser-vik-o-fa'-shal*. Pertaining to both face and neck.

**Cervicoves'ical**. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.

**Cervim'eter**. An instrument for measuring the cervix uteri.

**Cervix**, *ser'-viks*. The neck; any neck-like part. **C. u'teri**, the neck of the uterus. **C. ves'icæ**, the neck of the bladder.

**Cesarean Op'eration**, **Cesarotomy**, *se-sa'-re-an, se-sar-ot'-o-mo*. Extraction of the fetus by abdominal incision.



sium, *Cæsium*, *se'-ze-um*. A rare alkaline metal.  
 s'tode, *Ces'toid*. Resembling a tape-worm.  
 stoidea, *ses-toi'-de-ah*. An order of platyhelminthes.  
 taceum, *se-ta'-se-um*. *Spermaceti*, *q. v.*  
 traria, *se-tra'-re-ah*. A genus of lichens. *C. islan'dica*, Iceland  
 moss, a feebly tonic demulcent.  
 tra'rin.  $C_{18}H_{16}O$ . The bitter principle of *cetraria*, *q. v.*  
 vadilla, *sev-a-dil'-ah*. Same as *Sabadilla*.  
 vadin, *sev'-ad-in*.  $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$ . An alkaloid from *sabadilla*.  
 yssatite, *ses'-a-tīt*. A fossil earth composed almost entirely of  
 pure silica; used as an absorbent dusting-powder.  
 agres *Fe'ver*, *tshag'-res*. A malarial fever of South America.  
 alaza, *kal-a'-zah*. A twisted cord binding the yolk-bag of an egg  
 to the lining membrane.  
 alazia, *kal-a'-ze-ah*. The so-called "hail-stone" sputa.  
 alazion, *kal-a'-ze-on*. A Meibomian cyst.  
 alazonephri'tis. Granular inflammation of the kidney.  
 alcosis, *kal-ko'-sis*. A deposit of copper particles in the tissues.  
 alice Cells, *chal'-is*. Goblet cells.  
 alicosis, *kal-ik-o'-sis*. Lung-disease due to inhalation of dust.  
 alinoplasty, *kal'-in-o-plas-te*. An operation to form a new  
*renum linguæ*.  
 alk, *chawk*.  $CaCO_3$ . Carbonate of lime. *C.-stone*, gout-stone,  
 an articular deposit.  
 allybeate, *ka-lib'-e-āt*. Containing iron.  
 amber, *chām'-ber*. A hollow or cavity. *C.*, *Ante'rior*, the space  
 between the cornea and iris. *C.*, *A'queous*, the space between  
 the cornea and lens of the eye. *C. Poste'rior*, the space between  
 the iris and lens of the eye. *C.*, *Res'onance*. See *Resonance*.  
 amois Skin, *sham'-wah*, *sham'-e*. Tawed sheep-skin; used in  
 surgery.  
 amomile, *kam'-o-mīl*. See *Anthemis*.  
 ampacol, *sham'-pa-kol*. A camphor,  $C_{17}H_{30}O$ , from *champaca*  
 wood, *Michelia champaca*.  
 ancre, *shang'-ker*. The primary or "hard" syphilitic ulcer.  
 ancroid, *shang'-kroid*. 1. Resembling a chancre. 2. The "soft"  
 chancre. *C.*, *Phageden'ic*, a form with a tendency to erosion.  
*C.*, *Serpig'inous*, phagedenic chancreoid spreading in curves.  
 ancrous, *shang'-krus*. Of the nature of a chancre.  
 ange of Life, *chānj*. The menopause, *q. v.*  
 ap. A slight fissure of the skin.  
 arbon, *shar'-bon*. Malignant pustule, or anthrax, *q. v.*  
 arcoal, *char'-kōl*. Coal produced from wood by smothered com-  
 bustion.  
 arlatan, *shar'-lat-an*. A quack.  
 arlatanry, *shar'-lat-an-re*. Quackery.  
 arleyhorse, *char'-le-hors*. Stiffness of the right arm and leg in  
 baseball-players.  
 arpie, *shar'-pe*. Linen shreds for dressing wounds.

- Charta**, *char'-tah*. A medicated paper; a wrapper for powders.
- Chartula**, *kar'-tu-lah*. A paper containing a medicine.
- Chasma**, **Chasmus**, *kas'-mah*, *kas'-rus*. A yawn.
- Chaud-pisse**, *sho-pēs'*. Ardor urinæ; gonorrhea.
- Chaw'stick**. The bark of *Gouania domingensis*; it is used as a tonic and as a dentifrice.
- Cheek**, *chēk*. 1. The side of the face. 2. One of the buttocks. C.-bone, the malar bone.
- Cheese-ren'net**. See *Galium verum*.
- Cheesy**, *che'-ze*. Resembling cheese.
- Cheilitis**, *kī-lī'-tis*. Inflammation of the lip.
- Cheiloangios'copy**. The observation of the circulation of the blood in the human lip.
- Cheiloplasty**, *kīl'-o-plas-te*. Plastic operations upon the lips.
- Cheiloschisis**, *kī-los'-kis-is*. Hare-lip.
- Cheilosto'matoplasty**. Plastic restoration of the mouth.
- Cheiromegaly**, *kī-ro-meg'-al-e*. Pseudoacromegaly affecting the extremities.
- Cheiopom'pholyx**. A certain vesicular skin-disease.
- Cheirospasm**, *kī-ro-spazm*. Writers' cramp.
- Chekan**, **Cheken**, *tshek'-en*. The shrub *Eugenia chequen*, and also its leaves; it is used in throat-diseases.
- Chelene**, *ke-lēn'*. Ethyl chlorid.
- Chelerythrin**, *kel-er'-ith-rin*.  $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$ . A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Chelidonium*.
- Chelidonin**, *kel-id-o'-nin*. A nontoxic alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{19}NO_3$ , obtained from *Chelidonium*.
- Chelidonium**. A genus of plants of the poppy family. *C. majus*, celandine; it is narcotic and cathartic.
- Cheloid**, *ke'-loid*. See *Keloid*.
- Chelonin**, *kel'-o-nin*. A concentrated extract of *Balmomy*.
- Chelotomy**, *ke-lol'-o-me*. See *Kelotomy*.
- Chemic**, **Chemical**, *kem'-ik*, *kem'-ik-al*. Pertaining to chemistry.
- C. An'tidote**, an antidote which decomposes a poison. **C. Equa'tion**, the formula representing a chemic reaction.
- Chemicocautery**, *kem-ik-o-kaw'-ter-e*. Cautery by electrolysis.
- Chemiotaxis**, *kem-e-o-taks'-is*. See *Chemotaxis*.
- Chemise**, *she-meez'*. A muslin dressing used in rectal surgery.
- Chemist**, *kem'-ist*. One versed in chemistry.
- Chemistry**, *kem'-is-tre*. The science of the molecular and atomic structure of bodies.
- Chemosis**, *ke-mo'-sis*. Conjunctival swelling.
- Chemotactic**, *kem-o-tak'-tik*. Pertaining to chemotaxis.
- Chemotaxis**, *kem-o-taks'-is*. The attraction or repulsion exhibited by certain chemicals to living cells.
- Chemotic**, *ke-mot'-ik*. Affected with chemosis.
- Chemotropism**, *kem-ot-ro'-pizm*. Chemotaxis.
- Chenopodium**, *ken-o-po'-de-um*. A genus of plants. *C. ambrosioides*, American wormseed; it is anthelmintic.

- eroma'nia, Chæroma'nia. Amenomania.
- erry, cher'-c. See *Prunus*. C. Laurel. See *Prunus*.
- est. 1. The thorax. 2. The upper portion of the body.
- stnut, chest'-nut. See *Castanea*.
- iasm, ki'-azm. 1. A crossing. 2. The optic commissure.
- astometer, ki-as-tom'-et-er. An instrument for measuring any deviation of the optic axes.
- icken-fat Clot, chik'-en-fat. A yellowish blood-clot.
- icken-pox, chik'-en-poks. See *Varicella*.
- igger, tshig'-er. See *Chigo*.
- ignon Fun'gus, shên-yōn'. A fungoid growth on the hair.
- igo, Chigre, tshig'-o, tshig'-er. The sand-flea of the West Indies.
- ilblain, chil'-blān. Cutaneous inflammation, due to cold.
- ildbed, chīld'-bed. Labor; confinement. C. Fe'ver. See *Puer-eral Fever*.
- ild-crowing, chīld-kro'-ing. Laryngismus stridulus.
- ill, tchil. A shivering sensation; a rigor.
- i'loplasty. Same as *Cheiloplasty*.
- imaphila, ki-maf'-il-ah. A genus of plants. C. umbella'ta, pipsisewa; it is diuretic and astringent.
- imaph'ilin. A tonic extract from pipsisewa.
- im'ney-sweep'er's Can'cer. Scrotal epithelioma.
- in. The mentum. C.-cough, whooping-cough, q. v. C.-jerk. See *Jaw-jerk*.
- ina, chi'-na. Cinchona. C. Grass, a silky vegetable substance for dressing wounds.
- inoidin, kin-oid'-in. An alkaloid mixture obtained while making quinin.
- inol, ke'-nol.  $C_9H_6NClO$ . A white, antipyretic powder.
- inolin, kin'-o-lin. See *Quinolin*.
- inolina, kin-o-li'-nah. A derivative of quinin and coal-tar.
- inone, kin'-ōn. See *Quinone*.
- inosol, kin'-o-sol.  $C_9H_6NKS O_4$ . Potassium oxyquinol in sulphate, a proprietary disinfectant and deodorizer.
- ionablepsy, ki'-on-ab-lep-se. Snow-blindness.
- ionanthin, ki-on-an'-thin. An aperient and a narcotic extract from *Chionanthus virginica*, fringe tree.
- iragra, ki-ra'-grah. Gout in the hand.
- irarthritis, ki-rarth-ri'-tis. Articular inflammation of the hand.
- irata, Chiretta, ki-ra'-tah, ki-ret'-ah. The plant *Swertia chirata* of Asia; it is used as a tonic.
- rome-galy, ki-ro-meg'-al-e. Same as *Cheirome-galy*.
- ropodist, ki-rop'-o-dist. One who treats the feet and hands.
- rotheca, ki-ro-the'-ka. A finger-bandage.
- irurgia, ki-rur'-je-ah. Surgery, q. v.
- irurgical, ki-rur'-jik-al. Pertaining to surgery.
- irurgicogynecolog'ic. Pertaining to surgical operations for gynecologic conditions.
- itin, ki'-tin.  $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$ . A colorless skeleton.



- Chitinous**, *ki'-tin-us*. Resembling chitin. **C. Degenera'tion**, amyloid degeneration.
- Chittim Bark**, *chit'-im*. See *Cascara sagrada*.
- Chiasma**, *kli'-az'-mah*. A poultice.
- Chloasma**, *klo'-az'-mah*. Pigmentation of the skin. **C. hepat'icum**, a form following dyspepsia; liver spots. **C. uteri'num**, the brown discoloration of pregnancy.
- Chloracetization**, *klo-ras-et-iz-a'-shun*. The production of local anesthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid.
- Chloral**, *klo'-ral*.  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}$ . A colorless crystalline solid; a hypnotic. **C.-antipy'rin**. See *Hypnal*. **C. butyl'icum**. See *Butyl Chloral*. **C. Hy'drate**,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$ , hypnotic and antispasmodic. **C.-u'rethane**. See *Urethane Chloral*.
- Chloralam'id**. Chloral formandate used as a hypnotic.
- Chloralcarbam'id**. A liquid that is slightly hypnotic.
- Chloralim'id**.  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH.NH}$ . A substitute for chloral hydrate.
- Chloralism**, *klo'-ral-izm*. Chronic poisoning by chloral.
- Chlo'ralize**. To put under the influence of chloral.
- Chloralose**, *klo'-ral-oz*.  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_6$ . A proprietary hypnotic.
- Chloraloxylase**, *klo-ral-o-zi'-löz*. A combination of chloral and xylose used in medicine.
- Chloramid**, *klo-ram'-id*. The same as *Chloralamid*.
- Chloranemia**, *klo-ran-e'-me-ah*. The same as *Chloroanemia*.
- Chlor'anodyne**. A proprietary anodyne.
- Chlorate**, *klo'-rät*. A compound of chloric acid and a base.
- Chlorated**, *klo'-ra-ted*. See *Chlorinated*.
- Chlorcamphor**, *klor'-kam-for*. A name for several compounds of chlorin and camphor.
- Chloremia**, *klo-re'-me-ah*. A blood-disorder characterized by a diminution in the amount of hemoglobin and red corpuscles.
- Chlorhydrate**, *klor-hi'-drät*. A hydrochlorate.
- Chlorhydria**, *klor-hi'-dre-ah*. An excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.
- Chlorhydric**, *klor-hi'-drik*. Hydrochloric.
- Chlorid**, *klo'-rid*. A compound of chlorin and a radicle.
- Chlorin**, *klo'-rin*. A non-metallic gaseous element.
- Chlorinated**, *klo'-rin-a-ted*. Charged with chlorin.
- Chlorite**, *klo'-rit*. A salt of chlorous acid.
- Chloroanemia**, *klo-ro-an-e'-me-ah*. Chlorosis.
- Chlorobrom**, *klo'-ro-bröm*. A sedative solution of potassium bromid and chloralamid.
- Chlorodyne**, *klo'-ro-din*. A proprietary anodyne drug.
- Chloroform**, *klo'-ro-form*.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . A heavy, colorless liquid used as an anesthetic, and internally as a narcotic.
- Chlo'roformism**. The morbid or excessive use of chloroform.
- Chloroformiza'tion**. The act of administering chloroform.
- Chlorogenin**, *klo-ro-jen'-in*.  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ . An alkaloid from dita bark; it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.
- Chlorol**, *klo'-rol*. A proprietary antiseptic solution.

- loroma**, *klo-ro'-mah*. A greenish-colored tumor.
- loronaph'thol**. A proprietary nonpoisonous disinfectant.
- lorophane**, *klo'-ro-fān*. A green coloring-matter of the retina.
- lo'rophyl**, **Chlo'rophyll**. The green coloring-matter of leaves.
- lorosis**, *klo-ro'-sis*. A form of anemia most common in young women, marked by greenish color of the skin and menstrual disturbances.
- lorotic**, *klo-rot'-ik*. Exhibiting chlorosis.
- lor'ozone**. Chlorin and caustic soda; disinfectant.
- lorphenol**, *klor-fe'-nol*.  $C_6H_4ClOH$ . An antiseptic and a disinfectant substance.
- lorsalol**, *klor-sa'-lol*. A mixture of salol and chlorin.
- lorum**, *klo'-rum*. See *Chlorin*.
- loruret**, *klo'-ru-ret*. The same as *Chlorid*.
- loryl**, *klo'-ril*. An anesthetic mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorids.
- loanæ**, *ko'-an-e*. The posterior nares.
- ocolate**, *chok'-o-lāt*. A paste from the nuts of *Theobroma cacao*.
- oke**, *chōk*. To suffocate.
- oked Disc**. See *Papillitis*.
- olagogue**, *kōl'-ag-og*. A medicine that promotes the flow of bile.
- olangi'tis**. Inflammation of a bile-duct.
- olecyanin**, *kol-e-si'-an-in*. The same as *Bilicyanin*.
- ol'ecyst**, **Cholecys'tis**. The gall-bladder.
- olecystecta'sia**. Dilatation of the gall-bladder.
- olecystec'tomy**. Excision of the gall-bladder.
- olecystenterostomy**, *kol-e-sis-ten-ter-os'-to-me*. The suturing of the gall-bladder to the intestine.
- olecystis**, *kol-e-sis'-tis*. The gall-bladder.
- olecystitis**, *kol-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.
- olecystocolostomy**, *kol-e-sis-to-ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the gall-bladder and colon.
- olecystocolotomy**, *kol-e-sis-to-ko-lot'-o-me*. An incision into the gall-bladder and colon.
- olecystoduodenos'tomy**. The formation of a communication between the gall-bladder and duodenum.
- olecystolithot'ripsy**. Crushing of a stone in the gall-bladder.
- olecystor'rhapsy**. The suturing of the gall-bladder.
- olecystostomy**, *kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula into the gall-bladder.
- olecystotomy**, *kol-e-sis-tot'-o-me*. Incision of the gall-bladder.
- oledochitis**, *kol-ed-o-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the gall-duct.
- oledochoduodenostomy**, *ko-led-o-ko-du-od-en-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and common bile-duct.
- oledochointerostomy**, *ko-led-o-ko-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the bowel and the common bile-duct.
- oledocholithotomy**, *ko-le-do-ko-lith-ot'-o-me*. The incision of the common bile-duct for removal of gall-stone.
- oledocholithotripsy**, *ko-led-o-ko-lith-ot'-rip-se*. The crushing of a stone in the common bile-duct.

**Choledochostomy**, *ko-led-o-kos'-to-me*. The formation of an opening into the gall-duct.

**Choledochotomy**. An incision into the common bile-duct.

**Choledochous**, *kôl-ed'-o-kus*. Receiving or holding bile.

**Cholehemia**, *kol-e-he'-me-ah*. Same as *Cholemia*.

**Choleic**, *kol-e'-ik*. Pertaining to the bile.

**Cholelithiasis**, *kol-e-lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of biliary calculi.

**Cholelithotomy**, *kol-e-lith-ol'-o-me*. An incision into the bile-duct for the removal of gall-stones.

**Cholelithotrixy**, *kol-e-lith-ol'-trit-e*. The crushing of a bile-stone.

**Choleme'sia**, **Choleme'sis**. The vomiting of bile.

**Cholemia**, *ko-le'-me-ah*. The presence of bile-pigment in the blood.

**Cholepyrrhin**, *kol-e-pir'-in*. Same as *Bilirubin*.

**Cholera**, *kol'-er-ah*. A disease characterized by emesis, diarrhea, cramps, and prostration. **C.**, **Asiat'ic**, **C.**, **Epidem'ic**, a malignant form of cholera. **C.**, **Chick'en**, a fatal epidemic disease of fowls, with enlargement of the lymphatic glands and inflammation of the digestive organs. **C.**, **Hog**, infectious disease of swine, with red patches on the skin, ulceration of the bowels, and congestion of the lungs. **C. infan'tum**, the summer-complaint of children. **C.**, **Malig'nant**, Asiatic cholera. **C. mor'bus**, sporadic cholera. **C. nos'tras**, cholera morbus. **C.**, **Spasmod'ic**. See *C.*, *Asiatic*. **C.**, **Sum'mer**, cholera morbus. **C.**, **Wat'er-borne**, that disseminated by drinking-water.

**Choleraic**, *kol'-er-a'-ik*. Pertaining to cholera.

**Choleriform**, *kol'-er-if-orm*. Resembling cholera.

**Chol'erine**. 1. Resembling cholera. 2. A mild form of cholera.

**Choleromania**, *kol'-er-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid fear of cholera.

**Cholerophobia**, *kol'-er-o-fo'-be-ah*. The same as *Choleromania*, *q. v.*

**Cholerophonia**, *kol'-er-o-fo'-ne-ah*. The aphonia of cholera.

**Cholerythrin**, *ko-ler-ith'-rin*. Same as *Bilirubin*.

**Cholesteato'ma**. An encysted tumor containing cholesterolin.

**Cholestere'mia**. The retention of cholesterolin in the blood.

**Cholesterolin**, *ko-les'-ter-in*.  $C_{26}H_{43}HO$ . A monatomic alcohol, found in blood, nerve-tissue, and bile.

**Cholet'elin**.  $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$ . A yellow pigment from biliverdin.

**Choletherapy**, *kol-e-ther'-a-pe*. The remedial use of bile.

**Choleuria**, *ko-lu'-re-ah*. See *Choluria*.

**Choleverdin**, *kol-e-ver'-din*. The same as *Bilicyanin*, *q. v.*

**Cholic**, *kol'-ik*. Pertaining to the bile.

**Cholicele**, *kol'-is-êl*. A tumor of the gall-bladder.

**Cholin**, *ko'-lin*.  $C_5H_{15}NO_2$ . An oxygenous ptomain.

**Chololith**, *kol'-o-lith*. A biliary calculus.

**Cholorrhea**, *kol-or-e'-ah*. An abnormal discharge of bile.

**Cholosis**, *kol-o'-sis*. Any affection of the liver.

**Choluria**, *kol-u'-re-ah*. The presence of bile in the urine.

**Chondral**, *kon'-dral*. Pertaining to cartilage.

**Chondralgia**, *kon-dral'-je-ah*. Pain in a cartilage.

**Chondrectomy**, *kon-drek'-to-me*. The excision of a cartilage.



- chondrification**, *kon-drij'-ik-a'-shun*. The formation of cartilage.
- chondrigen**, *kon'-dri-jen*. The organic basis of hyaline cartilage; is a mixture of collagen and mucin.
- chondriglu'cose**. The reducing sugar obtainable from chondrin.
- chondrin**, *kon'-drin*. The substance obtained from chondrigen by boiling; it is a mixture of gelatin and mucin. **C.-balls**, a substance found in cartilage composed of chondromucoid and chondroitie acid.
- chondritis**, *kon-dri'-tis*. Inflammation of cartilage.
- chondroblast**. An embryonic cell forming cartilage.
- chondroclast**. A giant cell-absorbing cartilage.
- chondrococ'stal**. Pertaining to the ribs and costal cartilages.
- chondrocra'nium**. A cartilaginous cranium, as of the embryo.
- chondrodynia**, *kon-dro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a cartilage.
- chondrodystrophia**, *kon-dro-dis-tro'-fe-ah*. Fetal rickets.
- chondrofibroma**, *kon-dro-fi-bro'-mah*. Chondroma with fibrous elements.
- chondrogen**, *kon'-dro-jen*. See *Chondrigen*.
- chondrogenesis**, *kon-dro-jen'-es-is*. The formation of cartilage.
- chondrography**, *kon-drog'-ra-fe*. A description of cartilages.
- chondroid**, *kon'-droid*. Resembling cartilage.
- chondrology**, *kon-drol'-o-je*. The science of cartilages.
- chondroma**, *kon-dro'-mah*. A cartilaginous tumor.
- chondromalacia**, **Chondromalacosis**, *kon-dro-mal-a'-se-ah*, *kon-dro-mal-ak-o'-sis*. A morbid softening of cartilage.
- chondromu'coid**. A mucin obtained from chondrin balls; it yields, on decomposition, proteid matter and chondroitie acid.
- chondromyo'ma**. A combined myoma and chondroma.
- chondromyxo'ma**. A combined chondroma and myxoma.
- chondroporosis**, *kon-dro-por-o'-sis*. The thinning of cartilage by formation of spaces.
- chondrosarco'ma**. A combined chondroma and sarcoma.
- chondrosidin**, *kon-dros'-id-in*. The hyalin obtained from chondrosin.
- chondrosin**. A hyalogen obtained from the sponge *Chondrosia reniformis*.
- chondrosis**, *kon-dro'-sis*. Cartilaginous formation.
- chondroster'nal**. Pertaining to the sternum and costal cartilages.
- chondrotome**. An instrument for cutting cartilage.
- chondrotomy**, *kon-drol'-o-me*. The dissection of cartilage.
- chondroxi'phoid**. Relating to the ensiform cartilage.
- chondrus**, *kon'-drus*. A genus of algæ. **C. cris'pus**, Irish moss, carrageen; it is nutrient and demulcent.
- corda**, *kor'-dah*. A cord, tendon, or filament. **C. dorsa'lis**. See *Notochord*. **C. sali'va**, saliva produced by stimulation of the tympanic nerve. **C. tym'pani**, the tympanic nerve. **C. umbilica'lis**, the umbilical cord. **C. vertebra'lis**. See *Notochord*. **C. voca'lis**, a vocal band.
- cor'dæ tendi'neæ**. The tendinous strings of the auricular valves.

- Chordal**, *kor'-dal*. Pertaining to the notochord.
- Chordee**, *kor-de'*. Painful, down-curved erection in gonorrhea.
- Chorditis**, *kor-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the vocal band.
- Chordoskeleton**, *kor-do-skel'-et-on*. The portion of the skeleton surrounding the notochord.
- Chordurethritis**, *kor-du-re-thri'-tis*. Chordee, *q. v.*
- Chorea**, *ko-re'-ah*. St. Vitus' dance; involuntary muscular twitchings. **C.**, **Chron'ic**. See *Huntingdon's Chorea*. **C.**, **Elec'tric**, **Dubini's disease**. **C.**, **Epidem'ic**, dancing mania. **C.**, **Hab'it**. See *Habit-spasm*. **C.**, **Hered'itary**, *Huntingdon's chorea*. **C.**, **Hyster'ic**. Same as *C. major*. **C.** **insan'iens**, **C.**, **Mani'acal**, a form, usually fatal, associated with mania. **C.** **ma'jor**, *hysteric chorea*. **C.**, **Mimet'ic**, that due to irritation. **C.** **mi'nor**, ordinary chorea. **C.**, **Posthemiple'gic**, **Postparaly'tic**, involuntary movements seen in patients following an attack of hemiplegia. **C.**, **Rhyth'mic**. Same as *C. major*. **C.**, **School'-made**, that due to overstimulation of children at school. **C.**, **Se'nile**, a choreiform affection coming on in old age.
- Choreal**, **Choreic**, *ko-re'-al*, *ko-re'-ik*. Pertaining to chorea.
- Choreiform**, *ko-re'-if-orm*. Resembling chorea.
- Choreoid**, *ko'-re-oid*. Pertaining or similar to chorea.
- Choreomania**, *ko-re-o-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Choromania*.
- Chorioblasto'sis**. Any abnormal growth of the corium.
- Choriocapilla'ris**. The capillary layer of the choroid coat.
- Chorioepithelio'ma**. A tumor arising from the epithelial covering of the chorionic villi.
- Chorioid**, *ko'-re-oid*. See *Choroid*.
- Chorioiditis**, *ko-re-oid-i'-tis*. See *Choroiditis*.
- Chorioma**, *ko-re-o'-mah*. A neoplasm derived from the elements of the chorion.
- Chorion**, *ko'-re-on*. The outer envelop of the fetus. **C.** **frondo'sum**, or **C.**, **Shag'gy**, the part covered by the villi. **C.** **læ've**, the membranous part of the chorion.
- Chorionic**, *ko-re-on'-ik*. Pertaining to the chorion. **C.** **Vil'li**, the vascular tufts on the surface of the chorion.
- Chorionitis**, *ko-re-on-i'-tis*. 1. Inflammation of the chorion. 2. The same as *Scleroderma*.
- Chorioretinitis**, *ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*. See *Choroidoretinitis*.
- Choroid**, *ko'-roid*. The second or vascular tunic of the eye. **C.** **Mem'brane**, the choroid. **C.** **Plex'us**, the fold of membrane near the lateral ventricles of the brain.
- Choroideremia**, *ko-roid-er-e'-me-ah*. Absence of the choroid.
- Choroiditis**, *ko-roid-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the choroid. **C.**, **Ante'-rior**, when the foci of exudation is at the periphery of the choroid. **C.**, **Are'olar**, that which begins at the macula lutea and extends toward the periphery. **C.**, **Cent'ral**, when the exudate is in the region of the macula lutea. **C.**, **Diff'use** or **Disseminated**, is marked by spots scattered over the fundus. **C.**, **Exu'dative**, when are isolated foci of inflammation scattered over the choroid.

C., Metastat'ic, that due to embolism. C., Sup'purative, that proceeding to suppuration. C. ser'osa. See *Glaucoma*.  
 choroidocycli'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body.  
 choroïdairi'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and iris.  
 choroïdoretini'tis. Choroiditis with retinitis.  
 choreoma'nia. The dancing mania, a hysteric disease.  
 chro'atol. Terpin iodhydrate; an oily liquid used in skin-diseases.  
 chromate, kro'-māt. A basic salt of chromic acid.  
 chromatic, kro-mat'-ik. Relating to or possessing color. C. Aber-  
 ra'tion. See *Aberration*. C. Audi'tion, luminous sensations  
 aroused by sound.  
 chromatin, kro'-mat-in. The tingible part of the nuclear network  
 of a cell.  
 chromatodysopia, kro-mat-o-dis-o'-pe-ah. Color-blindness.  
 chromatogenous, kro-mat-oj'-en-us. Forming color.  
 chromatometer, kro-mat-om'-et-er. An instrument for measuring  
 color-perception or the intensity of colors.  
 chromatophile, kro-mat'-o-fīl. Capable of being stained.  
 chromatophobia, kro-mat-o-fo'-be-ah. An abnormal fear of color.  
 chromatophore, kro-mat'-o-for. Any colored cell-plastid.  
 chromatopsia, kro-mat-op'-se-ah. Abnormal sensations of color.  
 chromatoptom'etry. The testing of the power of color-perception.  
 chromato'sis. An abnormal pigmentation of the skin.  
 chromaturia, kro-mat-u'-re-ah. An abnormal staining of the urine.  
 chromesthesia, kro-mes-the'-ze-ah. An association of color-sensa-  
 tions with hearing, smelling, or tasting.  
 chromic Anhy'drid. See *Acid, Chromic*.  
 chromicized, kro'-mis-īzd. Impregnated with chromic acid.  
 chromidrosis, kro-mid-ro'-sis. The secretion of colored sweat.  
 chromium, kro'-me-um. A hard, gray, metallic element.  
 chromocyte, kro'-mo-sīt. Any colored cell.  
 chromocytometer, kro-mo-si-tom'-et-er. An instrument for esti-  
 mating the hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles.  
 chromogen, kro'-mo-jen. A colorless body producing pigment.  
 chromomere, kro'-mo-mēr. A granule of a chromosome.  
 chromom'eter. An instrument for performing chromometry.  
 chromom'etry. The estimation of the pigment in a substance.  
 chromoparous, kro-mop'-ar-us. Excreting a colored transforma-  
 tion product, as certain bacteria.  
 chromophane. A coloring matter in the retina.  
 chromophil. Any structure easily stained.  
 chromophilous, kro-moff'-il-us. Readily stained.  
 chromophorous, kro-moff'-or-us. Possessing color which performs  
 some physiologic function, as certain bacteria.  
 chromophose. A subjective sensation of color.  
 chromophytosis, kro-mo-fi-to'-sis. 1. Any pigmentary skin-disease  
 due to a vegetable parasite. 2. *Tinea versicolor*.  
 chromoplas'tid. A protoplasmic pigment-granule.  
 chromopsia, kro-mop'-se-ah. See *Chromatopsia*.



- Chromoptometer**, *kro-mop-tom'-et-er*. A contrivance to determine the extent of development of color-vision.
- Chro'moscope**. An instrument for testing color-perception.
- Chromosome**, *kro'-mo-sōm*. A chromatin-fiber formed during karyokinesis.
- Chronic**, *kron'-ik*. Long-continued; the reverse of acute.
- Chronicity**, *kron-is'-it-e*. The condition of being chronic.
- Chro'nograph**. An instrument for recording intervals of time.
- Chronother'mal**. Relating to time and temperature.
- Chrysaro'bin**.  $C_{30}H_{26}O_7$ . A principle from Goa powder.
- Chrysoi'din**. An unreliable indicator for cholera spirilla.
- Chrys'ophan**.  $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$ . A glucosid found in rhubarb.
- Chthonophagia**, *thon-o-fa'-je-ah*. A morbid desire for eating dirt.
- Chylangio'ma**. A tumor of lymph-vessels containing chyle.
- Chyle**, *kīl*. The milky fluid of intestinal digestion.
- Chylemia**, *ki-le'-me-ah*. The presence of chyle in the blood.
- Chylifac'tion**. Chyle-formation from food.
- Chylifactive**, *ki-le-fak'-tiv*. Chyle-forming.
- Chyliferous**, *ki-lif'-er-us*. Transmitting chyle.
- Chylifica'tion**. Chyle-formation and absorption.
- Chylopericar'dium**. An effusion of chyle within the pericardium.
- Chylopoiesis**, *ki-lo-poi-e'-sis*. The same as *Chylification*.
- Chylopoietic**, *ki-lo-poi-et'-ik*. Chyle-producing.
- Chylorrhœa**, *ki-lor-e'-ah*. An excessive flow of chyle.
- Chylothorax**, *ki-lo-tho'-raks*. The presence of chyle in the pleural cavity.
- Chylous**, *ki'-lus*. Of the nature of chyle.
- Chyluria**, *ki-lu'-re-ah*. Milky urine, due to *Filaria*.
- Chyme**, *kīm*. The food that has undergone gastric but not intestinal digestion.
- Chymifica'tion**. The transformation of food into chyme.
- Chymosin**, *ki-mo'-sin*. Rennin, the rennet ferment.
- Cibisitome**, *si-bis'-it-ōm*. An instrument for opening the capsule of the lens.
- Cicatricial**, *sik-at-rish'-al*. Pertaining to a cicatrix.
- Cicatrix**, *sik-a'-triks*. The scar or mark of a wound.
- Cicatrizant**, *sik'-at-riz-ant*. An agent promoting cicatrization.
- Cicatrization**, *sik-at-riz-a'-shun*. The process of healing.
- Cicatrize**, *sik'-at-rīz*. To heal.
- Cicuta**, *si-ku'-tah*. A genus of plants. *C. viro'sa*, cowbane; water hemlock; it is very poisonous.
- Cicutin**, *sik'-u-tin*. See *Coniin*.
- Cicutoxin**.  $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$ . A toxic principle from *Cicuta*.
- Cilia**, *sil'-e-ah*. 1. The eyelashes. 2. Hair-like processes of certain cells.
- Ciliariscope**, *sil-e-ā'-ris-kōp*. Apparatus for examining the ciliary region of the eye.
- Ciliary**, *sil'-e-a-re*. Pertaining to the cilia. **C. Ar'teries**, the small arteries of the eye. **C. Bod'y**, the ciliary muscles and processes.

**C. Gang'lion**, the ganglion at the apex of the orbit. **C. Lig'a-ment**, the ligament joining the iris and sclera. **C. Mus'cle**, the muscle of accommodation of the eye.

**Ciliated**, *sil'-e-a-ted*. Having cilia, as certain cells.

**Cilium**, *sil'-e-um*. One of the eyelashes.

**Climosis**, *sil'-o'-sis*. A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

**Cimex lectula'rius**. The common bedbug.

**Cimicifuga**, *sim-i-sif'-u-gah*. A genus of plants. **C. racemo'sa**, black snakeroot; black cohosh; it is an expectorant and tonic.

**Cimicifugin**, *sim-e-sif'-u-jin*. A resinoid from cimicifuga; oxytocic.

**Cina**, *si'-nah*. The herb *Artemesia santonica* and its seeds.

**Cinchamidin**, *sin-kam'-id-in*.  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ . A cinchona-alkaloid.

**Cinchona**, *sin-ko'-nah*. A genus of trees and their bark yielding quinin.

**Cinchonam'in**.  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ . An alkaloid from *Remijia purdieana*, false cuprea bark.

**Cinchon'icin**. An artificial alkaloid, the isomer of cinchonin.

**Cinchon'idin**.  $C_{26}H_{24}N_2O$ . An alkaloid from cinchona.

**Cinchonin**. An alkaloid from cinchona, inferior to quinin.

**Cinchonism**. The systemic effects of quinin in overdose.

**Cinchonize**. To put under the influence of cinchona alkaloids.

**Cinchonology**, *sin-ko-nol'-o-je*. The study of cinchona derivatives.

**Cinclisis**, *sin'-klis-is*. A quick movement of any part of the body.

**Cincture Sensa'tion**. See *Girdle Sensation*.

**Cerebra**, *sin-e'-re-ah*. The gray matter of the nervous system.

**Ceritious**, *sin-er-ish'-us*. Ashy; ash-colored.

**Cetetica**, *sin-et'-ik-ah*. Neuroses with muscular spasm.

**Cingulum**, *sing'-gu-lum*. 1. The waist. 2. Herpes zoster. 3. A fibrous bundle in the gyrus fornicatus of the brain.

**Cinnabar**, *sin'-ab-ar*.  $HgS$ . Red mercuric sulphid.

**Cinnamene**, *sin'-am-ēn*. The same as *Styrol*.

**Cinnam'ic Aldehyd'**.  $C_9H_8O$ . Chief constituent of oil of cinnamon.

**Cinnamol**, *sin'-am-ol*. The highly rectified oil of cinnamon.

**Cinnamon**, *sin'-am-on*. The inner bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, Asiatic trees.

**Cionectomy**, *si-on-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the uvula.

**Cionitis**, *si-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the uvula.

**Cionotome**, *si-on'-o-tōm*. An instrument for amputating the uvula.

**Cionotomy**, *si-on-ol'-o-me*. Excision of the uvula.

**Circule**, *ser'-kl*. A ring. **C. of Diffu'sion**, the imperfect image formed by incomplete focalization.

**Circuit**, *ser'-kit*. The path of a galvanic current.

**Circular**, *ser'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to a circle. **C. Amputa'tion**, amputation with an incision surrounding the limb. **C. Insan'ity**, insanity with alternate stages of mania and melancholia. **C. Si'nus**, a venous sinus around the placenta.

**Circulation**, *ser-ku-la'-shun*. The passage of blood through the body.

**C.**, Allanto'ic. See *Allantoic*. **C.**, Collat'eral, that taking place

- through secondary channels after stoppage of the principal route. **C., Fe'tal**, that of the fetus, including that through the placenta and umbilical cord. **C., First or Prim'itive**, that carrying oxygen and nutriment to the embryo. **C., Placen'tal**. Same as *C., Fetal*. **C., Por'tal**, the passage of the blood from the gastrointestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and its exit by the hepatic vein. **C., Pul'monary**, that of the blood through the lungs for purification. **C., System'ic**, the general circulation as distinct from the pulmonary. **C., Vitel'line**. Same as *C., First*.
- Circulatory**, *ser'-ku-lat-o-re*. Pertaining to the circulation.
- Circulus**, *ser'-ku-lus*. Willis' circle, *q. v.*
- Circumcision**, *ser-kum-sizh'-un*. Excision of the prepuce.
- Circumclulsion**, *ser-kum-klu'-zhun*. Arterial compression by means of a wire and pin.
- Circumduc'tion**. Continuous circular movement of a limb.
- Cir'cumflex**. Surrounding, as a vessel or nerve; winding.
- Circumpolariza'tion**. The rotation of a ray of polarized light.
- Circumscribed**, *ser'-kum-skribd*. Clearly defined, as an abscess.
- Circumvallate**, *ser-kum-val'-at*. Surrounded by a wall. **C. Papil'læ**, large papillæ on the dorsum of the tongue.
- Circus Move'ments**, *ser'-kus*. Peculiar involuntary movements from nervous lesions.
- Cirrhonosis**, *sir-on-o'-sus*. A fetal disease with yellow coloration of tissues, especially the pleura, peritoneum, etc.
- Cirrhosis**, *se-ro'-sis*. Thickening of the connective tissue of an organ. **C., Atro'phic**, that associated with atrophy. **C., Bil'iary**, that due to chronic retention of bile. **C., Fat'ty**, that in which the hepatic cells become infiltrated with fat. **C., Hypertro'phic**, that associated with hypertrophy.
- Cirrhotic**, *se-ro't'-ik*. Pertaining to cirrhosis.
- Cirsocele**, *sir'-so-sël*. A varicocele, *q. v.*
- Cirroid**, *sir'-soid*. Resembling a varix.
- Cirsomphalos**, *sir-som'-fal-os*. A varicose condition of the navel.
- Cirsophthalmia**, *sir-sof-thal'-me-ah*. Varicose ophthalmia.
- Cirsotome**, *sir'-so-tôm*. An instrument for excising varicose veins.
- Cirsotomy**, *sir-so't'-o-me*. Excision of a varix.
- Cistern**, *sist'-ern*. A dilatation; a reservoir. **C. of the Cer'ebrum**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.
- Citral**, *sit'-ral*.  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . An aldehyd in oil of lemon.
- Citrate**, *sit'-rât*. A salt of citric acid.
- Citrine Oint'ment**, *sit'-rin*. Mercuric nitrate ointment.
- Citrophen**, *sit'-ro-fen*. An antipyretic compound of citric acid and paraphenetidin.
- Citrus**, *sit'-rus*. A genus of trees yielding lemons, limes, and oranges.
- Cladothrix**, *klad'-o-thriks*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.
- Clamp**, *klamp*. An instrument for compressing vessels.
- Clap**, *klap*. The popular term for gonorrhea. **C.-threads**, slimy strings in gonorrheal urine.



- potement, *klap-ōl'-mon(g)*. A splashing sound.  
 ret-stain, *klur'-et-stān*. A large nevus.  
 rificant, *klar'-if-ik-ant*. A substance for clearing a solution.  
 rifica'tion. The clearing of a liquid of impurities.  
 smat'ocyte. A large cell with a tendency to break into pieces.  
 smatocyto'sis. The breaking up of clasmatocytes.  
 sp'-knife Rigid'ity. A reflex spasmodic extension of the leg in  
 pastic paraplegia, ending in a "spring."  
 ssification, *klas-if-ik-a'-shun*. Systematic arrangement.  
 stic, *klas'-tik*. Breaking up into fragments.  
 throcystis, *klath-ro-sis'-tis*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.  
 audication, *klaw-dik-a'-shun*. Lameness.  
 ustropho'bia. A morbid dread of an inclosed space.  
 us'trum. A layer of cinerea between the insula and lenticula.  
 usura, *klaw'-zhūr-ah*. Imperforation; atresia.  
 va, *kla'-vah*. An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.  
 vate, *klū'-vāt*. Club-shaped. **C.** Nu'cleus, a gray nucleus  
 within the clava.  
 v'iceps purpur'ea. The fungus producing ergot.  
 v'icle. The collar-bone, joining the sternum and scapula.  
 vicular, *kla-vik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the clavicle.  
 vus, *kla'-vus*. A callous tumor; a corn, occurring usually on the  
 toes. **C.** hyster'icus, a localized pain in the head in hysteria.  
 w-foot. A deformity and atrophy of the foot.  
 w-hand. A condition of hand in atrophy of interosseous mus-  
 es.  
 ansings, *klenz'-ings*. The lochia, *q. v.*  
 ft, *kleft*. A fissure; a crevice. **C.** Pal'ate, a congenital palatine  
 ssure. **C.** Ster'num, congenital fissure of the sternum.  
 ido-, *kli-do*. A prefix signifying relation to the clavicle.  
 idocostal, *kli-do-kos'-tal*. Pertaining to the ribs and clavicle.  
 idomastoi'deus. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
 ptomania, *klep-to-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Kleptomania*.  
 r'gyman's Sore-throat'. A granular form of pharyngitis.  
 macteric, *kli-mak'-ter-ik*. A critical period in life. **C.**, Grand,  
 the sixty-third year.  
 natology, *kli-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of climate.  
 natother'apy. Employment of climate as a therapeutic agent.  
 nic, *klin'-ik*. Bed-side instruction.  
 nical, *klin'-ik-al*. Pertaining to a sick-bed or clinic.  
 nician, Clinicist, *klin-ish'-an*, *klin'-is-ist*. A physician skilled  
 in clinical work.  
 nodac'tylous. Having an abnormal flexure of fingers or toes.  
 noid, *kli'-noid*. Resembling a bed. **C.** Proc'esses, certain proc-  
 esses of the sphenoid bone.  
 seometer, *kli-s-e-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the  
 pelvic inclination in females.  
 tion, *kli't'-e-on*. The middle of the anterior border of the clivus.  
 toridectomy, *kli't-or-id-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the clitoris.

**Clitoris**, *kli't'-or-is*. An erectile female organ, the homologue of the penis. **C. Cri'ses**, paroxysms of sexual excitement in women suffering from tabes.

**Clitorism**, *kli't'-or-izm*. Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

**Clitoritis**, *kli't-or-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the clitoris.

**Clivus**, *kli'-vus*. A slope. **C. os'sis**. See *Blumenbach's Clivus*.

**Cloaca**, *klo-a'-kah*. 1. An opening in a diseased bone; a cavity containing pus. 2. A common outlet to the rectum and the bladder.

**Clonic**, *klon'-ik*. Applied to spasms with alternate relaxations.

**Clonus**, *klo'-nus*. Reflex, irregular contractions of muscles.

**Clot**, *klot*. See *Coagulum*.

**Clothes-louse**, *klōz'-lows*. *Pediculus corporis*, the body-louse.

**Cloud'y Swell'ing**. Parenchymatous degeneration of cells.

**Clove**, *klōv*. See *Caryophyllus*. **C.-hitch**, a double loop formed by two half-hitches.

**Clo'ven Spine**. *Spina bifida*.

**Clown'ism**. A hysteric display of contortions and poses.

**Clubbed Fing'ers**. A knob-like termination of the fingers.

**Club-foot**. See *Talipes*.

**Club-hand**. A deformity of the hand similar to that of club-foot.

**Clupein**, *klu'-pe-in*.  $C_{30}H_{57}N_{17}O_6 + 4H_2O$ . A protamin from the herring.

**Clyster**, *kli's'-ter*. An enema or injection.

**Cnemial**, *ne'-me-al*. Relating to the tibia or shin.

**Cnemis**, *ne'-mis*. The tibia or shin-bone.

**Cnemitis**, *ne-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the tibia.

**Cnicin**, *ni'-sin*.  $C_{42}H_{56}O_{15}$ . An alkaloid obtained from *Carbenia*.

**Coagulation**, *ko-ag-u-la'-shun*. A clotting. **C. Necro'sis**. See *Necrosis*.

**Coagulative**, *ko-ag'-u-la-tiv*. Causing or marked by coagulation.

**C. Necro'sis**. See *Necrosis*.

**Coagulometer**, *ko-ag-u-lom'-et-er*. An instrument for studying the coagulability of the blood.

**Coagulum**, *ko-ag'-u-lum*. A clot or mass of thickened blood.

**Coalescence**, *ko-al-es'-ens*. The union of two or more parts.

**Coal-tar**. A viscid liquid from dry distillation of bituminous coal.

**Coapta'tion**. The adjustment of the edges of fractures.

**Coarctate Ret'ina**, *ko-ark'-tāt*. A funnel-shaped retina.

**Coarcta'tion**. The compression of the walls of a vessel.

**Coarctot'omy**. The division of a urethral stricture.

**Coarse**, *kōrs*. Not fine, gross. **C. Disease'**, the macroscopic organic lesions.

**Coat**, *kōt*. The membrane covering a part; a tunie. **C.**, **Buffy**. See *Buffy*.

**Coating of the Tongue**, *kōt'-ing*. The abnormal condition of the tongue denoting digestive disturbance.

**Cobalt**, *ko'-bawlt*. A brittle, hard, heavy metal.

**Coca**, *ko'-kah*. The plant *Erythroxylum coca* and its leaves.

- cocain**, *ko'-kân*.  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ . An alkaloid from coca; it is a powerful local anesthetic, and internally is used as a narcotic.
- cocainism**, *ko'-kân-izm*. The symptoms of excessive use of cocain.
- cocainize**, *ko'-kân-iz*. To bring under the effects of cocain.
- cocainomania**, *ko-kân-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Mania from abuse of cocain.
- cocapyrin**, *ko-kah-pi'-rin*. A mixture of cocain and antipyrin.
- coccidiosis**, *kok-sid-i'-o-sis*. A condition due to coccidia.
- coccidium**, *kok-sid'-e-um*. A genus of protozoans. **C. ovifor'me**, is found in intestinal epithelium and in the human liver. **C. sarkoly'tus**, a name for the parasite of carcinoma.
- coccinel'la**, **Coccionel'la**. Cochineal; it is valuable in whooping-cough.
- coccobacte'ria**. The spheroid bacteria of putrefaction.
- cocculin**, *kok'-u-lin*. See *Picrotoxin*.
- coc'culus in'dicus**. The plant *Anamirta paniculata* and its dried seeds; it is an active narcotic poison.
- coccus**, *kok'-us*. 1. A cell or capsule. 2. Synonym of micrococcus.
- coccyalgia**, *kok-si-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the coccyx.
- coccydynia**, *kok-si-din'-e-ah*. See *Coccyodinia*.
- coccygeal**, **Coccygean**, *kok-sij'-e-al*, *kok-sij'-e-an*. Pertaining to the coccyx. **C. Gland**, a small body near the end of the coccyx.
- coccygectomy**, *kok-sij-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the coccyx.
- coccygeus**, *kok-sij'-e-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- coccygodynia**, *kok-sig-o-din'-e-ah*. See *Coccyodinia*.
- coccygotomy**, *kok-sig-ot'-o-me*. Excision of the coccyx.
- coccyodinia**, *kok-si-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the coccyx.
- coccyx**, *kok'-siks*. The last bone of the spinal column.
- coch'ia Pills**. Pills of aloes and colocynth.
- cochin Leg**, *ko'-tchin*. Elephantiasis of the leg.
- coch'ineal**. *Coccus cacti*, dried insects used as a coloring-matter.
- cochlea**, *kok'-le-ah*. A spiral cylindric tube forming the innermost of the three portions of the labyrinth.
- cochlear**, *kok'-le-ar*. 1. Pertaining to the cochlea. 2. A spoon.
- cochleare**, *kok-le-a'-re*. A spoon; spoonful.
- cochlearia**, *kok-le-a'-re-ah*. A genus of antiscorbutic plants.
- cochleariform**, *kok-le-ar'-e-form*. Spoon-shaped.
- cochleitis**, *kok-le-i'-tis*. See *Cochlitis*.
- cochlitis**, *kok-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the cochlea.
- cocillana Bark**, *ko-sil-a'-nah*. The bark of *Sycocarpus rusbyi*, a tree of Bolivia; it is used in bronchitis.
- cockroach**, *kok'-röch*. See *Blatta*.
- cocoa**, *ko'-ko*. See *Cocoa*. **C.-oil**, or **Coco-nut Oil**, the oil from the fruit of the palm, *Cocos nucifera*.
- coc'tion**, *kok'-shun*. Digestion.
- codein**, *ko'-de-in* or *ko'-dîn*.  $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$ . One of the alkaloids derived from opium.
- cod'-liver Oil**. See *Oil*.
- cœ-, se-**. See *Ce-*.
- coffee**, *kof'-e*. Berries of *Coffea arabica*, used as a stimulant.



- Coffeinism.** The symptoms from the excessive use of coffee.
- Coffeurin**, *kof-e-u'-rin*. A substance said to be found in urine after free use of coffee.
- Cof'fin-bone.** The last phalanx of a horse's foot.
- Coffin-lid Crys'tals.** Same as *Knife-rest Crystals*.
- Cognac**, *kōn'-yak*. A variety of French brandy.
- Cohabitation**, *ko-hab-it-a'-shun*. The same as *Coition*.
- Cohesion**, *ko-he'-zhun*. The "attraction of aggregation."
- Cohoba'tion.** The redistilling of a substance in the distilled fluid.
- Cohosh, Black**, *ko'-hosh*. See *Cimicifuga*. **C., Blue.** See *Caulophyllum*. **C., White.** See *Actææ*.
- Coil, coil.** A spiral. **C.-gland**, a sweat-gland. **C., Induc'tion**, rolls of wire for producing an electric current by induction. **C., Resistance.** See *Resistance*.
- Coin-sound or Test.** The sound produced in pneumothorax by striking by another coin a coin placed flat upon the chest.
- Coition, Coitus**, *ko-ish'-un*, *ko'-it-us*. Sexual connection.
- Coitophobia**, *ko-it-o-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of coitus.
- Coko**, *ko'-ko*. A synonym of *Frambesia*.
- Cola**, *ko'-lah*. See *Kola*.
- Colation**, *ko-la'-shun*. The operation of straining.
- Colature**, *kol'-at-ūr*. A liquid obtained by straining.
- Colchicin**, *kol'-chis-in*.  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$ . An alkaloid of colchicum.
- Colchicum autumnale**, *kol'-chik-un*. Meadow saffron; it is an emetic and a drastic cathartic.
- Cold, köld.** Coryza; catarrh of the respiratory tract. **C. Ab'scess**, a chronic abscess. **C. Bath**, a bath with the temperature below 70° F. **C.-blood'ed.** See *Poikilothermic*. **C. Cream**, an ointment composed of oil of almond, 50; rosewater, 30; spermaceti and white wax, āā, 10. **C. Pack**, the cold-water sheet wrapped around a patient to reduce temperature. **C., Rose**, hay-fever.
- Colectomy**, *ko-lek'-to-me*. The excision of a portion of the colon.
- Coleocèle**, *kol'-e-o-sēl*. Vaginal hernia.
- Colic**, *kol'-ik*. Spasmodic pain in the abdomen. **C., Bil'iary or Hepat'ic**, that due to the passage of a gall-stone through the gall-ducts. **C., Lead**, intestinal colic due to lead-poisoning. **C., Men'strual**, the pain of menstruation. **C., Re'nal**, due to a calculus in the ureter. **C., Sat'urnine.** Same as *C., Lead*. **C., U'terine**, paroxysmal pains at the menstrual period.
- Col'ica picto'num.** Painter's colic, due to lead-absorption.
- Colicystitis**, *kol-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Cystitis from the colon-bacillus.
- Colitis**, *ko-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the colon.
- Collagen**, *kol'-aj-en*. The substance of which the white fibers of connective tissue are made; it yields gelatin.
- Collapse**, *kol-aps'*. Failure of the vital powers.
- Collar-bone**, *kol-er-bōn*. See *Clavicle*.
- Collateral**, *kol-at'-er-al*. 1. Accompanying; aiding. 2. One of the first branches of an axis-cylinder passing at right angles.
- Collect**, *kol-ekt'*. To bring together.

**Collecting Tubes of the Kidney.** The ducts discharging into the calices of the kidney.

**Coniculus, kol-ik'-u-lus.** A small eminence. **C. semina'lis**, the same as *Verumontanum*.

**Conioidin.**  $C_8H_{11}N$ . A ptomain of putrid albumin.

**Conliver's Lung, kol'-yerz.** Anthracosis.

**Conligamen, kol-ig'-am-en.** A form of glycerin-bandage.

**Conlilon'gus.** The muscle longus colli.

**Conliquation, kol-ik-wa'-shun.** A liquefaction of tissues.

**Conliquative, kol-ik'-wa-tiv.** Profuse; excessive.

**Conlocated, kol'-o-ka-ted.** Placed or ordered along with something else—as adjacent parts of the brain.

**Conlodion, Collodium, kol-o'-de-on, kol-o'-de-um.** A dressing for wounds, made by dissolving gun-cotton in ether; it is used as a substitute for adhesive plaster. **C., Canthar'idal**, a blistering solution of collodion and cantharides. **C., Flex'ible**, collodion with the addition of castor-oil and Canada balsam. **C., Styp'tic**, a mixture of collodion with tannic acid, ether, and alcohol.

**Conloid, kol'-oid.** 1. Glue-like. 2. A noncrystallizable organic substance. **C. Can'cer**, carcinoma with colloid degeneration. **C. Cyst**, a cyst with jelly-like contents.

**Conloi'din.**  $C_9H_{15}NO_6$ . A jelly-like substance from colloid tissue.

**Conloma, kol-o'-mah.** A cyst containing colloid matter.

**Conlonema, kol-on-e'-mah.** A colloid tumor; a myxoma.

**Conlosin, kol'-o-sin.** A varnish of collodion and traumaticin used in dermatology.

**Conloxylin, kol-oks'-il-in.** The same as *Pyroxylin*.

**Conllum, kol'-um.** The anterior part of the neck. **C. distort'um**, torticollis. **C. fem'oris**, the neck of the femur. **C. u'teri**, the cervix uteri.

**Conlutorium, kol-u-to'-re-um.** A mouth-wash; a gargle.

**Conlutory, kol'-u-tor-e.** The same as *Collutorium*.

**Conlyrium, kol-ir'-e-um.** A medicinal lotion for the eyes.

**Conoboma, kol-o-bo'-mah.** A fissure, especially of parts of the eye.

**Conocente'sis.** Surgical puncture of the colon.

**Conoclyster, ko'-lo-klis-ter.** An enema in the colon.

**Conocynth, Colocynth'is, kol'-o-sinth.** The peeled pepo of *Citrullus colocynthis*; it is a drastic hydragogue cathartic.

**Conocynthin, kol-o-sin'-thin.** The bitter principle of colocynth.

**Conoenteri'tis.** Inflammation of the small and large intestines.

**Conolomba, kol-om'-bah.** See *Calumba*.

**Conolon, ko'-lon.** The superior part of the large intestine.

**Conolonic, ko-lon'-ik.** Relating to the colon.

**Cononitis, ko-lon-i'-tis.** Colitis, *q. v.*

**Cononoscope.** An instrument for examining the colon.

**Cononos'copy.** Examination by means of a colonoscope.

**Conony, kol'-o-ne.** A collection or assemblage.

**Conopex'ia.** Suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.

**Colopexotomy**, *ko-lo-peks-ol'-o-me*. An incision into and a fixation of the colon.

**Colopexy**, *kol-o-peks'-e*. Same as *Colopexia*.

**Colophony**, *kol-off'-o-ne*. See *Rosin*.

**Col'or**. 1. A visual sensation due to radiated or reflected light. 2. That quality of an object perceptible to sight alone. 3. A pigment. **C.-blind'ness**, abnormalism or deficiency of color-perception. **C.-gusta'tion**. See *Pseudogeusesthesia*. **C.-hear'ing**. See *Pseudochromesthesia*.

**Colorectostomy**, *ko-lo-rek-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the rectum and colon.

**Colorim'eter**. An instrument for estimating coloring-matter.

**Colostomy**, *ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a colonic fistula.

**Colostrat'ion**. An infantile disease due to colostrum.

**Colostrum**, *kol-os'-trum*. The first milk secreted by the breasts.

**C. Corpus'cles**, cells from the acini of the mammary gland.

**Colotomy**, *ko-lol'-o-me*. Incision of the colon, either *abdominal*, *lateral*, *lumbar*, or *inguinal*, according to the region of entrance.

**Coloty'phus**. Enteric fever with involvement of the colon.

**Colpalgia**, *kol-pal'-je-ah*. Pain in the vagina.

**Colpatresia**, *kol-pat-re'-ze-ah*. Imperforation of the vagina.

**Colpeurynter**, *kol-pu-rin'-ter*. A rubber bag for dilating the vagina.

**Colpeurysis**, *kol-pu'-ri-sis*. Vaginal dilatation.

**Colpitis**, *kol-pŭ'-tis*. Inflammation of the vagina.

**Colpoccele**, *kol'-po-sēl*. A tumor or hernia in the vagina.

**Colpocleisis**, *kol-po-kli'-sis*. The operation of occluding the vagina.

**Colpocysti'tis**. Inflammation of both the bladder and vagina.

**Colpocys'toccele**. Prolapse of the bladder through the vagina.

**Colpocystot'omy**. Incision into the bladder through the vagina.

**Colpodesmorrhaph'ia**. Suturing of the vaginal sphincter.

**Colpohyperpla'sia**. Cystic hyperplasia of the vagina.

**Colpohysterec'tomy**. Removal of the uterus through the vagina.

**Colpohysterot'omy**. An incision into the vagina and uterus.

**Colpomyomec'tomy**. Myomectomy through the vagina.

**Colpomyomotomy**, *kol-po-mi-o-mol'-o-me*. Colpomyomectomy, *q. v.*

**Colpomyotomy**, *kol-po-mi-ol'-o-me*. Colpomyomectomy, *q. v.*

**Colpoperine'oplasty**. Plastic operation on vagina and perineum.

**Colpoperineorrhaphy**, *kol-po-per-in-e-or'-af-e*. Repair of the perineum and posterior vaginal wall.

**Colpoplasty**, *kol'-po-plas-te*. Any plastic operation on the vagina.

**Colpoptosis**, *kol-po-to'-sis*. Any prolapse of the vagina.

**Colporrhagia**, *kol-por-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the vagina.

**Colporrhaphy**, *kol-por'-a-fe*. Suture of the vagina.

**Colporrhea**, *kol-por-e'-ah*. The same as *Leukorrhœa*, *q. v.*

**Colposis**, *kol-po'-sis*. Colpitis, *q. v.*

**Colpotomy**, *kol-pol'-o-me*. An incision of the vagina.

**Coltsfoot**, *kŏlts'-fŭt*. See *Tussilago*.

**Columbin**, *kol-um'-bin*. See *Calumbin*.

**Colum'bium**. A metal akin to bismuth and to antimony.



lumbo, *kol-um'-bo*. See *Calumbo*.

lumella, *kol-um-el'-ah*. A small column; the modiolus. *C. na'si*, the nasal septum.

lumn, *kol'-um*. A pillar. *C.*, Ante'rior, the layer of white matter in each half of the spinal cord, between the anterior horn and nerve-roots and the anterior median fissure. *C.*, Direct Cerebel'lar, that lying outside of the lateral pyramidal tract. *C.*, Lat'eral, a layer of white matter in each half of the spinal cord between the posterior horn and nerve-roots and anterior horn and nerve-roots. *C.*, Poste'rior, the white matter in the spinal cord on each side between the posterior horns and nerve-roots and the posterior median fissure. *C.*, Posteroexter'nal, the outer wider division of the posterior column of the cord. *C.*, Posterome'dian, the middle part of the posterior spinal column. *C.*, Posterovesic'ular. See *Clarke's Column*. *C.*, Respi'ratory. See *Fasciculus, Solitary*. *C.*, Vesic'ular, one of nerve-cells in the posterior gray horn of the spinal cord.

lumna, *kol-um'-nah*. A column or pillar. *C. adipo'sa*, a fat-column. *C. bertin'i*, the division between the renal pyramids. *C. na'si*, the nasal septum.

lumnæ carneæ, *kol-um'-ne kar'-ne-e*. Muscular projections from the cardiac ventricles. *C. papilla'res*. Same as *Musculi papillares*. *C. vagi'næ*, ridges on the interior walls of the vagina.

lumning, *kol'-um-ing*. The placing of vaginal tampons to support a procident uterus.

lytic, *kol'-it-ik*. Restraining.

oma, *ko'-mah*. An abnormally deep sleep; stupor. *C.*, Alco'holic, due to alcoholism. *C.*, Apoplec'tic, due to apoplexy. *C.*, Diabe'tic, that due to the presence of diacetic acid in the system. *C.*, Ure'mic, that due to uremia. *C. vig'il*, delirious lethargy with open eyes.

omatose, *ko'-mat-ōs*. In a condition of coma.

ombustion, *kom-bus'-chun*. The process of oxidation.

omedo, *kom'-e-do*. Black-head; a worm-like mass in an obstructed sebaceous duct.

om'edones. Plural of *Comedo*.

omes, *ko'-mēz*. A companion, as a vein or nerve to an artery.

om'frey. The herb *Symphytum officinale*; the root is a demulcent and tonic.

om'ma-tract. A comma-shaped tract in the posterolateral column of the cord.

ommelina, *kom-el-in'-ah*. A genus of plants, several species of which are used in Asia as food and medicine.

ommensal, *kom-en'-sal*. 1. The harmonious living together of two animals or plants. 2. One of two such organisms.

omminu'tion. The process of breaking into pieces.

ommiphora, *kom-if'-o-rah*. The genus of trees furnishing bdellium, myrrh, and balm of Gilead.

om'missura. Same as *Commissure*. *C. bre'vis*, a portion of the

- inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. *C. mag'na*, the corpus callosum of the brain. *C. sim'plex*, a small cerebellar lobe.
- Commissure**, *kom'-is-ūr*. A joining or uniting. *C.*, *Ante'rior* (of third ventricle), a rounded cord of white fibers in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. *C.*, *Arc'uate*, the posterior optic commissure. *C.*, *Gray*, the transverse band of gray matter uniting the masses of gray matter of the two halves of the spinal cord. *C.*, *Mid'dle*, the band of soft gray matter uniting the optic thalami. *C.*, *Op'tic*, the crossing of the optic nerves. *C.*, *Poste'rior* (of third ventricle), a white band uniting the optic thalami posteriorly.
- Commotio**, *kom-o'-she-o*. Concussion, motion. *C. ret'inæ*, impairment or loss of vision following a blow upon or near the eye.
- Communicans**, *kom-u'-nik-anz*. Communicating. *C. hypoglos'si*, *C. no'ni*, a nerve of the neck. *C. willis'ii*, the posterior communicating artery of the brain. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.
- Com'mutator**. An instrument for reversing electric currents.
- Comose**, *ko'-mōs*. Having much hair.
- Compact**, *kom-pakt'*. Closely united or pressed together.
- Comparative**, *kom-par'-a-tiv*. Relating to comparison. *C. Anat'omy*. See *Anatomy*.
- Compass Plant**, *kum'-pas*. The plant *Silphium laciniatum*; it yields a tonic and alterative oleoresin.
- Compatible**, *kom-pat'-ib-l*. Capable of existing together.
- Compensating**, *kom'-pen-sa-ting*. Making amends for. *C. Op-era'tion*, the performance of a tenotomy of the associated antagonist of a healthy eye for paresis of a muscle of the other eye.
- Compensation**, *kom-pen-sa'-shun*. The state of counterbalancing a defect of structure or function.
- Complemental Air**, *kom-ple-men'-tal*. See *Air*.
- Complexus**, *kom-pleks'-us*. The totality of the symptoms of a disease. *C. Mus'cle*, the broad muscle of the back of the neck.
- Complication**, *kom-plik-a'-shun*. Interaction of morbid conditions.
- Composition**, *kom-po-zish'-un*. The constituents of a mixture. *C. Pow'der*, the compound powder of bayberry.
- Com'pos men'tis**. Of sound mind.
- Compound**, *kom-pound'*. 1. To mix. 2. Composed of several parts. *C. Cathar'tic Pills*, pills of calomel, jalap, colocynth, and gamboge. *C. Mi'croscope*. See *Microscope*.
- Compress**, *kom'-pres*. Folded cloths for local pressure. *C.*, *Fen'-estrated*, a compress with a hole for drainage.
- Compressed'**. Having the lateral diameter reduced.
- Compression**, *kom-presh'-un*. The forcing together of a substance. *C.-at'rophy*. See *Atrophy*. *C. of the Brain*, the symptoms from brain-pressure. *C.*, *Dig'ital*, compression of an artery by the fingers. *C. Myeli'tis*, myelitis from a lesion compressing the cord.
- Compres'sor**. 1. An instrument for compressing a vessel. 2. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

- arium**, *ko-na'-re-um*. The pineal gland of the brain.
- cave**, *kon'-kāv*. Presenting a hollow incurvation.
- cavity**, *kon-kav'-it-e*. A depression or fossa.
- concavoconcave**, *kon-ka'-vo-kon-kāv*. Biconeave.
- convex**, *kon-ka'-voconvex*. One side concave, the other convex.
- concentrated**, *kon'-sen-tra-ted*. Made stronger or purer.
- concentra'tion**. 1. Afflux toward a part. 2. The act of rendering liquid stronger by evaporation.
- concentric**, *kon-sen'-trik*. Having a common center.
- conception**, *kon-sep'-shun*. The fecundation of the ovum. **C.**, **imper'ative**, a false idea dominating an insane person's actions.
- concha**, *kong'-kah*. 1. The outer ear. 2. The turbinated bone.
- conchylary**, *kon-kh'-li*. The labyrinth, the cochlea.
- quinin**, *kong'-kin-in*. The same as *Quinidin*.
- otoscope**, *kong'-ko-skōp*. An instrument for examining the nasal cavity.
- ototome**, *kong'-ko-tōm*. An instrument for excising the middle turbinated bone.
- coction**, *kon-kok'-shun*. The boiling of two substances together.
- acomitant**, *kon-kom'-it-ant*. Accompanying, as symptoms.
- concrete**, *kon'-krēt*. Solidified or condensed.
- concretion**, *kon-kre'-shun*. 1. A calculus; an osseous deposit. 2. Abnormal union of adjacent parts.
- coitus**, *kon-ku'-bit-us*. Copulation, *q. v.*
- concussion**, *kon-kush'-un*. A shaking. **C. of the Brain**, shock or agitation of the brain. **C. of the Lab'yri'nth**, deafness and tinnitus from a blow or an explosion. **C. of the Spine**, a lesion of the spinal cord from violent jarring.
- condensation**, *kon-den-sa'-shun*. The act of making denser.
- condenser**, *kon-den'-ser*. An apparatus for condensing gas or light.
- condensing Osti'tis**. Inflammation of bone, with hardening.
- condiment**, *kon'-dim-ent*. Spice or sauce for food.
- condom**, *Cun'dum*. A sheath for the penis during copulation.
- conduc'tion**. The transfer of force from one part to another.
- conductivity**, *kon-duk-tiv'-it-e*. The capacity for conducting.
- conductor**, *kon-duk'-tor*. 1. An instrument directing a surgical knife. 2. The transmitter of a force, as an electric current.
- conduran'go Bark**. The bark of a vine *Marsdenia condurango*; is an alterative and is used in syphilis.
- condylar**, *kon'-dil-ar*. Pertaining to a condyle.
- condylarthrosis**, *kon-dil-ar-thro'-sis*. Articulation by means of condyles.
- condyle**, *kon'-dīl*. A rounded articular eminence, as in the femur.
- condylectomy**, *kon-dil-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a condyle.
- condyl'ion**. The point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw.
- condyloid**, *kon'-dil-oid*. Resembling a condyle.
- condyloma**, *kon-dil-o'-mah*. A wart-like growth about the anus.
- condylomatous**, *kon-dil-o'-mah*. A broad, flat wart with a purulent discharge.
- condylotomy**, *kon-dil-ot'-o-me*. The division of a condyle.



- Cone of Light**, *kōn*. The triangular light area on the drum-head.
- Confection**, *kon-fek'-shun*. A sweet excipient in pharmacy.
- Confectioners' Disease'**, *kon-fek'-shun-erz*. A disease of the nails occurring in confectioners, in which the nails fall off.
- Confinement**, *kon-fīn'-ment*. The period of parturition.
- Confluent**, *kon'-flu-ent*. Running together, as small-pox pustules.
- Conformation**, *kon-for-ma'-shun*. The natural shape or structure.
- Confor'mator**. Apparatus for determining outlines of the skull.
- Confrontation**, *kon-frun-ta'-shun*. The bringing of two patients together for diagnosis by comparison.
- Congelation**, *kon-jel-a'-shun*. 1. A freezing. 2. Frost-bite.
- Congenerous**, *kon-jen'-er-us*. Of the same genus, as diseases. C. Mus'cles, *museles* producing one action.
- Congenital**, *kon-jen'-it-al*. Existing from birth; innate.
- Congested**, *kon-jes'-ted*. Hyperemic.
- Congestion**, *kon-jes'-chun*. Hyperemia of a part. C. of the Lungs, a term for pneumonia, *q. v.*
- Congestive**, *kon-jes'-tiv*. Pertaining to congestion. C. Fe'ver, malarial fever.
- Congius**, *kon'-je-us*. A gallon; the symbol is C.
- Conglomerate**, *kon-glom'-er-āt*. Massed together, as glands.
- Conglu'tin**. A vegetable casein, contained in almonds, etc.
- Conglutinant**, *kon-glu'-tin-ant*. Gluing together.
- Conglutinate**, *kon-glu'-tin-āt*. Cemented; agglutinated.
- Conglutination**, *kon-glu-tin-a'-shun*. A sticking together.
- Con'go-red**. A red pigment turned blue by acid substances.
- Congress**, *Sex'ual*, *kon'-gres*. Coition.
- Co'ni vasculo'si**. Conic vessels ascending from the testes.
- Conic**, **Conical**, *kon'-ik*, *kon'-ik-al*. Cone-shaped. C. Cor'nea, keratoglobus.
- Conicin**, *kon'-i-sin*. See *Coniūn*.
- Co'niin**, **Co'nin**. A very poisonous alkaloid,  $C_8H_{17}N$ , from *Conium maculatum*; it is used in tetanus and asthma.
- Coni'um macula'tum**. Poison hemlock; the leaves and seeds are sedative and narcotic.
- Conjugal**, *kon'-ju-gal*. Relating to marriage.
- Conjugate**, *kon'-ju-gāl*. Coupled. C. Diam'eter. See *Diameter*. C. Devia'tion. See *Deviation*.
- Conjugation**, *kon-ju-ga'-shun*. A form of reproduction or cell-division. C. Nu'cleus, the segmentation-nucleus.
- Conjunctiva**, *kon-jungk'-te-vah*. The mucous membrane of the eye.
- Conjunctivitis**, *kon-jungk-tiv-i'-tis*. Inflammation of conjunctiva. C., Catar'rhal, that due to cold or irritation. C., Croup'ous, that accompanied by the formation of a whitish-gray membrane. C., Diphther'ic, a purulent form due to the bacillus of diphtheria. C., Egypt'ian. See *Trachoma*. C., Follic'ular, a form marked by the presence of follicles. C., Gonorrh'e'al, a severe purulent form due to infection by gonococci. C., Gran'ular, trachoma. C., Phlycten'ular, a form marked by the formation of ulcers.

., Pur'ulent, that marked by a thick creamy discharge. C., Spring, or Ver'nal, that coming on with the spring.

Innate, *kon'-āt*. 1. Congenital. 2. United; confluent.

Innec'tive, *kon-ek'-tiv*. Connecting, binding. C. Tis'sue, the binding tissue of the body.

Inoid, *ko'-noid*. Conic. C. Lig'ament, a ligament extending from the coracoid process to the clavicle. C. Tu'bercle, the eminence on the inferior surface of the clavicle to which the conoid ligament is attached.

Insanguinity, *kon-san-gwin'-it-e*. Blood-relationship.

Insciousness, *kon'-shus-nes*. The state of being aware of one's own existence. C., Double, a morbid condition in which the patient seems to have two distinct but alternating lives.

Insensual, *kon-ser'-su-al*. Of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition. C. Mo'tion, a movement of a low discus excited by reflex stimulation. C. Reac'tion. See *Reaction*.

Inser'vancy. Legislation in the interest of public hygiene.

Inservation, *kon-ser-va'-shun*. Preservation.

Inservative, *kon-ser'-va-tiv*. Preservative and restorative.

Inserve, *kon-serv'*. A confection, *q. v.*

Inistence, *kon-sis'-tens*. The degree of density or hardness.

Insolida'tion. Process of becoming solid.

Instant, *kon'-stant*. Fixed, not changing. C. Bat'tery, C. Cell, C. Current, an uninterrupted current.

Instipated, *kon'-stip-a-ted*. Bound; costive.

Instipation, *kon-stip-a'-shun*. A sluggish action of the bowels.

Institution, *kon-stit-u'-shun*. 1. Composition. 2. The general temperament of the body.

Institutional Diseas'es, *kon-stit-u'-shun-al*. Inherited diseases; those that are general or that pervade the whole system.

Instrict, *kon-strikt'*. To draw together in one part.

Instric'tor. A contracting or compressing muscle.

Instringent, *kon-strin'-jent*. The same as *Astringent*, *q. v.*

Instructive, *kon-struk'-tiv*. Formative.

Insultant, *kon-sul'-tant*. A consulting physician.

Insul'tion. Deliberation of physicians concerning a patient.

Insumption, *kon-sump'-shun*. Phthisis; wasting, atrophy.

Intagion, *kon-ta'-jun*. The process of transfer of specific diseases.

C., Mental or Psychic. See *Psychic*.

Intagios'ity. The quality of contagiousness of a given disease.

Intagious, *kon-ta'-jus*. Having the character of contagion.

In'tagium. The septic matter or germs of specific diseases.

In'tiguity, *kon-tig-u'-it-e*. Actual contact. C., Solu'tion of, a dislocation.

In'tinuity, *kon-tin-u'-it-e*. Uninterrupted connection. C., Solu'tion of, separation by fracture, laceration, or operation.

In'torted, *kon-tor'-ted*. Twisted.

In'tract, *kon-trakt'*. 1. To draw the parts together; to shrink. 2. To acquire by contagion.

**Contractile**, *kon-trak'-til*. Having the power to contract.

**Contractil'ity**. The property of contracting or shortening.

**Contraction**, *kon-trak'-shun*. Decrease of volume; shortening. C., **Ano'dal**, **Clos'ing** or **Op'ening**, the contraction at the anode on closing or opening the circuit. C., **Carpope'dal**, a form of infantile tetany marked by flexing of the extremities, elbows, and knees and tendency to spasms. C., **Clos'ing**, muscular contractions at the instant that the electric current is closed. C., **Front-tap**, a phenomenon in cases with exaggerated knee-jerk; when the foot is placed at a right angle to the leg and the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped, the foot is extended. C., **Hour'-glass**, contraction of an organ in the middle. C., **Idiomus'cular**, muscular contraction from direct stimulation. C., **O'pening**, the muscular contraction produced by opening or breaking the circuit. C., **Paradox'ic**, contraction of a muscle on approximation of its two ends. C., **Remain'der-**, that persisting in a muscle after the withdrawal of the stimulus. C.-**ring**, the boundary between the upper and lower segments of the parturient uterus. C., **Ton'ic**. See *Tonic Spasm*.

**Contracture**, *kon-trak'-tchūr*. A state of permanent rigidity.

**Contrain'dicated**. Forbidden by a peculiarity of the disease.

**Contraindica'tion**. Anything forbidding a line of treatment.

**Contralateral**, *kon-tra-lat'-er-al*. Opposite. C., **Mus'cle**, one acting in unison with another on the opposite side of the body.

**Con'tre-coup**, *kong'-tr-koo*. Fracture due to counterstroke.

**Control**, *kon-trol'*. A standard by which to check observations and test their correctness. C. **An'imāl**, an animal used in control experiment (*q. v.*) that has not been rendered immune. C. **Ex-per'iment**, an experiment to serve as a standard to test the value of other experiments.

**Contuse**, *kon-tūz'*. To bruise.

**Contusion**, *kon-tū'-zhun*. A bruise from a blow by a blunt body. C.-**pneumo'nia**. See *Pneumonia*.

**Conus**, *ko'-nus*. 1. A cone. 2. Posterior staphyloma of the eye. C. **arterio'sus**, the upper anterior angle of the right cardiac ventricle. C. **medulla'ris**, C. **termina'lis**, the lower conic termination of the spinal cord.

**Convales'cence**. The period of recovery after a disease.

**Convallam'arin**.  $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$ . An emetic glucosid from *Convallaria*.

**Convalla'ria majal'is**. Lily of the valley, a cardiac stimulant.

**Convallar'in**.  $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$ . A purgative glucosid from *Convallaria*.

**Convergence**, *kon-ver'-jens*. A coming together.

**Convergent**, *kon-ver'-jent*. Tending to a point, as lines.

**Convex**, *kon'-veks*. Curved outward on the external surface.

**Convexoconcave**, *kon-veks-o-kon'-kār*. See *Concavoconvex*.

**Convexocon'vex**. Convex on both faces.

**Convolu'tion**. A folding upon itself of any organ. See *Gyrus*.

**Convolv'ulin**.  $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$ . A cathartic glucosid from jalap-resin.

**Convulsant**, *kon-vul'-sant*. A medicine causing spasms.



**convulsion**, *kon-vul'-shun*. A violent involuntary contraction; a spasm or fit. **C.**, **Epilep'tiform**, one marked by total loss of consciousness. **C.**, **Hyster'ic**, apparent loss of consciousness, due to hysteria. **C.**, **Mimet'ic**, a facial convulsion. **C.**, **Puer'peral**, clampsia during parturition. **C.**, **Tet'anic**, tonic convulsion without loss of consciousness. **C.**, **Ure'mic**, a convulsion due to renal disease.

**convulsive**, *kon-vul'-siv*. Of the nature of a convulsion. **C.** **Tic**, spasm of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

**coordina'tion**. Harmonious action, as of muscles.

**Copaiba**, *ko-pa'-bah*. A diuretic and expectorant oleoresin from various species of *Copaifera*; it is used in gonorrhea.

**deafness**, *ko-fo'-sis*. Loss of hearing; deafness.

**ophth'opia**, *ko-pe-o'-pe-ah*. A fatigued condition of the eyes.

**osmium**, *kop'-er*. A reddish-brown metal; its salts are used in medicine. **C.** **Ac'etate**,  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ , verdigris; it is used in skin-diseases. **C.** **Aceto-ar'senite**, Paris green, an insecticide.

**Rhin'o-sneezing**, a term for aene rosacea. **C.** **Sulph'ate**,  $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , blue stone, blue vitriol; it is emetic, tonic, and astringent.

**Sup'peras**.  $\text{FeSO}_4\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Ferrous sulphate; green vitriol.

**Coc'eaol**, *kop'-ra-ol*. A solid cocoanut-fat, used in suppositories.

**Pro'rolalia**, *kop-ro-la'-le-ah*. The insane use of obscene words.

**Pro'rolith**, *kop'-ro-lith*. A ball of hardened feces in the bowel.

**Pro'rophagy**, *kop-roff'-a-je*. The eating of dung.

**Pro'stasis**, *kop-ros'-tas-is*. Fecal accumulation in the bowel.

**Ranunc'ul'is**, *kop'-tis*. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs. **C.** **trifo'lia**, gold-thread; it is a tonic bitter.

**Co'pulation**, *kop-u-la'-shun*. Sexual connection; coition.

**Cor'**, *kor*. The heart. **C.** **adipo'sum**, fatty heart. **C.** **bo'vinum**, large hypertrophied heart. **C.** **hirsu'tum**, **C.** **tomento'sum**, **C.** **villo'sum**, hairy heart.

**Coracoacrom'ial**, *kor-ak-o-ak-ro'-me-al*. Relating to the coracoid process and the acromion.

**Coracobrachia'lis**. See *Muscles*, Table of.

**Coracoclavic'ular**. Relating to the coracoid process and the clavicle.

**Coraco'id**, *kor'-ak-oid*. Shaped like a crow's beak. **C.** **Lig'ament**, ligament extending from the coracoid process to the acromion.

**C. Notch**, the notch in the upper border of the scapula. **C.** **Proc'ess**, a process of the scapula.

**Cord**, **Umbil'ical**. The navel-string, attaching fetus to placenta.

**Cor'date**, *kor'-dāt*. Heart-shaped.

**Cor'dial**, *kor'-jal*. An aromatic spirituous stimulant.

**Cor'diform**, *kor'-dif-orm*. Shaped like the heart.

**Cor'eclisis**, *kor-ek'-tis-is*. An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

**Cor'eclasis**, *kor-ek'-tas-is*. Dilatation of the pupil.

**Cor'ectome**, *kor-ek'-tōm*. An instrument for cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

**Cor'ectomedial'ysis**. The same as *Coredialysis*.

- Corectomy, *kor-ek'-to-me*. Iridectomy, *q. v.*
- Corectopia, *kor-ek-to'-pe-ah*. A displacement of the pupil.
- Coredial'ysis. A separation of the iris from the ciliary body.
- Corelysis, *ko-rel'-is-is*. A detachment of iritic adhesions to lens.
- Coremorpho'sis. Formation of an artificial pupil.
- Corencleisis, *kor-en-kl'i'-sis*. Same as *Iridodesis*.
- Coreom'eter. An instrument for measuring the pupil.
- Coreometry, *ko-re-on'-et-re*. Measurement of the pupil.
- Coreoncion, *kor-e-on'-se-on*. A double-hooked iris-forceps.
- Cor'eplasty. Any operation for forming an artificial pupil.
- Coretomy, *kor-et'-o-me*. See *Iridotomy*.
- Coriander, *kor-e-an'-der*. The plant *Coriandrum sativum*, also its feebly aromatic fruit.
- Corian'drol. A constituent of coriander isomeric with borneol.
- Corium, *ko'-re-um*. The deep layer of the cutis; the derma.
- Corm, *korm*. A bulb-like, solid, fleshy, subterranean stem.
- Corn, *korn*. 1. An induration of the feet. 2. *Zea mays*. C. silk, the styles and stigmas of *Zea mays*, a diuretic and stimulant. C. Smut, *Ustilago maydis*, *q. v.*
- Cornea, *kor'-ne-ah*. The transparent anterior part of the eyeball.
- Corneal, *kor'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the cornea. C. Cor'puscles, stellate bodies in the corneal lacunas. C. Lacu'nas, C. Spa'ces, stellate spaces in the corneal lamellas between the corpuscles.
- Corneitis, *kor-ne-i'-tis*. See *Keratitis*.
- Corneoiri'tis. Inflammation of both cornea and iris.
- Corneoscle'ra. The cornea and sclera taken together.
- Corneous, *kor'-ne-us*. Horny. C. Lay'er, the stratum corneum.
- Cornic'ula laryn'gis. Small cartilaginous nodules of the larynx.
- Cornification, *kor-nif-i-ka'-shun*. The process of making hard or horny.
- Cornu, *kor'-nu*. A horn-shaped process. C. ammo'nis, the hippocampus major, *q. v.* C. cer'vi, hartshorn or ammonium hydrate. C. cuta'neum, C. human'um, a horny excrescence on the skin.
- Cornual, *kor'-nu-al*. Pertaining to the cornu of an organ.
- Cornus, *kor'-nus*. A genus of shrubs and trees; dogwood. The root-bark of *C. florida* antiperiodic and tonic.
- Cornutin, *kor'-nu-tin*. An alkaloid, the active principle of ergot.
- Corona, *kor'-o-nah*. A crown, as of the head. C. den'tis, the crown of a tooth. C. glan'dis, the ridge of the glans penis. C. radia'ta, the fibers radiating from the optic thalamus. C. ven'eris, syphilitic blotches on the forehead.
- Coronal, *kor'-o-nal*. Pertaining to a crown. C. Su'ture, the suture between the frontal and the parietal bones.
- Coronary, *kor'-o-na-re*. Encircling, as a vessel or nerve. C. Ar'teries, the arteries around the heart and lips. C. Lig'ament, a ligament of the knee; also one of the liver. C. Si'nus, a passage for the blood into the right auricle. C. Valve, the valve protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus.
- Cor'oner. One who holds inquests on those dead from violence.

**onillin**, *kor-o-nil'-in*. An alkaloid,  $C_7H_{12}O_3$ , from *Coronilla  
rpioides*; it is a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

**onoid**, *kor'-o-noid*. Crown-shaped; as the coronoid process of  
the ulna or of the jaw.

**oscopy**, *ko-ros'-ko-pe*. See *Skiascopy*.

**pora**, *kor'-po-rah*. Plural of *Corpus*. Rounded or ovoid bodies;  
**albican'tia**, two rounded masses of white matter forming the  
lobes of the fornix. **C. amyla'cea**, certain bodies found in nerv-  
ous tissue after death. **C. aran'tii**, certain tubercles in the  
interior of the semilunar valves. **C. caverno'sa**, the erectile bodies  
of the penis and clitoris. **C. genicula'ta**, the two small eminences  
of the optic thalami. **C. oliva'ria**, the two oval masses behind  
the pyramids of the oblongata. **C. pyramida'lia**, the two bundles  
of white matter of the oblongata. **C. quadrigem'ina**, the optic  
lobes of the brain; the four rounded eminences situated under the  
torus semilunaris. **C. restifor'mia**, the cord-like bodies extending be-  
tween the oblongata and the cerebrum. **C. stria'ta**, two gray  
masses in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**corpse**, *korps*. A cadaver; a dead body.

**obesity**, *kor'-pu-len-se*. Obesity; largeness of the body.

**corpus**, *kor'-pus*. A body; the human body. **C. annula're**, the  
corpus varolii. **C. bigem'inum**, an optic lobe. **C. callo'sum**,  
the hard substance uniting the cerebral hemispheres. **C. cauda'tum**,  
a ring of cinerea encircling round the lenticularis of the  
brain; the intraventricular portion of a corpus striatum. **C.**  
**cilia're**, the ciliary body. **C. denta'tum**, (1) a layer of gray mat-  
ter in the white matter of the cerebellum. (2) Same as *Nucleus*,  
*olivary*. **C. fimbria'tum**, the lateral thin edge of the tænia hip-  
pocampi. **C. genicula'tum**, a tubercle on the lower portion of  
the optic thalamus. **C. highmoria'num**, an imperfect fibrous  
septum in the testes. **C. lute'um**, hypertrophy of the membrana  
propria of the ovary after the escape of the ovule. **C. mammill'are**.  
See *Corpora albicantia*. **C. pampinifor'me**, the parovarium. **C.**  
**pyramida'le**, the pyramid of the oblongata. **C. rhomboida'le**.  
The same as *C. dentatum*. **C. spongio'sum**, the spongy body of  
the penis. **C. stria'tum**. See *Corpora*.

**corpuscle**, *kor'-pus-l*. 1. A minute body. 2. A cell.

**corpuscles of the Blood**. See *Blood*. **C.**, **Cartilage**. See *Car-  
tilage*. **C.**, **Chro'mophile**, minute chromophilous granules form-  
ing masses in the protoplasm of nerve-cells; Nissl bodies; tigroid  
masses. **C.**, **Colos'trum**. See *Colostrum*. **C.**, **Cor'neal**. See  
*Corneal*. **C.**, **Gen'ital**, special nerve-endings in the external  
genitalia. **C.**, **Lymph**, cells of the lymphatic glands. **C.**, **Nerve**,  
nerve-cells. **C.**, **Phan'tom**, decolorized blood-corpuscles.

**corpuscular**, *kor-pus'-ku-lar*. Composed of corpuscles.

**corpuscula'tion**. A hyperplasia of blood-corpuscles.

**correc'tant**, **Correc'tive**. 1. Modifying favorably. 2. A sub-  
stance modifying the action of drugs.

**correlation**, *kor-el-a'-shun*. Interdependence; reciprocal relation.



- Corroborant**, *kor-ob'-o-rant*. A tonic, invigorating remedy.
- Corrosion Prepara'tion**, *kor-o'-zhun*. One in which the shape of the vessel or cavity is preserved, the organ itself being destroyed, and only the cast thereof remaining.
- Corrosive**, *kor-o'-siv*. A substance that eats away or destroys. **C. Sub'limite**,  $\text{HgCl}_2$ , mercuric bichlorid; it is poisonous, antiseptic, and alterative.
- Corrugator**, *kor'-u-ga-tor*. A muscle that wrinkles.
- Cortex**, *kor'-teks*. 1. The bark of an exogenous plant. 2. The external gray layer of the brain.
- Cortical**, *kor'-tik-al*. Pertaining to the cortex. **C. Cat'aract**, opacity in the cortex of the lens.
- Corydalin**, *kor-id'-al-in*. 1. An extract from the root of *Dicentra formosa*; it is used in syphilis and scrofula. 2. An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4$  (Freund), from *Corydalis tuberosa*; it is used as a heart-tonic.
- Coryl**, *kor'-il*. An anesthetic composed of ethyl and methyl chlorids.
- Coryleur**, *kor-il-er'*. Apparatus for spraying with coryl.
- Coryza**, *kor-il'-zah*. Catarrhal inflammation of the nose.
- Cosaprin**, *kos-ap'-rin*. A sulpho-derivative of acetanilid; an antipyretic gray-white powder.
- Cosmet'ic**. 1. Making beautiful. 2. A remedy for beautifying the skin. **C. Opera'tion**, an operation for lessening unsightliness.
- Cosmolin**, *koz'-mo-lin*. Petrolatum, *q. v.*
- Costa**, *kos'-tah*. 1. A rib. 2. A border or side of the scapula.
- Costal**, *kos'-tal*. Pertaining to the ribs. **C. Car'tilage**, the anterior cartilaginous extremity of a rib. **C. Respira'tion**, respiration carried on chiefly by the chest-muscles.
- Costive**, *kos'-tiv*. Affected with constipation.
- Costiveness**, *kos'-tiv-nes*. Abnormality of digestion marked by hardness and retention of the feces.
- Costochon'dral**. Pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages.
- Costoclavic'ular**. Pertaining to the clavicle and the ribs.
- Costocor'acoid**. Pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process.
- Costosternal**, *kos-to-ster'-nal*. Pertaining to the ribs and sternum.
- Cos'totome**. A knife for cutting through costal cartilages.
- Costotransverse**, *kos-to-trans-vers'*. Pertaining to the ribs and transverse vertebral processes.
- Costover'tebral**. Pertaining to the ribs and vertebræ.
- Cotarnin**, *ko-tar'-nin*. An alkaloid obtained from narcotin by oxidation. **C. Hydrochlo'rate**,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4\text{HCl}$ , stypticin; it is a valuable hemostatic and sedative.
- Coto Bark**, *ko'-to*. An aromatic South American bark.
- Cotoin**, *ko-to'-in*.  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_6$ . An astringent alkaloid from coto.
- Cotton**, *kol'-n*. The seed-hairs of many species of *Gossypium*. **C.**, Absorb'ent, cotton freed from impurities and fatty matter. **C.-root**. See *Gossypium*. **C.**, Styp'tic, cotton saturated with a styptic substance.

- tyledon**, *kot-il-e'-don*. Any one of the numerous rounded portions into which the uterine surface of the placenta is divided.
- tyloid**, *kot'-il-oid*. Cup-shaped. **C. Cav'ity**. See *Acetabulum*.
- Fora'men**, the cotyloid notch made complete by the cotyloid ligament. **C. Notch**, a depression on the inner side of the acetabulum.
- uch-grass**, *koweh'-gras*. See *Triticum*.
- uch'ing**. An old operation, displacing the lens into the vitreous.
- ugh**, *kawf*. A sudden, forced expiratory noise; tussis.
- ulomb**, *koo-lomb'*. The unit of measurement of electric quantity.
- umarin**, *ku'-mar-in*.  $C_9H_6O_2$ . An alkaloid from tonka bean.
- unterexten'sion**. The opposing traction upon the proximal extremity of a fractured limb to hold the ends in place.
- unterir'ritant**. An agent producing counterirritation.
- unterirrita'tion**. The superficial irritation of a part of the body to produce a good effect on another diseased part.
- unteropening**, *kown-ter-o'-pen-ing*. An incision of an abscess opposite another opening for the purposes of drainage.
- unterpoison**, *kown'-ter-poi-zn*. A poison which counteracts another poison.
- un'terpuncture**. A puncture made opposite to another.
- up-de-soleil**, *koo-duh-so-la'*. Sun-stroke.
- urses**, *kōrs'-es*. See *Menses*.
- urt Plas'ter**. Silk varnished with isinglass for surgical dressing.
- usso**, *koo'-so*. See *Brayera*.
- uyeuse**, *koo-vu(r)z'*. An incubator, *q. v.*
- ver-glass**. A thin glass plate over object on microscopic slide.
- w'age**. The plant *Mucuna pruriens*; the spicules of the pods are used as a mechanical vermifuge.
- xperitis**, *kow-per-i'-tis*. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
- xpox**, *kow'-poks*. A disease of cows marked by pustular eruption on the teats and udder; vaccinia.
- ka**, *koks'-ah*. The hip-joint; hip-bone; femur or thigh-bone. **C.**
- ara**, bending or twisting of the neck of the femur.
- xagra**, *koks-a'-grah*. 1. Gout in the hip. 2. Sciatica.
- xalgia**, *koks-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the hip-joint.
- xarius morbus**, *koks-a'-re-us mor'-bus*. Hip-joint disease, *q. v.*
- xarthritis**, *koks-ar-thri'-tis*. The same as *Coxitis*, *q. v.*
- xitis**, *koks-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hip-joint.
- xofemoral**, *koks-o-fem'-or-al*. Relating to the hip and thigh.
- . Joint**, the hip-joint.
- ab-louse**, *krab'-lows*. A louse infesting the genital hair.
- ab's Eyes**, **C.'s Stones**. Concretions from stomachs of cray fish.
- achotement**, *kra-shot-mon(g)'*. A desire to spit without the ability to do so.
- acked-pot Sound**. The percussion note over pulmonary cavity.
- adin**, *krad'-in*. A digestive ferment from fig-tree.
- adle**, *kra'-dl*. A frame to prevent contact of bed-clothing.
- amp**, *kramp*. A spasmodic muscular contraction with pain. **C.,**

**Intermit'tent, tetany.** C., Profes'sional, spasm of certain groups of muscles from continuous use in daily occupation, as writers' cramp, tailor's cramp, hammerman's cramp, etc.

**Cram'-stunt.** Imperfect mental development from overstudy.

**Cranial, kra'-ne-al.** Pertaining to the cranium.

**Craniectomy, kra-ne-ek'-to-me.** A partial excision of the skull.

**Craniocele, kra'-ne-o-sēl.** The same as *Encephalocoele*, q. v.

**Craniocer'ebal.** Pertaining to both cranium and cerebrum.

**Cranioclasm, kra'-ne-o-klazm.** Crushing fetal skull with forceps.

**Cranioclast, kra'-ne-o-klast.** An instrument used in cranioclasty.

**Cranioclasty, kra'-ne-o-klas-te.** The crushing of the fetal skull.

**Craniology, kra-ne-ol'-o-je.** The study of crania or skulls.

**Craniometer, kra-ne-om'-et-er.** Instrument for measuring skulls.

**Craniomet'ric, Craniomet'rical.** Pertaining to craniometry. C.

Points, points of measurement in craniometry.

**Craniometry, kra-ne-om'-et-re.** The measurement of skulls.

**Craniopagus, kra-ne-op'-ag-us.** Twins with adherent heads.

**Cranioplasty, kra'-ne-o-plas-te.** Plastic operations on the skull.

**Craniorrachischisis, kra-ne-o-rak-is'-kis-is.** Congenital fissure of the skull and spine.

**Cranioschisis, kra-ne-os'-kis-is.** Congenital fissure of the cranium.

**Cranioscopy, kra-ne-os'-ko-pe.** See *Phrenology*.

**Craniosto'sis.** Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.

**Craniotabes, kra-ne-o-ta'-bēz.** Rachitic thinning of the skull.

**Cra'niotome.** A cutting-instrument for use in craniotomy.

**Craniotomy, kra-ne-ot'-o-me.** 1. A breaking up of the fetal skull.

2. The excision of a part of the skull.

**Craniotonoscopy, kra-ne-o-to-nos'-ko-pe.** The estimation of the conductivity of the cranial bones for sound.

**Craniotym'panic.** Relating to skull and tympanum.

**Cranium, kra'-ne-um.** The skull; the bony case of the brain.

**Crap'ulent, Crap'ulous.** Marked by excess in eating or drinking.

**Crassamentum, kras-am-en'-tum.** A clot, as of blood.

**Cravat, kra-vat'.** A bandage made from a triangular cloth.

**Craw-craw, kraw'-kraw.** A variety of filariasis.

**Cream, krēm.** The rich, fat part of milk. C. of Tar'tar,  $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ , potassium bitartrate; it is diuretic and aperient.

**Crease, krēs.** A line made by folding. C., Gluteofem'oral, C., Ileo-fem'oral, the crease that bounds the buttock below.

**Creasote, Creasotum, kre'-as-ōt, ī-e-as-o'-tum.** An oily, inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood-tar; it is used in phthisis and allied diseases.

**Creatin, kre'-at-in.**  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ . A nitrogenous constituent of muscle.

**Creatinemia, kre-at-in-e'-me-ah** An excess of creatin in the blood.

**Creatinin, kre-at'-in-in.** A leukomain,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , from urine.

**Cremaster, kre-mas'-ter.** The muscle which draws up the testis.

**Cremasteric, kre-mas-ter'-ik.** Pertaining to the cremaster. C.

Re'flex. See *Reflex*.

**Cremation, kre-ma'-shun.** Burning of the dead body or garbage.



- 'mor.** Any thick substance formed on the surface of a liquid.
- nate, Crenated, kre'-nāt, kre-na'-ted.** Notched or scalloped.
- na'tion.** The mulberry appearance of the red blood-corpuscles.
- nothrix, kren'-o-thriks.** A genus of *Schizomycetes*.
- olin, kre'-o-lin.** A coal-tar product deprived of carbolic acid; it a nontoxic deodorizer.
- osol, kre'-o-sol.**  $C_3H_{10}O_2$ . A colorless oily liquid from creasote.
- osotal, kre-o-so'-tal.** Creasote carbonate, an antituberculous.
- osote, kre'-o-sōt.** See *Creasote*.
- pitant, krep'-it-ant.** Crackling; applied to pneumonic rales.
- pitation, Crepitus, krep-it-a'-shun, krep'-it-us.** 1. The grating of fractured bones. 2. The noise of escaping flatus. 3. An auscultatory sound in pneumonia.
- p'itus re'dux.** A crepitant rale indicating the recession of pneumonia.
- salol, kre'-sal-ol.** Cresol salicylate, an intestinal antiseptic.
- scentic, kres-en'-tik.** Moon-shaped.
- sin, kre'-sin.** An antiseptic mixture of cresol and sodium cresylacetate.
- sochin, kres'-o-kin.** A proprietary disinfectant solution.
- sol, kre'-sol.**  $C_7H_8O$ . Cresylic acid, a coal-tar product.
- somagne'sol.** A mixture of caustic potash, creasote, and agnesia.
- st, krest.** The surmounting part of an organ or process. C., **front'al,** a ridge along the middle line of the internal surface of the frontal bone. C., **Il'iac,** the expanded upper border of the ilium. C., **Lacri'mal,** a vertical ridge dividing the external surface of the lacrimal bone. C., **Na'sal,** one on the internal surface of the nasal bone, forming part of the nasal septum. C., **occip'ital,** a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone. C., **Pu'bic,** a crest extending from the spine to the inner extremity of the pubes. C., **Supramas'toid,** a bony ridge above the external auditory meatus. C., **Tem'poral.** See *Temporal*.
- of Tib'ia,** the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia. C., **ur'binated,** a horizontal ridge on the inner surface of the palatine bone.
- ta, kre'-tah.** Chalk; native calcium carbonate.
- taceous, kre-ta'-she-us.** Chalky.
- tin, kre'-tin.** One affected with cretinism.
- tinism, kre'-tin-izm.** 1. The condition of a cretin. 2. An endemic disease, characterized by idiocy, goiter, and a deficient development of the organism.
- tinoid, kre'-tin-oid.** Resembling a cretin.
- tinous, kre'-tin-us.** Pertaining to cretinism.
- tration, krib-ra'-shun.** The state of being eribriform.
- triform, krib'-rif-orm.** Perforated like a sieve. C. **Fa'scia,** the portion of the fascia of the thigh covering the saphenous opening.
- Plate,** the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.
- ek, krik'.** Any painful spasmodic affection.

- Cricoarytenoid**, *kri-ko-ar-i'-ten-oid*. Pertaining to the ericoid and arytenoid cartilages.
- Cricoarytenoi'deus**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Cricoid**, *kri'-koid*. Ring-like. **C. Car'tilage**, the ring-like cartilage of the larynx.
- Cricoidectomy**. Excision of the ericoid cartilage.
- Cricothyroid**, *kri-ko-thi'-roid*. Pertaining to the ericoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Mem'brane**, a membrane between the ericoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Mus'cle**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Cricotomy**, *kri-kol'-o-me*. An incision into the ericoid cartilage.
- Cricotracheotomy**. Tracheotomy through the cricoid cartilage.
- Crim'inal Malpract'ice**. The unlawful production of abortion.
- Crisis**, *kri'-sis*. The turning-point in a disease. See under *Bronchial*, *Clitoris*, *Gastric*, *Rectal*, and *Vesical*.
- Crista**, *kris'-tah*. A crest. **C. acus'tica**, the yellow elevation in the ampulla of the ear. **C. gal'li**, the superior triangular process of the ethmoid. **C. hel'icis**, a projection of the helix above the external auditory meatus. **C. il'ii**, the crest of the ilium. **C. spira'lis**, a ridge on the upper border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea. **C. vestib'uli**, a prominence in the vestibule of the ear.
- Cris'tallin**. A variety of collodion made with methyl alcohol.
- Critical**, *krit'-ik-al*. Pertaining to a crisis.
- Crocated**, *kro'-ka-ted*. Containing saffron.
- Cro'cus sati'vus**. Saffron; the stigmas of the flowers are emmenagog.
- Cross'-birth**. A popular term for transverse presentation of the fetus. **C.-knee**, *kros'-ne*. See *Genu valgum*. **C.-legged Progres'sion**, a method of walking, in which one foot is crossed or in front of the other; it is due to cord-lesions.
- Crossed**. Cross-shaped; applied to alternate sides of the body. **C. Amblyo'pia**. See *Amblyopia*. **C. Anesthe'sia**. See *Anesthesia*. **C. Hemiple'gia**. See *Hemiplegia*. **C. Re'flexes**, movements of parts opposite to parts excited.
- Crotalus**, *kro'-tal-us*. The rattlesnake, and also its virus.
- Crotaph'ion**. The point at the tip of the great sphenoid wing.
- Crotch'et**. A hook for extracting a fetus after craniotomy.
- Cro'tin**. A collective name for toxic albumins from croton seeds.
- Croton**, *kro'-ton*. A genus of trees furnishing castorilla and croton oil. **C. Chlor'al**. See *Butyl Chloral*. **C. Oil**. See *Oil*.
- Croup**, *kroop*. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea with dyspnea and membranous deposit. **C., Catar'rhæ**, simple inflammation of the larynx with the formation of a membrane. **C., False**, **C., Spasmo'dic**, spasms of the muscles of the larynx with slight inflammation.
- Croupine**, *kroop'-ēn*. Laryngismus stridulus, *q. v.*
- Croupous**, *kroop'-us*. Pertaining to croup. **C. Mem'brane**, the yellowish-white membrane forming in the larynx in croup.
- Crown**. See *Corona*. **C. of a Tooth**, the exposed part of the tooth above the gums.

cial, *kru'-shal*. Resembling a cross.

'cible. A vessel for exposing substances to intense heat.

ciform, *kru'-sif-orm*. Shaped like a cross; crucial.

de, *krūd*. In the natural form; raw.

or, *kru'-or*. Coagulated blood.

orin, *kru'-or-in*. Hemoglobin, *q. v.*

ra, *kru'-rah*. The plural of *Crus*, *q. v.* **C. cerebel'li**, the pedicles of the cerebellum, *q. v.* **C. cer'ebri**, the peduncles of the cerebrum, *q. v.* **C. of the Di'aphragm**, the muscular insertions of the diaphragm. **C. of the For'nix**, arches formed by division of the fornix. **C. of the Pe'nis**, the corpora cavernosa, *q. v.*

ral, *kru'-ral*. Pertaining to the crura. **C. Arch**, Poupart's ligament, *q. v.* **C. Canal'**, the femoral canal. **C. Her'nia**. See *hernia*. **C. Sheath**, the femoral sheath.

reus, *kru-re'-us*. A large muscle of the thigh.

s, *krus*. The leg; a leg-like structure.

sokreat'inin, **Crusocreat'inin**.  $C_5H_8N_4O$ . A leukomain isolated from muscle-tissue.

st, *krust*. A dried mass of exudate on the skin.

sta, *krus'-tah*. 1. The inferior part of the crura cerebri. 2. A crust. **C. lac'tea**, seborrhea of the scalp in infants. **C. petro'sa**, the thin layer of bone covering the fang of a tooth. **C. phlogis'-ca**, the upper yellow layer of a blood-clot.

utch'-paralysis. Paralysis from pressure on the brachial plexus.

algnesia, *kri-al-je'-ze-ah*. Pain from the application of cold.

vesthesia, *kri-es-the'-ze-ah*. Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.

ymother'apy. Therapeutic use of cold.

ostase, *krī'-os-tās*. A peculiar chemic substance which solidifies under heat.

rypt, *kript*. 1. A small sac or follicle. 2. A glandular cavity.

ryptitis, *krip-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a crypt.

yptoceph'alus. A fetal monster with a small concealed head.

ryptodid'ymus. One fetus contained in another.

ryptogam, *krip'-to-gam*. A flowerless plant.

ryptogenic, *krip-to-jen'-ik*. Obscure in origin.

ryptolithiasis, *krip-to-lith-i'-as-is*. The calcification of skin-moors.

ryptophthalmos, **Cryptophthalmus**, *krip-toff-thal'-mos*, *krip-toff-thal'-mus*. Congenital union of the eyelids, usually associated with imperfect eyes.

ryptopin, *krip-to'-pin*.  $C_{27}H_{23}NO_5$ . An alkaloid of opium.

ryptorchid, **Cryptorchis**, *kript-or'-kid*, *kript-or'-kis*. An individual with undescended testes.

ryptorchidism, *kript-or'-kid-izm*. A retention of the testes in the abdomen or inguinal canal.

ryptoscope, *krip'-to-skōp*. See *Fluoroscope*.

ystallin, *kris'-tal-in*. The globulin of the crystalline lens.

ystalline, *kris'-tal-ēn*. Like a crystal. **C. Hu'mor**, **C. Lens**, the transparent lens of the eye.



**Crystalliza'tion.** The formation of crystals.

**Crystalloid**, *kris'-tal-oid*. Having a crystalline structure.

**Crystals**, *kris'-tals*. Solid substances of definite geometric form, resulting from the action of natural forces. **C.**, Blood, hematoidin, *q. v.* **C.**, Dumb'-bell, crystals of calcium oxalate seen in urine. **C.**, Hedge'-hog. See *Hedge-hog*. **C.**, Knife-rest. See *Knife*.

**Cu'beb.** Unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba*; it is stimulant and diuretic.

**Cubic**, *kū'-bik*. Pertaining to a cube.

**Cubit**, **Cubitus**, *ku'-bit*, *ku'-bit-us*. The forearm.

**Cubital**, *ku'-bit-al*. Pertaining to the forearm.

**Cuboid**, *ku'-boid*. Like a cube. **C. Bone**, a small bone of the foot.

**Cuca**, *ku'-kah*. Same as *Coca*.

**Cucurbit**, *ku-ker'-bit*. A cupping-glass.

**Cuirass Can'cer**, *kwe-rahs'*. A large, flat cancer of the chest.

**Culdesac**, *ku'-de-sak*. A passage without an outlet.

**Culex**, *ku'-leks*. A genus of insects, including mosquitoes.

**Culicifuge**, *ku-lis'-if-ūj*. An agent to drive away mosquitoes.

**Culmen**, *ku'-men*. The anterior and upper part of the monticulus.

**Cultural**, *ku'-tu-ral*. Pertaining to cultures, as of bacteria.

**Cul'ture.** Propagation of germs in suitable fluids or other media.

**C. Me'dia**, substances used for cultivating bacteria. **C.**, Pure, a culture of a single microorganism.

**Cumarin**, *ku'-ma-rin*. See *Coumarin*.

**Cumene**, *kum'-ēn*.  $C_9H_{12}$ . A compound made by distilling euminic acid with lime.

**Cumol**, *kum'-ol*. The same as *Cumene*, *q. v.*

**Cumulative**, *ku'-mu-la-tiv*. Growing by successive instalments.

**C. Action or Effect**, the combined and powerful action of a drug after repeated ineffectual doses.

**Cundurango**, *kun-du-ran'-go*. See *Condurango*.

**Cuneate**, *ku'-ne-āt*. Wedge-shaped. **C. Fascic'ulus**, **C. Funic'ulus**, the continuation of the posteroexternal column of the eord into the medulla. **C. Nu'cleus**. See *Nucleus*.

**Cuneiform**, *ku-ne'-if-orm*. Wedge-shaped. **C. Bones**, the wedge-shaped bones of the tarsus. **C. Car'tilage**, a cartilage beside the arytenoepiglottidean fold.

**Cuneihysterectomy**, *ku-ne-i-his-ter-ek'-to-me*. The excision of a wedge-shaped piece of the uterus.

**Cuneocu'boid**. Pertaining to both euneiform and cuboid bones.

**Cuneus**, *ku'-ne-us*. A wedge-shaped convolution of the brain.

**Cuniculus**, *ku-nik'-u-lus*. The furrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

**Cunnilin'guist**. A sexual pervert who licks the vulva.

**Cunus**, *kun'-us*. The vulva.

**Cup**, *kup'*. 1. To bleed. 2. A cupping-glass. **C.**, Fa'vus, a depression in a favus scale surrounding a hair. **C.**, Glauco'matous, a deep depression in the optie papilla seen in glaucoma. **C.**, Physiolog'ic, the normal concavity of the optie papilla.

**Cupola**, *ku'-po-lah*. The dome-shaped extremity of cochlear canal.

oped Disc. A depressed optic disc.  
 'ping. Blood-abstraction by means of cupping-glasses. C.,  
 ry, drawing blood to the surface merely. C.-glass, a glass for  
 awing blood. C., Wet, abstraction of blood after scarification.  
 prein.  $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2 + 2H_2O_2$ . An alkaloid from cuprea bark.  
 prum, *ku'-prum*. See *Copper*.  
 racoa, *ku-ras-o'-ah*. A kind of strong liqueur.  
 rare, *ku-rah'-re*. A violently poisonous vegetable extract  
 aralyzing the motor nerves, the arrow-poison of South America.  
 cas, *ker'-kas*. See *Jatropha*.  
 'cuma lon'ga. A zingiberaceous plant of India; its dried root  
 turmeric; it is stimulant and aromatic.  
 'cumin.  $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ . The coloring-matter of turmeric.  
 rd, *kerd*. The coagulum of milk.  
 re, *kūr*. The reestablishment of health.  
 ret, *Curette*, *ku-ret'*. A spoon-shaped instrument for scraping.  
 retage, *ku-ret'-ahj*. The use of the curet.  
 retment, *ku-ret'-ment*. The same as *Cureage*.  
 rrant-jel'ly Clot. A soft variety of clot seen in thrombi.  
 rrent, *kur'-ent*. The passage of a liquid, electricity, etc. C.,  
 After-, that producent in nervous or muscular tissue on the cessa-  
 tion of a constant current which has been flowing through. C.,  
 Alternat'ing, one alternately direct and the reverse. C., Ascend'-  
 ing, one going from the periphery to a nerve-center. C., Centrif'-  
 gal, a descending current. C., Centrip'etal, an ascending cur-  
 rent. C., Con'stant, C., Contin'uous, an uninterrupted current  
 in one direction. C., Descend'ing, a current passing through a  
 nerve centrifugally, the anode being placed proximally, the  
 cathode distally. C., Direct', one constant in direction. C.,  
 Farad'ic, the current produced by an induction coil. C., Gal-  
 van'ic, a current generated by the decomposition of acidulated  
 water by means of metallic plates. C., Induced', the current  
 produced in a conductor by cutting lines of force. C., Inter-  
 rupt'ed, a current that is alternately opened and closed. C.,  
 La'bile, moving one or both electrodes over the surface treated.  
 C., Reversed', that produced by changing the poles. C., Sec'-  
 ondary. Same as *C. Induced*. C., Sta'bile, a current applied  
 with both electrodes in a fixed position.  
 rriculum, *kur-ik'-u-lum*. The course of study in a college.  
 rtom'eter. A device for measuring curved surfaces.  
 r'vature of the Spine. A bending of the axis of the spine, due  
 to disease or to defective muscular action.  
 rve of Ca'rus, *kurv*. The curved pelvic axis.  
 scamidin, *kus-kam'-il-in*. An alkaloid from cinchona.  
 scammin, *kus-kam'-in*. An alkaloid from cinchona.  
 s'co Bark. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*.  
 scon'idin.  $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$ . An alkaloid from cinchona.  
 s'conin.  $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$ . An alkaloid from cinchona.  
 sp, *kusp*. The pointed crown of a tooth.

**Cuspid, Cuspidate**, *kus'-pid, kus'-pid-āt*. Furnished with a cusp.

**C. Teeth**, the four teeth that have conic crowns.

**Cusso**, *kūs'-o*. See *Brayera*.

**Cutal, Cutol**, *ku'-tal, ku'-tol*. Aluminum borotannate, a dermic remedy of some value.

**Cutaneous**, *ku-ta'-ne-us*. Pertaining to the skin. **C. Re'flex**, a reflex action from irritation of the skin. **C. Respira'tion**, the transpiration of gases through the skin.

**Cuticle**, *ku'-tik-l*. The epidermis or scarf-skin. **C., Enam'el**. See *Nasmyth's Cuticle*.

**Cuticula**, *ku-tik'-u-lah*. The cuticle proper; epidermis; ectoderm. **C. den'tis**, the cuticle of a tooth.

**Cuticularization**, *ku-tik-u-lar-iz-a'-shun*. The formation of skin.

**Cutification**, *ku-tif-ik-a'-shun*. The formation of skin.

**Cutis**, *ku'-tis*. The derma or true skin. **C. anseri'na**. See *Goose Skin*. **C. pen'dula**, a flabby skin. **C. testa'cea**, general seborrhea. **C. unctuo'sa**, seborrhea. **C. ve'ra**, the corium.

**Cutisector**, *ku-tis-ek'-tor*. An instrument for excising skin.

**Cutitis**, *ku-ti'-tis*. The same as *Dermatitis*, *q. v.*

**Cutization**, *ku-tiz-a'-shun*. A change into dermic tissue.

**Cyanate**, *si'-an-āt*. A salt of cyanic acid.

**Cyannem'atin**. A compound of potassium cyanid and hematin.

**Cyanhidrosis**, *si-an-hid-ro'-sis*. Blue sweat.

**Cyanid**, *si'-an-id*. A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.

**Cyanoderma**, *si-an-o-der'-mah*. The same as *Cyanosis*, *q. v.*

**Cyanogen**, *si-an'-o-jen*. The compound radicle CN.

**Cyanopathy**, *si-an-op'-a-the*. See *Cyanosis*.

**Cyanopia, Cyanopsia**, *si-an-o'-pe-ah, si-an-op'-se-ah*. A perverted state of the vision, rendering all objects blue.

**Cyano'sis**. Blue discoloration of skin from nonoxidation of blood.

**Cyanotic**, *si-an-o'-ik*. Pertaining to cyanosis.

**Cyanurin**, *si-an'-u-rin*. Same as *Uroglauzin*.

**Cyclarthrosis**, *si-klar-thro'-sis*. A circular or rotatory articulation.

**Cycle**, *si'-kl*. A succession of events or symptoms. **C., Car'diac**, the total cardiac movement or revolution.

**Cyclencephalus**, *si-klen-sef'-al-us*. See *Cyclocephalus*.

**Cyclic**, *si'-klik*. Occurring in cycles. **C. Albuminu'ria**. See *Albuminuria*.

**Cyclist's Neurosis**. See *Neurosis*.

**Cyclitis**, *si-kli'-tis*. Inflammation of the ciliary body.

**Cyclocephalus**, *si-klo-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a cyclopean eye and an atrophy of the nose.

**Cyclochoroiditis**, *si-klo-ko-roid-i'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body.

**Cyclopia**, *si-klo'-pe-ah*. See *Synophthalmia*.

**Cycloplegia**, *si-klo-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the ciliary muscles.

**Cyclops**, *si'-klops*. A monster with the eyes fused into one.

**Cyclother'apy**. The therapeutic use of the bicycle.

**Cyclotomy**, *si-klo'-o-me*. An incision through the ciliary body.



**onium**, *si-do'-ne-um*. Quince-seed, used in a mucilage.

**siology**, *si-e-se-ol'-o-je*. The science of pregnancy.

**sis**, *si-e'-sis*. Pregnancy.

**tic**, *si-el'-ik*. Relating to pregnancy.

**icotomy**, *sil-ik-ot'-o-me*. Division of the ciliary muscle.

**indroid**, *sil'-in-droid*. 1. Cylindric. 2. A cylindric mucous cast of the urine.

**indro'ma**. A tumor composed of cylindric hyaline processes.

**indru'ria**, *sil-in-dru'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of cylindroids.

**inbocephalic**, *sim-bo-sef-al'-ik*. Having a boat-shaped skull.

**anche**, *sin-ang'-ke*. Any inflammatory disease of the throat.

**malig'na**, a fatal form of sore-throat. **C. tonsilla'ris**. See *Quinsy*.

**anthro'pia**. Mania in which the patient believes himself a dog.

**ic**, *sin'-ik*. Relating to a dog. **C. Spasm**. See *Sardonic Grin*.

**obex**, *si'-no-beks*. The dry cough of puberty.

**olyssa**, *si-no-lis'-ah*. Canine madness.

**ophobia**, *si-no-fo'-be-ah*. False hydrophobia from fright following a dog-bite.

**urine**. A base,  $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$ , from cynurenic acid.

**phoria**, *si-o-fo'-re-ah*. The period of pregnancy.

**phorin**, *si-off'-or-in*. The same as *Gravidin*, *q. v.*

**trophy**, *si-ot'-ro-fe*. Nutrition of the fetus.

**perus**, *si-pe'-rus*. A genus of sedges. **C. articula'tus**, *adrue*, largely used in Guinea as an antiemetic and tonic.

**phosis**, *si-fo'-sis*. See *Kyphosis*.

**photic**, *si-fo'-ik*. See *Kyphotic*.

**ripedium**, *sip-ri-pe'-di-um*. A genus of orchids, lady-slipper; the root of several species is used as a nerve stimulant.

**riphobia**, *sip-rif-o'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of coitus.

**tom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the chest-curves.

**tosis**, *sir-to'-sis*. Curvature of the spine.

**t, sist**. A membranous sac containing fluid. **C.**, Blood, *hematoma*, *q. v.* **C.**, Col'lloid. See under *Colloid*. **C.**, Daugh'ter, one developed by secondary growth from the walls of a large one. **C.**, **entig'erous**, one containing teeth. **C.**, **Der'moid**, a congenital cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc. **C.**, **Echinococ'cus**, one formed by the larva of *Tania echinococcus*. **C.**, **Extravasa'tion**, one formed by the encapsulation of a hemorrhage into the tissues. **C.**, **Follic'ular**, one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **C.**, **Hydat'id**. Same as *C.*, *Echinococcus*. **C.**, **lu'cus**, a retention cyst containing mucus. **C.**, **Reten'tion**, one due to the retention of the secretion of a gland. **C.**, **Seba'ceous**, retention cyst of a sebaceous gland. **C.**, **Sec'ondary**, a cyst within a cyst. **C.**, **Sublin'gual**. See *Ranula*. **C.**, **Uniloc'ular**, one having but a single cavity. **C.-worm**. See *Cysticercus*.

**stadenoma**. 1. Adenoma of the bladder. 2. A cystic adenoma.

**stalgia**, *sis-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in the bladder.

- Cystanenceph'alus.** A monster with a cystic brain.
- Cystatrophia, sis-tat-ro'-fe-ah.** Atrophy of the bladder.
- Cystauchenot'omy.** An incision into the neck of the bladder.
- Cystectomy, sist-ek'-tas-e.** Dilatation of the bladder.
- Cystectomy, sist-ek'-to-me.** Excision of the cystic duct.
- Cystenceph'alus.** A monster with a brain like a membranous sac.
- Cysterethism, sist-er'-eth-izm.** Vesical irritability.
- Cysthypersarcosis, sist-hi-per-sar-ko'-sis.** Thickening of the muscular coat of the bladder.
- Cystic, sis'-tik.** 1. Pertaining to a cyst. 2. Relating to the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder. **C. Degenera'tion,** degeneration, with cyst-formation. **C. Duct,** the duct of the gall-bladder.
- Cysticer'cus.** The larva of tapeworms.
- Cysticotomy, sist-ik-of'-o-me.** An incision into the bile duct.
- Cystidolaparot'omy.** An abdominovesical incision.
- Cystidotrachelot'omy.** An incision into the neck of the bladder.
- Cystifellot'omy.** The same as *Cholecystotomy*, *q. v.*
- Cystin, sis'-tin.**  $C_3H_6NSO_2$ . A substance found in urine and sweat.
- C. Cal'culus,** one composed of cystin.
- Cystinuria, sis-tin-u'-re-ah.** Condition in which the urine contains cystin.
- Cystirrhagia, sis-tir-a'-je-ah.** Vesical hemorrhage.
- Cystirrhoea, sis-tir-e'-ah.** Vesical catarrh.
- Cystis, sis'-tis.** See *Cyst*.
- Cystitis, sis-ti'-tis.** Inflammation of the bladder.
- Cystitome, sist'-it-ōm.** See *Cystotome*.
- Cystobubon'oceles.** An inguinal hernia involving the bladder.
- Cystocarcinoma.** Cystic degeneration of a carcinoma.
- Cystocele, sist'-o-sēl.** Vesical hernia.
- Cystodynia, sist-o-din'-e-ah.** Pain in the bladder.
- Cystofibroma, sis-to-fi-bro'-mah.** A cystic fibroma.
- Cystoid, sis'-loid.** Resembling a cyst.
- Cystolith, sist'-o-lith.** A urinary calculus.
- Cystolithi'asis.** The formation of a stone in the bladder.
- Cystolithic, sist-o-lith'-ik.** Relating to stone in the bladder.
- Cystology.** The science of cyst-formations.
- Cystolu'tein.** A yellow pigment obtained from ovarian cysts.
- Cystoma, sist-o'-mah.** A tumor containing cysts.
- Cystome'rocele.** Femoral hernia of the bladder.
- Cystomyxoadenoma, sist-o-miks-o-ad-en-o'-mah.** Cystomyxoma with adenoma.
- Cystomyxo'ma.** A myxoma containing cysts.
- Cystoneuralgia, sist-o-nu-ral'-je-ah.** Neuralgia of the bladder.
- Cystoparalysis, sist-o-par-al'-is-is.** Paralysis of the bladder.
- Cystopexia, sist-o-peks'-e-ah.** Suspension of the bladder.
- Cystopexy, sist-o-peks'-se.** Same as *Cystopexia*.
- Cystophotog'raphy.** Photography of the vesical mucosa.
- Cyst'oplasty.** Any plastic operation upon the bladder.
- Cystoplegia, sist-o-ple'-je-ah.** Paralysis of the bladder.

- stoptosis, *sist-o-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the vesical mucous membrane into the urethra.  
 stopyelitis, *sist-o-pi-el-i'-tis*. Combined cystitis and pyelitis.  
 storectostomy, *sist-o-rek-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the rectum and bladder.  
 storrhaphy, *sist-or'-af-e*. Suture of the bladder.  
 storrrhea, *sist-or-e'-ah*. Catarrh of the bladder.  
 stosarcoma, *sis-to-sar-ko'-mah*. A cystic sarcoma.  
 st'oscope. An instrument for examining interior of bladder.  
 stos'copy. Examination of the interior of the bladder.  
 stospas'tic. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder.  
 stospermi'tis. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.  
 stostomy, *sist-os'-to-me*. The formation of a vesical fistula.  
 stotome, *sist'-o-tōm*. A knife used in cystotomy.  
 stotomy, *sist-ol'-o-me*. An incision of the bladder.  
 stotrachelot'omy. Incision into the neck of the bladder.  
 themolysis, *si-them-ol'-is-is*. A dissolution of blood-corpuscles.  
 tisin, *si'-is-iu*.  $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$ . An alkaloid from *Laburnum vulgare*.  
 titis, *si-ti'-tis*. The same as *Dermatitis*, *q. v.*  
 tochemism, *si-to-kem'-ism*. The reaction of the living cell to chemie reagents, antitoxins, etc.  
 tochylema, *si-to-ki-le'-mah*. Cell-juice.  
 toclasis, *si-to-kla'-sis*. Cell-necrosis.  
 tode, *si'-tōd*. The simplest form of a cell.  
 todieresis, *si-to-di-er'-es-is*. Cell-segmentation.  
 togenesis, *si-to-jen'-es-is*. Cell-formation.  
 togenous, *si-toj'-en-us*. Producing cells.  
 togeny, *si-toj'-en-e*. The same as *Cytogenesis*, *q. v.*  
 toglobin, *si-to-glo'-biu*. A proteid from white blood-corpuscles.  
 tohy'aloplasm. The reticular substance of cell-protoplasm.  
 toid, *si'-toid*. Resembling a cell.  
 tology, *si-tol'-o-je*. The science of cell-formation and cell-life.  
 tolymph, *si'-to-limf*. The same as *Cytochylema*, *q. v.*  
 tolysis, *si-tol'-is-is*. Cell-disintegration.  
 tometer, *si-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for counting cells.  
 tomi'crosome. A microsome of cytoplasm.  
 tomito'ma. The thread-like basis of the cell-body.  
 tophagous, *si-tojff'-a-gus*. Living on cells.  
 toplasma, *si'-to-plaz-mah*. See *Protoplasm*.  
 toplas'tin. A viscous substance in cell-protoplasm.  
 toreticulum, *si-to-ret-ik'-u-lum*. The same as *Cytomitoma*, *q. v.*  
 tose. A cellulose dissolving enzyme found in the snail and carp.  
 tosome, *si'-to-sōm*. The cell-body.  
 tothesis, *si-to-the'-sis*. Cell-repair.  
 tozo'on. Mass of protoplasm in blood-corpuscles and other cells.



## D.

- Dacryadenalgia**, *dak-re-ad-en-al'-je-ah*. Pain in lacrimal gland.
- Dacryadenitis**, *dak-re-a-den-i'-tis*. The same as *Dacryoadenitis*.
- Dacryadenoscir'rhus**. A hard carcinoma of a lacrimal gland.
- Dacryagog**, *dak-re'-a-gog*. 1. Inducing tears. 2. An agent causing a flow of tears.
- Dacrygelosis**, *dak-re-jel-o'-sis*. Alternate laughing and weeping.
- Dacryoadenitis**, *dak-re-o-ad-en-i'-tis*. An inflammation of the lacrimal gland.
- Dacryoblennorrh'e'a**. A mucous discharge from the lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocele**, *dak'-re-o-sēl*. A cyst of the lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocyst**, *dak'-re-o-sist*. The lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocystalgia**, *dak-re-o-sist-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocystitis**, *dak-re-o-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocys'titome**. An instrument for cutting the lacrimal sac.
- Dacryocystoblennorrh'e'a**. Chronic dacryocystitis.
- Dacryocystotomy**, *dak-re-o-sis-tot'-o-me*. Surgical puncture of the lacrimal sac.
- Dacryohemorrh'e'a**. The weeping of bloody tears.
- Dacryolin**, *dak'-re-o-lin*. The albuminous material in tears.
- Dac'ryolite**, **Dac'ryolith**. A calculus in the lacrimal apparatus.
- Dacryolithi'asis**. The formation of lacrimal calculi.
- Dacryoma**, *dak-ri-o'-mah*. 1. Obstruction of the lacrimal puncta causing epiphora. 2. Lacrimal tumor.
- Dacryon**, *dak'-re-on*. The point of junction of the frontal, lacrimal, and superior maxillary bones.
- Dacryops**, *dak'-re-ops*. 1. A cyst of the ducts of the lacrimal gland. 2. A watery eye.
- Dacryopyorrhea**, *dak-re-o-pi-or-e'-ah*. Purulent lacrimation.
- Dacryorrhea**, *dak-re-or-e'-ah*. An excessive flow of tears.
- Dacryosoleni'tis**. Inflammation of the lacrimal ducts.
- Dactyl**, *dak'-til*. A digit of the hand or foot.
- Dactylate**, *dak'-til-āt*. Resembling a finger or dactyl.
- Dactylion**, *dak-til'-e-on*. Webbed fingers.
- Dactylitis**, *dak-til-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a finger or toe.
- Dactylogrypo'sis**. Abnormal curvature of the dactyls.
- Dactylol'ogy**. Conversation with the fingers.
- Dactylol'ysis**. The falling off of a dactyl.
- Daft**. Insane.
- Dakryon**, *dak'-re-on*. See *Dacryon*.
- Daltonism**, *dall'-on-izm*. A synonym for *Color-blindness*, *q. v.*
- Damar**, **Dammar**, *dam'-ar*. A turpentine from *Agathis loran-thifolia*.
- Damiana**, *dam-e-an'-ah*. Certain powerful aphrodisiac leaves.
- Dan'cing Disease'**. See *Tarantism*. **D. Ma'nia**. See *Choromania*.
- Dandelion**, *dan'-de-li-on*. See *Taraxacum*.

- n'druff.** A scurf on the head, coming off in small scales.
- ndy Fe'ver, dan'-de.** Dengue.
- phne, daf'-ne.** A genus of shrubs used in medicine.
- phnin, daf'-nin.** A glucosid,  $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$ , from the bark of several species of *Daphne*.
- rtoid, dar'-toid.** Resembling or consisting of the dartos.
- rtos.** A contractile fibrous layer beneath the skin of scrotum.
- rtre, dar'-tr.** Herpes—a name for many cutaneous diseases.
- rtrous Diath'esis.** The predisposition to chronic skin-disease.
- rwinism, dar'-win-izm.** The theory of descent by evolution.
- tura, da-tu'-rah.** A genus of plants. *D. stramo'nium*, James-town weed, jimson weed; the seeds and leaves are narcotic and antispasmodic.
- turin, dat'-u-rin.** An alkaloid from *Datura stramonium*, identical with hyoscyamin and isomeric with atropin.
- turism, dat'-u-rizm.** Stramonium-poisoning.
- ughter Cell, daw'-ter sel.** See *Cell, Daughter*. *D.-cyst*, a cyst developed within another cyst. *D.-nu'cleus*, the nucleus formed in karyokinesis. *D.-star.* See *Dyaster*.
- ay-blindness da'-blind-nes.** Subnormal acuity of vision in daylight.
- ead, ded.** Lifeless.
- eaf, def.** Without the sense of hearing. *D.-mutism, def-mu'-tizm*, deafness with loss of speech.
- eaftness, def'-nes.** The condition of being deaf. *D.*, Bass, difficulty in hearing low tones. *D.*, Boil'ermakers', deafness from constant exposure to loud sounds. *D.*, Cer'ebral, that due to brain-lesion. *D.*, Cor'tical, that due to disease of the cortical centers for hearing. *D.*, Mind. Same as *D.*, *Psychic*. *D.*, Paradox'ic. See *Willis' Paracusis*. *D.*, Psy'chic, inability to recognize or understand the sounds heard, due to destruction of the central area of the auditory center. *D.*, Tone. See *Tone*. *D.*, Word. Same as *D.*, *Psychic*.
- death, deth.** Cessation of life. *D.*, Black, the plague. *D.*, Mo'lar, necrosis, gangrene. *D.*, Molec'ular, death of individual cells.
- D.-rate**, the annual mortality per 1000. *D.-rat'tle*, the gurgling sound heard in the throat of a dying person. *D.*, Somat'ic, death of the whole organism.
- ebilitant, de-bil'-it-ant.** 1. An agent allaying excitement. 2. Weakening.
- ébridement, da-bréd-mon(g)'. The enlargement of a wound or hernia in operating.**
- ecagram, dek'-a-gram.** Ten grams, or 154.32349 grains.
- ecalifica'tion.** The removal of calcareous matter from bone.
- ecalified, de-kal'-sif-īd.** Freed from lime-salts.
- ecalifying Flu'id, de-kal'-sif-i-ing.** A solution for the purpose of removing the earthy salts from tissues.
- ecaliter, dek'-a-le-ter.** Ten liters, or 2.641 imperial gallons.
- ecalvant, de-kal'-vant.** Destroying hair.

**Decameter**, *dek'-a-me-ter*. Ten meters, or 32.8 feet.

**Decantation**, *de-kan-tu'-shun*. The operation of removing the supernatant fluid from a sediment.

**Decapita'tion**. The division of the neck of a child in labor.

**Decay**, *de-kā'*. Putrefactive change.

**Decentration**, *de-sen-tra'-shun*. Removal from a center.

**Decerebrated**, *de-ser'-e-bra-ted*. Decerebrized.

**Decerebrized**, *de-ser'-e-brīzd*. Deprived of the cerebrum.

**Decidua**, *de-sid'-u-ah*. The membranous envelop of the ovum in utero. **D. reflex'a**, the proliferation of the wall of the uterus which encapsules the ovum. **D. seroti'na**, the area of the uterine wall to which the ovum is attached. **D. ve'ra**, the uterine mucosa.

**Deciduitis**, *de-sid-u-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the decidual membrane of the gravid uterus.

**Deciduoma**, *de-sid-u-o'-mah*. An intrauterine tumor containing decidual relics.

**Deciduous**, *de-sid'-u-ous*. Shedding. **D. Teeth**, temporary teeth.

**Decigram**, **Deciliter**, **Decimeter**, *des'-ig-ram*, *des'-il-e-ter*, *des'-im-e-ter*. One-tenth of a gram, liter, and meter, respectively.

**Dec'inormal**. Having one-tenth the strength of the normal.

**Decipara**, *de-sip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the tenth time.

**Dec'linator**. An instrument for holding the dura apart during trephining.

**Decline**, *de-klīn'*. A gradual decrease or wasting away.

**Decli'vis cerebel'li**. The sloping posterior aspect of the monticulus.

**Decoc'tion**. Result obtained by boiling substances in a fluid.

**Decollation**, *de-kol-a'-shun*. The same as *Decapitation*, *q. v.*

**Decollator**, *de'-kol-a-ter*. An instrument for fetal decapitation.

**Decoloration**, *de-kul-or-a'-shun*. The removing of color.

**Decompensa'tion**. Failure of compensation, as of the heart.

**Decomposi'tion**. 1. Putrefaction. 2. The analysis of a body.

**Decompression**, *de-kom-presh'-un*. The removal of pressure. **D. In'jury**, injury from the effects of a sudden vacuum.

**Decortica'tion**. The stripping off of the bark of a plant.

**Decrepitation**, *de-krep-it-a'-shun*. A crackling or crepitation.

**Decrepitude**, *de-krep'-it-ūd*. Senile feebleness.

**Decubital**, *de-ku'-bit-al*. Relating to a bedsore or to decubitus.

**Decubitus**, *de-ku'-bit-us*. The recumbent or horizontal posture. **D.**, **Acute'**, a form of bedsore due to cerebral lesions.

**Decussate**, *de-kus'-āt*. To intersect, interlace.

**Decussation**, *de-kus-a'-shun*. An interlacing, as of the medullar pyramids.

**Decussorium**, *de-kus-o'-re-um*. An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining.

**Dedentition**, *de-den-tish'-un*. The shedding of the teeth.

**Dedolation**, *ded-o-la'-shun*. A cutting off obliquely.

**Deep**. Not superficial nor near the surface. **D. Re'flex**. See *Reflex*.

**Defecation**, *def-e-ka'-shun*. The evacuation of the bowels.



ect, *de-fekt'*. An imperfection; an absence of a part or organ.

emina'tion. The assumption of male sexual feelings by a woman.

ensive Pro'teid, *de-fen'-siv*. A globulin normally present in the animal body, possessing germicidal functions.

erens, *def'-er-ens*. See *Vas*.

erent, *def'-er-ent*. Carrying away or down. D. Duct, the vas deferens.

erentectomy, *def-er-en-tek'-to-me*. Excision of the vas deferens.

erential, *def-er-en'-she-al*. Relating to the vas deferens.

erentitis, *def-er-en-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

erred' Shock. The late onset of the symptoms of shock.

ervescence, *de-fer-ves'-ens*. Abatement or decrease of a fever.

ibrina'tion. The removal of the fibrin from blood or lymph.

ini'tion. Clearness and distinctness of the image in optics.

in'itive. Limiting the extent; final.

lagration, *def-lag-ra'-shun*. A rapid explosive combustion.

lagrator. A form of galvanic battery for producing heat.

lect, *de-flekt'*. To turn or bend from a straight course.

loration, *def-lo-ra'-shun*. The act of depriving of virginity.

lu'vium capillo'rum. Alopecia.

fluxio, *de-fluks'-e-o*. Diarrhea.

fluxion, *de-fluk'-shun*. Catarrh; a downward flow of humors.

formation, *de-for-ma'-shun*. The process of disfigurement.

forming, *de-form'-ing*. Disfiguring. D. Arthri'tis. See *Arthritis deformans*. D. Osti'tis. See *Ostitis*.

formity, *de-for'-mit-e*. Physical malformation or distortion. D., Lun'stock, a deformity from fracture of condyle of humerus.

functionaliza'tion. The act of destroying a function.

ganglionate, *de-gang'-le-on-äl*. To remove ganglia.

generation, *de-jen-er-a'-shun*. Deterioration in structure of a tissue or an organ. D., Am'yloid, starchy infiltration of tissues.

D., Ascend'ing. See *Ascending*. D., Ba'cony. Same as *D., amyloid*. D., Calca'reous, the deposit of lime-salts in a part.

D., Chee'sy, caseation. D., Col'loid, jelly-like disorganization of a part. D., Cys'tic, degeneration with cyst-formation. D., Descend'ing. See under *Descending*. D., Fat'ty, the conversion of an organ into oil. D., Fi'broid, the transformation of membranous tissue into fiber-like material. D., Gray, in nervous tissue, a gray degeneration due to chronic inflammation. D., Hy'aline, the disorganized tissue becomes shining and translucent. D., Larda'ceous. Same as *D., Amyloid*. D., Mu'coid, disorganization of mucus-cells. D., Sec'ondary. See *Wallerian degeneration*. D., Vit'reous. Same as *D., Hyaline*. D., Wax'y. Same as *D., Amyloid*.

glutition, *deg-lu-tish'-un*. The act or power of swallowing.

gote, *de-göl'*. Oil of birch.

gree, *de-gr'e'*. 1. Position in a graded series. 2. An interval in thermometric scale. 3. A title conferred by a college.

niscence, *de-his'-ens*. The formation of a fissure.

- Dehumanize, *de-hu'-man-iz*. To deprive of human characteristics.
- Dehydration, *de-hi-dra'-shun*. The removal of the constitutional water from a salt.
- Dejection, *de-jek'-shun*. 1. Despondency. 2. A discharge of fecal matter.
- Delactation, *de-lak-ta'-shun*. The act of weaning.
- Delamination, *de-lam-in-a'-shun*. A splitting into layers.
- Del'hi Boil or Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis*.
- Deligation, *del-ig-a'-shun*. The application of a ligature.
- Delimita'tion. Determination of a limit, as of diseased tissue.
- Deliquescence, *del-ik-wes'-ens*. A liquefaction by absorption of water from the atmosphere.
- Deliquescent, *del-ik-wes'-ent*. Liquefying from absorption of atmospheric moisture.
- De'lire à Java. See *Lata*.
- Deliriant, *de-lir'-e-ant*. An agent causing delirium.
- Delirium, *de-lir'-e-um*. Mental aberration due to disease. D. cor'dis, a tremulous and irregular heart-action. D. tre'mens, delirium due to alcoholic poisoning.
- Delites'cence. The sudden ending of inflammation by resolution.
- Deliv'er. To free, to remove, as a fetus.
- Delivery, *de-liv'-er-e*. Parturition; child-birth.
- Delomorphous, *del-o-morf'-us*. Of open or conspicuous form.
- Del'phinæ o'leum. Porpoise oil, a substitute for cod-liver oil.
- Delphinin, *del'-fin-in*. An alkaloid from *Staphisagria*, *q. v.*
- Delta for'nicis. See *Lyra fornicis*.
- Deltoid, *del'-toid*. 1. Delta-shaped. 2. A muscle of the shoulder. D. Lig'ament, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. D. Ridge, the ridge on the humerus for the deltoid muscle.
- Delusion, *de-lu'-zhun*. A false judgment of objective things.
- Delusional, *de-lu'-zhun-al*. Of the nature of a delusion.
- Demagnetize, *de-mag'-net-iz*. To free of magnetism.
- Dement, *de-ment'*. An insane person.
- Demented, *de-men'-ted*. Deprived of reason.
- Dementia, *de-men'-she-ah*. Profound mental incapacity. D. paralyt'ica, the general paralysis of the insane. D., Pri'mary, dementia independent of other forms of insanity. D., Sec'ondary, that following another form of insanity. D., Ter'minal, that occurring near the end of other forms of insanity.
- Demilune Cells, *dem'-e-lun*. See *Heidenhain* and *Gianuzzi*.
- De'modex. A genus of parasitic insects.
- Demography, *de-mog'-ra-fe*. Social science, including vital statistics and the consideration of questions of State medicine.
- Demonoma'nia. Insanity in which patient thinks himself a devil.
- Demonophobia, *de-mo-no-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of the devil.
- Dem'onstrator. An assistant or subordinate teacher.
- Demorphinization, *de-mor-fin-i-za'-shun*. Gradual alienation from undue use of morphin.
- Demul'cent. A mucilaginous substance allaying irritation.

emutiza'tion. The education of deaf-mutes to speak.  
 enarcotized, *de-nar'-ko-tized*. Freed from narcotic powers.  
 endraxone, *den'-draks-ōn*. A short axone destitute of a myelin sheath.  
 endric, *den'-drik*. Provided with dendrons.  
 endr'form, *den'-dre-form*. Tree-shaped.  
 en'drite, Den'dron. A protoplasmic process of a nerve-cell.  
 endrit'ic, Den'droid. Tree-like.  
 engue, *deng'-ga*. A zymotic disease with fever, pain in the bones, and an eruption like that of measles, frequently proving fatal.  
 enidation, *de-ni-da'-shun*. The disintegration and ejection of the superficial part of the uterine mucosa.  
 ens, *denz*. A tooth.  
 ensim'eter. An instrument for determining densities.  
 ensity, *den'-sit-e*. Compactness.  
 entagra, *den-ta'-grah*. 1. Toothache. 2. A tooth-forceps.  
 ental, *den'-tal*. Pertaining to the teeth. D. Arch, the arch of the alveolar process. D. Bulb, the dentinal papilla. D. Germ, the rudiment of a tooth. D. Pulp, the pulp of a tooth.  
 n'taphone. An instrument placed on the teeth to aid in hearing.  
 ntata, *den-ta'-tah*. The second cervical vertebra.  
 ntate, *den'-tāt*. Toothed; notched. D. Bōd'y, the corpus dentatum. D. Fis'sure, the hippocampal fissure.  
 n'tes sapien'tiæ. Wisdom teeth; the third molar teeth.  
 nticle, *den'-tik-l*. A small tooth or projection.  
 nticulate, *den-tik'-u-lāt*. Furnished with minute teeth. D. Bod'y, the corpus dentatum.  
 ntification, *den-tif-ik-a'-shun*. 1. The formation of the teeth. 2. A deposit of lime-salt on the enamel of the teeth.  
 ntifrice, *den'-tif-ris*. A substance for cleaning the teeth.  
 ntigerous, *den-tij'-er-us*. Bearing or supporting teeth.  
 ntila'bial. Relating to teeth and lips.  
 ntilin'gual. Relating to teeth and tongue.  
 ntin, *den'-tin*. The bony structure of the teeth.  
 ntinal, *den'-tin-al*. Pertaining to dentin. D. Fi'bers, the protoplasmic substance in the dentinal tubules. D. Papil'las, the forerunners of the dentinal pulp. D. Tu'bules, canals in the matrix of dentin.  
 ntinifica'tion. The formation of dentin.  
 ntinitis, *den-tin-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the dentinal tubules.  
 ntinoid, *den'-tin-oid*. Resembling dentin.  
 ntinosteoid, *den-tin-os'-te-oid*. A tumor of dentin and bone.  
 ntist. A dental surgeon.  
 ntistry, *den'-tis-tre*. The science of dental surgery.  
 nti'tion. The cutting of the teeth, and the period of the same.  
 ntoid, *den'-toid*. Resembling or shaped like a tooth.  
 ntoliva, *den-to-le'-vah*. The olivary nucleus.  
 nture, *den'-chūr*. A set of artificial teeth.  
 nucleated, *de-nu'-kle-a-ted*. Deprived of the nucleus.



- Denudation, *de-nu-da'-shun*. A laying bare or stripping.
- Denutrition, *de-nu-trish'-un*. A want of nutrition.
- Deob'struent. An aperient; an agent opening the body-passages.
- Deodorant, *de-o'-dor-ant*. An agent correcting offensive odors.
- Deodorize, *de-o'-dor-iz*. To free from odor.
- Deodorizer, *de-o'-dor-i-zer*. A disinfectant; a deodorant.
- Deontology, *de-on-tol'-o-je*. The science of duty; ethics.
- Deop'pilot, Deop'pilative. The same as *Deobstruent*, *q. v.*
- Deoppilation, *de-op-i-la'-shun*. Removal of obstruction.
- Deorsum, *de-or'-sum*. Downward *D. ver'gens*. See *Vergens*.
- Deorsumduc'tion. A downward movement, as of the eye.
- Deox'ide, Deox'idize. To deprive of oxygen.
- Deoxida'tion. Separation of an oxid from a compound.
- Deoxidiza'tion. Same as *Deoxidation*.
- Deoxidizer, *de-oks-e-di'-zer*. A deoxidizing substance.
- Deox'ygenate, Deox'ygenize. To deprive of oxygen.
- Deoxygenation, *de-oks-e-jen-a'-shun*. See *Deoxidation*.
- Dephlegmation, *de-fleg-ma'-shun*. Concentration by distillation.
- Depilate, *dep'-il-āt*. To remove the hair.
- Depilation, *dep'-il-a'-shun*. The removal or loss of the hair.
- Depilatory, *de-pil'-at-o-re*. Substance destroying hair; a cosmetic.
- Depilous, *dep'-il-us*. Without hair.
- Deplete, *de-plē'*. To reduce, to lessen, to empty.
- Deple'tion. The diminishing of a fluid of the body, as the blood.
- Depluma'tion. An affection of the lids in which the lashes fall out.
- Depolarization, *de-po-lar-iz-a'-shun*. A destruction of polarity.
- Depos'it. A sediment; a collection of morbid particles in a body.
- Depositive, *de-poz'-it-iv*. A term applied to that state of the skin in which lymph is poured out and papules arise.
- Depravation, *dep-rav-ā'-shun*. A deterioration or degeneration.
- Depraved'. Vitiated; deteriorated.
- Depres'sant. An agent diminishing functional activity.
- Depressed, *de-pres'*. 1. Flattened from above; 2. Dejected. *D. Frac'ture*, a cranial fracture with sinking of the bone.
- Depres'sion. 1. A hollow or fossa. 2. A depressed condition.
- Depressomo'tor. Arresting motion; a sedative.
- Depressor, *de-pres'-or*. A muscle or an instrument that depresses. *D. Nerve*, a nerve inhibiting a vasomotor center. *D., Tongue*, an instrument for depressing the tongue.
- Deprimens, *dep'-rim-enz*. Depressing. A depressing muscle. *D. oculi*, the rectus inferior muscle of the eye.
- Depri'val, Depriva'tion, Deprive'ment. Absence or loss.
- Dep'urant, Dep'urative. Cleansing, removing impurities. A purifying agent or drug.
- Depuration, *dep-u-ra'-shun*. Purification; a cleansing process.
- Depurator, *dep'-u-ra-tor*. A drug or device for aiding a cleansing process.
- Deradelphus, *der-ad-elf'-us*. A double, one-headed monster.
- Deradenitis, *der-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cervical glands.

adenoncus, *der-ad-en-ong'-kus*. Swelling of a neck-gland.

angement, *de-rānj'-ment*. Disorder of intellect; insanity.

byshire Neck, *der'-be-shēr*. Goiter, *q. v.*

encephalocele, *der-en-sef-al'-o-sēl*. Hernia of the brain through a fissure in the cervical vertebræ.

encephalus, *der-en-sef'-al-us*. An anencephalic monster with an arrested development of the upper vertebræ.

ectodermic, *der'-ik*. Pertaining to the ectoderm.

derivative, *der'-iv-ant*. Derivative; a derivative drug.

derivation, *der-iv-a'-shun*. Counterirritation; revulsion.

derivative, *der-iv-ative*. Having a tendency to lessen inflammation.

derma, *der'-mah*. The true skin; the corium.

dermad, *der'-mad*. The same as *Ectad*, *q. v.*

dermagra, *der-ma'-grah*. Pellagra, *q. v.*

dermal, *der'-mal*. Pertaining to the skin. D. Mus'cle, a skin-muscle. D. Skel'eton. See *Dermoskeleton*.

dermalax'ia. Morbid softening of the skin.

dermalgia, *der-mal'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the skin.

dermanoplasty, *der-man'-o-plas-te*. Skin-grafting.

dermapos'tasis. A skin-disease with focal induration.

dermatagra, *der-mat-a'-grah*. See *Pellagra*.

dermatalgia, *der-mat-al'-je-ah*. See *Dermalgia*.

dermatatrophia, *der-mat-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the skin.

dermatitis, *der-mat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the skin; cytitis. D. Angeliatio'nis, frost-bite. D. contusifor'mis, erythema nodosum. D. exfoliati'va, a form characterized by a scaly eruption. D. Pityriasis rubra. D. gangræno'sa, gangrenous inflammation of the skin; sphaceloderma. D. herpetifor'mis, a form of herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. D. papilla'ris capillit'ii, a rare form affecting the nape of the neck and adjacent parts, marked by minute red papules which occasionally suppurate and are usually traversed by a hair. D. venena'ta, due to the local action of an irritant substance. D., X-ray, caused by exposure to X-rays.

dermatoau'toplasty. Transplantation of skin taken from the patient's own body.

dermatocellulitis, *der-mat-o-sel-u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue lying below it.

dermatocyst, *der'-mat-o-sist*. A cyst in the skin.

dermatography, *der-mat-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the skin.

dermatohet'ero-plasty. Transplantation of the skin taken from another individual or an animal.

dermatoid, *der'-mat-oid*. Dermoid. Resembling skin. D. Tu'mor, dermoid cyst; a cyst with sebaceous contents.

dermatol, *der'-mat-ol*. Bismuth subgallate; an antiseptic powder.

dermatologist, *der-mat-ol'-o-jist*. A specialist in the treatment of skin-diseases.

dermatology, *der-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of the skin.

dermatol'ysis. A loosened and pendulous condition of the skin.

dermatoma, *der'-ma*. A tumor of the skin.

- Dermatome**, *der'-mat-ōm*. An instrument for cutting the skin.
- Dermatomyco'sis**. A vegetable parasitic skin-disease.
- Dermatomyo'ma**. Myoma involving the skin.
- Dermatomyosi'tis**. Inflammation of both skin and muscle.
- Dermatoneuros'is**. A neurosis of the skin.
- Dermatonosus**, *der-mat-on'-o-sus*. Any disease of the skin.
- Dermatophytæ**, *der-mat-o-fl'-te*. Fungous diseases of the skin.
- Dermatophyte**, *der-mat'-o-fīt*. Any fungus growing upon the skin.
- Dermatoplasty**, *der'-mat-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the skin.
- Dermatorrhe'a**. A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.
- Dermatosclerosis**, *der-mat-o-skle-ro'-sis*. Scleroderma.
- Dermatosis**, *der-mat-o'-sis*. Any disease of the skin. **D.**, **Albuminu'ric**, any form associated with albuminuria.
- Der'matosome**. In karyokinesis, a part of the equatorial plate.
- Dermatotomy**, *der-mat-ol'-o-me*. Dissection of the skin.
- Dermatoxerasia**, *der-mat-o-zer-a'-zhe-ah*. Xeroderma.
- Dermatozoa**, *der-mat-o-zo'-ah*. Parasitic animalcula of the skin.
- Dermatrophia**, *der-mat-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the skin.
- Dermenchysis**, *der-men'-ki-sis*. Hypodermic injection.
- Dermic**, *der'-mik*. Pertaining to the skin. **D. Graft**, a skin-graft.
- D.** **Lay'er**, the middle layer of the membrana tympani.
- Dermis**, *der'-mis*. The same as *Derma*, *q. v.*
- Dermatitis**, *der-mi'-tis*. See *Dermatitis*.
- Dermoblast**, *der'-mo-blast*. The part of the mesoblast which develops into the eorium.
- Dermocymus**, *der-mo-si'-mus*. A monster fetus containing another within it.
- Dermographic**, *der-mo-graf'-ik*. Pertaining to *Dermography*, *q. v.*
- Dermographism**, *der-mo-graf'-ism*. The same as *Autographism*.
- Dermography**, *der-mog'-ra-fe*. The same as *Dermatography*, *q. v.*
- Dermoid**, *der'-moid*. See *Dermatoid*. **D. Cyst**. See *Dermatoid Tumor*.
- Dermol**, *der'-mol*.  $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4)_2\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ . It is used in skin-diseases.
- Dermomyco'sis**. A skin-disease due to a fungus.
- Dermoneurosis**, *der-mo-nu-ro'-sis*. See *Dermatoneurosis*.
- Dermonosol'ogy**, *der-mon-os-ol'-o-je*. See *Dermatology*.
- Dermopathy**, *der-mop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the skin.
- Dermophlebi'tis**, *der-mo-fle-bi'-tis*. Inflammation of the dermal veins.
- Dermophyte**, *der'-mo-fīt*. A vegetable cutaneous parasite.
- Dermoplasty**, *der'-mo-plas-te*. See *Dermatoplasty*.
- Dermorrha'gia**. Hemorrhage from the skin.
- Dermoskeleton**, *der-mo-skel'-et-on*. The external investments of the body; the skin and its appendages.
- Dermostenos'is**. Constriction of the skin.
- Dermosyphilop'athy**. A syphilitic skin-disease.
- Dermotomy**, *der-mot'-o-me*. See *Dermatotomy*.
- Derodidymus**, *der-o-did'-im-us*. A fetal monster with two heads and but one trunk.



- erid**, *der'-id*. An active acid resin from the Malayan tree *Derris* *liptica*; a powerful poison.
- sanimania**, *des-an-im-a'-ne-ah*. Amentia.
- scemetitis**, *des-em-et-i'-tis*. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
- scemetocoele**, *des-e-met'-o-sēl*. Hernia of Descemet's membrane.
- scendens**, *de-sen'-denz*. Having a downward movement. **D.**
- o'ni**, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.
- scending**, *de-sen'-ding*. Proceeding downward. **D.** **Degenera'-**  
**ion**, the Wallerian degeneration of centrifugal nerve-fibers. **D.**
- tract**, a nerve-tract subject to the Wallerian degeneration.
- siccant**, *des'-ik-ant*. Drying; a drying agent.
- siccate**, *des-ik'-āt*. To dry absolutely.
- siccation**, *des-ik-a'-shun*. The process of drying.
- s'iccative**. A medicine having property of drying moist tissues.
- smitis**, *des-mī'-tis*. Inflammation of a ligament.
- smobacte'ria**. A group of filiform microbes.
- smodynia**, *des-mo-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a ligament.
- smography**, *des-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the ligaments.
- smoid**, *des'-moid*. Resembling a bundle. **D.** **Tu'mor**, a hard  
brous tumor.
- smology**, *des-mol'-o-je*. The science of the ligaments.
- smoma**, *des-mo'-mah*. A fibroma.
- smone'oplasm**. Any neoplasm made up of connective tissue.
- smopathy**, *des-mop'-a-the*. Any disease of the ligaments.
- smotomy**, *des-mot'-o-me*. The dissection of ligaments.
- spumation**, *des-pu-ma'-shun*. The formation of froth.
- squamation**, *des-kwam-a'-shun*. Scaling of the cuticle.
- structive**, *des-truk'-tiv*. Having a tendency to destroy. **D.**  
**Metab'olism**. See *Catabolism*.
- sudation**, *des-u-da'-shun*. Profuse or morbid sweating.
- tannated**, *de-tan'-na-ted*. Freed from tannin.
- tergent**, *de-ter'-jent*. A cleansing agent or drug.
- termination**, *de-ter-min-a'-shun*. Direction to a part or an  
organ.
- tonation**, *de-to-na'-shun*. An explosive combustion.
- trition**, *de-trish'-un*. The wearing or wasting of a part.
- tritus**, *del'-rit-us*. Waste matter from disorganization.
- truncation**, *de-trun-ka'-shun*. Decapitation.
- trusion**, *de-tru'-zhun*. The act of displacing.
- trusor**, *de-tru'-sor*. A muscle that expels or ejects.
- utencephalon**, *du-ten-sef'-al-on*. See *Thalamencephalon*.
- uteroal'bumose**. A product of proteid decomposition.
- uteromyo'sinose**. A product of myosin-digestion.
- uteropathia**, *du-ter-o-path'-e-ah*. See *Deuteropathy*.
- uteropath'ic**. Of the nature of a secondary affection.
- uteropathy**, *du-ter-op'-a-the*. A secondary affection.
- uteroplasm**, *du'-ter-o-plazm*. See *Dentoplasm*.
- uterostoma**, *du-ter-os'-to-mah*. A secondary blastopore.

- Deutoplasm**, *du'-to-pluzm*. A store of nutrient material in the ovum, from which the protoplasm draws to support its growth.
- Development**, *de-vel'-op-ment*. Progression toward maturity.
- Developmental**, *de-vel-op-men'-tal*. Evolutionary.
- Deviation**, *de-ve-a'-shun*. A turning aside from the normal. **D.**, **Con'jugate**, in hemiplegia, the persistent turning of both eyes to one side.
- Deviscerate**, *de-vis'-er-āt*. To disembowel.
- Devitalize**, *de-vi'-tal-īz*. To destroy vitality.
- Devolution**, *de-vo-lu'-shun*. The reverse of evolution. Degeneration.
- Devora'tion**. The act of devouring.
- Devorative**, *de-vor'-a-tiv*. Devouring.
- Dew'-cure**. See *Kneippism*.
- Dew'-point**. The temperature at which dew forms.
- Dewlap**, *du'-lap*. A longitudinal fold of skin under the neck of bovine animals.
- Dexiocard'ia**. Transposition of the heart to right side of thorax.
- Dexter**, *deks'-ter*. Right; upon the right side.
- Dextrad**, *deks'-trad*. Toward the right side.
- Dextral**, *deks'-tral*. Pertaining to the right side.
- Dex'tran**.  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . It is a gummy substance formed in milk by bacteria.
- Dex'trin**. A soluble gummy substance obtained from starch.
- Dextrocardia**, *deks-tro-kar'-de-ah*. See *Dextrocardia*.
- Dextrococain**, *deks-tro-ko'-ka-in*. An artificial alkaloid obtained from eegonin; it is used as cocain.
- Dex'troform**. An antiseptic compound of formaldehyd and dextrin.
- Dextrogyre**, *deks'-tro-jīr*. Dextrorotatory, *q. v.*
- Dextromenthol**, *deks-tro-men'-thol*. Menthol oxidized by chromic acid.
- Dextroro'tatory**. Turning the plane of polarization to the right.
- Dextrose**, *deks'-trōs*.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . A sugar of the glucose group.
- Dextrosinistral**, *deks-tro-sin-is'-tral*. Extending from right to left.
- Dextroversion**, *deks-tro-ver'-zhun*. A turning to the right.
- Dezymotize**, *de-zī'-mo-tīz*. To free from germs.
- Diabetes**, *di-ab-e'-tēz*. A disease characterized by an excessive flow of urine. **D.**, **Bil'iary**, Hanot's disease. **D.**, **Con'jugal**, that affecting both husband and wife. **D. decip'iens**, diabetes mellitus without polyuria. **D. insip'idus**, polyuria, *q. v.* **D. mel'litus**, an excessive flow of sugar-containing urine. **D.**, **Pancreat'ic**, glycosuria dependent upon disease of the pancreas. **D.**, **Phlorid'izin**, that due to the administration of phloridizin. **D.**, **Phosphat'ic**, polyuria and polydipsia with excess of phosphates in the urine. **D.**, **Pun'cture**, that due to a puncture in the oblongata near the diabetic center.
- Diabetic**, *di-ab-et'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to diabetes. 2. One affected with diabetes. **D. Cen'ter**. See *Center*. **D. Co'ma**. See *Coma*. **D. Ear**, inflammation of the mastoid cells attended with diabetes.

- D. Gan'grene**, a serpiginous form of gangrene occurring in the advanced stage of diabetes. **D. Su'gar**, the glucose found in the urine of diabetes mellitus. **D. U'rine**, glycosuria.
- diabetid**, *di-ab-e'-tid*. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.
- diabetin**, *di-a-be'-tin*. Levulose.
- diabetog'enous**. Due to or producing diabetes.
- diabetom'eter**. A polariscope for estimating the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.
- diaboleptic**, *di-ab-o-lep'-tik*. An insane person professing to hold supernatural communications.
- diabrotic**, *di-ab-rol'-ik*. A corrosive.
- diacele**, **Diacœle**, *di'-as-êl*. The third ventricle of the brain.
- diacetanilid**, *di-as-et-an'-il-id*.  $C_6H_5N(CO.CH_3)_2$ . A substance with properties like those of acetanilid.
- diacetate**, *di-as'-et-âl*. A salt of diacetic acid.
- diacetin**, *di-as'-et-in*. An acid liquid,  $C_7H_{12}O_5$ , formed by the union of glycerol and two acetic-acid radicles.
- diaceturia**, *di-as-et-u'-re-ah*. Acetic acid in the urine.
- diachylon Plas'ter**, *di-ak'-il-on*. Lead-plaster, *q. v.*
- diacid**, *di-as'-id*. Having an acidity of two.
- diaclasia**, *di-ak-la'-ze-ah*. Breaking the bone before amputation.
- diacclasis**, *di-ak-la'-sis*. Same as *Diaclasia*.
- diacclast**. An instrument for breaking up the fetal head.
- diacrisiography**, *di-ak-riz-e-og'-ra-fe*. An anatomic description of the secretory organs.
- diacrisis**, *di-ak'-ris-is*. An affection with altered secretion.
- diacritic**, *di-ak-rit'-ik*. Diagnostic; distinctive.
- diad**, *di'-ad*. A bivalent radicle.
- diaderm**, *di'-a-derm*. The ectoderm and entoderm taken as one.
- diagnose**, *di'-ag-nôz*. To make a diagnosis.
- diagnosis**, *di-ag-no'-sis*. The recognition of a disease from its symptoms. **D.**, **Differen'tial**, the distinguishing between diseases with similar symptoms. **D. by Exclu'sion**, the recognition of a disease by excluding all other conditions. **D.**, **Phys'ical**, the recognition of disease by external examination.
- diagnosticate**, *di-ag-nos'-tik-âl*. To discriminate, diagnose.
- diagnostic'ian**, **Diag'nost**. One skilled in diagnosing.
- diagometer**, *di-ag-om'-et-er*. An electroscope for determining the relative conductivity of bodies.
- diagram**, *di'-a-gram*. A figure giving the outlines or general plan of an object.
- diagramatic**, *di-a-gram-at'-ik*. Of the nature of a diagram.
- diagraph**, *di'-a-graf*. An apparatus for recording the outlines of crania.
- dialysate**, *di-al'-is-âl*. A product taken from a solution by dialysis.
- dialysed**, *di'-al-îzd*. Separated by dialysis.
- dialysis**, *di-al'-is-is*. 1. The separation of parts in general. 2. A loss of strength; dissolution. 3. The separation of crystalline from colloid substances by means of a porous diaphragm.



**Dialyzer**, *di'-al-i-zer*. An instrument for performing dialysis.

**Diamagnetic**, *di-ah-mag-net'-ik*. Repelled by the magnet.

**Diameter**, *di-am'-et-er*. A straight line passing through the center of a body or figure. **D.**, **Craniomet'ric**, one of several lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium: *Biparietal*, that joining the parietal eminences; *bitemporal*, that joining the extremities of the coronal suture; *occipitofrontal*, that joining the root of the nose and the most prominent point of the occiput; *occipitomenta*, that joining the occipital protuberance and the chin; *trachelobregmatic*, that joining the center of the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck and floor of the mouth. **D.**, **Pel'vic**, any one of the diameters of the pelvis. The most important are: *Anteroposterior* (of inlet), that which joins the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; *anteroposterior* (of outlet), that which joins the tip of the coccyx with the subpubic ligament; *conjugate*, the anteroposterior diameter of the inlet; *diagonal conjugate*, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the subpubic ligament; *external conjugate*, that connecting the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the symphysis pubis; *true conjugate*, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of the symphysis pubis; *transverse* (of inlet), that joining the two most widely separated points of the pelvic inlet; *transverse* (of outlet), that connecting the ischial tuberosities.

**Diamid**, *di-am'-id*. A double amid.

**Diamin**, *di-am'-in*. A double amin.

**Diapason**, *di-ap-a'-son*. A tuning-fork used in diagnosis of ear-diseases.

**Diapedesis**, *di-ap-ed-e'-sis*. An oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the vessel-walls without their rupture.

**Diapente**, *di-ap-eu'-te*. An electuary of five ingredients.

**Diaphanometer**, *di-af-an-om'-et-er*. An instrument for testing the transparency of spirits.

**Diaphan'oscope**. The instrument used in diaphanoscopy.

**Diaphanos'copy**. Examination of cavities of body by electric light.

**Diaphanous**, *di-af'-an-us*. Transmitting light. **D.** **Test of Death**, the red color of the finger-tips when held toward the light; the color is not present in death.

**Diaphemetric**, *di-af-em-et'-rik*. Relating to the measurement of tactile sensibility.

**Diaphoresis**, *di-af-or-e'-sis*. The production of perspiration.

**Diaphoretic**, *di-af-or-et'-ik*. An agent producing diaphoresis.

**Diaphragm**, *di'-af-ram*. 1. The muscular wall between the thorax and the abdomen. 2. A thin septum dividing a cavity.

**Diaphragmalgia**, *di-af-rag-mal'-je-ah*. Pain in the diaphragm.

**Diaphragmatitis**, *di-af-rag-mat-i'-tis*. See *Diaphragmitis*.

**Diaphragmatocele**, *di-af-rag-mal'-o-sel*. Hernia of a viscus through the diaphragm.

**Diaphragmitis**, *di-af-rag-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

hragmodynia, *di-af-rag-mo-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the diaphragm.  
 h'therin. Oxyquinaseptol; a yellow antiseptic powder.  
 h'thol.  $C_9H_7O_4SN$ . Quinaseptol; an internal antiseptic.  
 hysis, *di-af'-is-is*. The shaft of a long cylindric bone.  
 hysi'tis. Inflammation of a diaphysis.  
 lasis, *di-ap'-las-is*. Reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture.  
 lex', Diaplexus, *di-ap-leks'-us*. The choroid plexus of the  
 rd cerebral ventricle.  
 ophysis, *di-ap-off'-is-is*. The transverse process of a vertebra.  
 yesis, *di-ap-i-e'-sis*. Suppuration.  
 yet'ic. 1. Producing suppuration. 2. A suppurative.  
 rhea, Diarrhœa, *di-ar-e'-ah*. Morbidly frequent evacuation  
 the bowels. D., Cholera'ic, a severe acute form with serous  
 ols attended with vomiting and collapse. D., Crit'ical, that  
 uring at the crisis of a disease. D., Lienter'ic, marked by  
 passage of fluid stools containing scraps of undigested food.  
 Mu'cous, that marked by the presence of mucus in the  
 ols. D., Sum'mer, an acute form affecting children during  
 heat of summer.  
 throsis, *di-ar-thro'-sis*. A freely movable articulation. D.  
 ato'ria, that with pivotal movement.  
 taltic, *di-as-tal'-tik*. A synonym for reflex action.  
 stase. A nitrogenous ferment in malt.  
 tasis. A separation of bones without fracture; dislocation.  
 tema, *di-as-te'-mah*. A space or cleft, as between teeth.  
 tematocra'nia. Congenital longitudinal fissure of the cranium.  
 tematomye'lia. Fissure of the spinal cord.  
 tematopyelia, *di-as-te-mat-o-pi-e'-le-ah*. Congenital median  
 ft of the pelvis.  
 ter, *di-as'-ter*. See *Dyaster*.  
 tole, *di-as'-to-le*. The period of dilatation of the heart.  
 tolic, *di-as-tol'-ik*. Pertaining to the diastole. D. Im'pulse,  
 e backstroke of the heart. D. Mur'mur, a murmur occurring  
 ring the diastole. D. Thrill, a precordial vibration during the  
 stole.  
 trephia, *di-as-tre'-fe-ah*. Insanity marked by cruelty.  
 ela, Diatele, *di-at-e'-lah*, *di-at-e'-le*. The membranous roof of  
 diacele.  
 erma, *di-at-er'-mah*. Part of the floor of the diacele.  
 hermal, *di-ath-er'-mal*. Permeable by radiant heat.  
 hermanous, *di-ath-er'-man-us*. Permeable to heat.  
 herman'sis, Diather'many. Permeability to rays of heat.  
 hesis, *di-ath'-es-is*. A constitutional predisposition to disease.  
 Aneurys'mal, inherent predisposition to aneurysms. D.,  
 run'cular. See *Furunculosis*. D., Hemorrhagic, hemo-  
 lia. D., Lith'ic, predisposition to lithemia. D., Urat'ic, ten-  
 cy to gout.  
 hetic, *di-ath-el'-ik*. Pertaining to diathesis.  
 com. One of the Diatomaceæ, a group of minute algæ.

Diatomic, *di-at-om'-ik*. 1. Bivalent. 2. Having two atoms.

Diazo Reac'tion, *di-a'-zo*. A urinary test for phthisis and typhoid fever with sulphanilic and hydrochloric acids.

Dibasic, *di-ba'-sik*. Doubly basic.

Diblastic, *di-blas'-tik*. Having a double cause, as, *e. g.*, a disease.

Diblastula, *di-blas'-tu-lah*. A blastula possessing both ectoderm and entoderm.

Dibromid, *di-bro'-mid*. A compound having two atoms of bromine and one of a base.

Dicalcic, *di-kal'-sik*. Having two atoms of calcium to the molecule.  
D. Orthophos'phate,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ , a salt occurring in urinary deposits.

Dicephalous, *di-sef'-al-us*. Double-headed.

Dicephalus, *di-sef'-al-us*. A double-headed monster.

Dichloralantipy'rin. A trituration of antipyrin with chloral hydrate.

Dichlorid, *di-klo'-rid*. A compound having two atoms of chlorine and one of a base.

Dichroic, *di-kro'-ik*. Exhibiting dichroism.

Dichroism, *di'-kro-izm*. The property of assuming various colors when viewed in different directions.

Dicoryphus, *di-kor'-if-us*. A monster with a double vertex.

Dicrotic, Dicrotous, *di-krot'-ik*, *di-kro'-tus*. Double-beating, as observed in certain pathologic conditions of the pulse.

Dicrotism, *dik'-ro-tizm*. The condition of being dicrotic.

Didactyl, *di-dak'-til*. Having only two fingers or toes.

Didac'tylism. The presence of but two digits on a hand or foot.

Didymalgia, *did-e-mal'-je-ah*. Pain in the testicle.

Didymin, *did'-e-min*. A substance from the epididymus of the ox.

Didymitis, *did-e-mi'-tis*. Orchitis, *q. v.*

Didymium, *di-dim'-e-um*. A rare metallic element.

Didymodynia, *did-e-mo-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the testicles.

Didymous, *did'-e-mus*. Twin; occurring in pairs.

Dielec'tric. Transmitting electric effects by induction.

Diencephalon, *di-en-sef'-al-on*. The brain or middle brain.

Dieresis, *di-er'-es-is*. A solution of continuity, as an ulcer.

Diet, *di'-et*. Food; a system of aliment.

Dietary, *di'-et-a-re*. 1. Pertaining to diet. 2. A system of foods.

Dietetic, *di-et-et'-ik*. Pertaining to diet.

Dietetics, *di-et-et'-iks*. The branch of treatment referring to diet.

Diethylamin, *di-eth-il-am'-in*.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ . A nontoxic ptomain.

Diethylendiamin, *di-eth-il-en-di-am'-in*. See *Piperazin*.

Diethylketone, *di-eth-il-ke'-ton*.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5.\text{CO}$ . A hypnotic liquid used in mania.

Difference The'ory, *dif'-er-ens*. The theory of the galvanic phenomena of living tissues.

Differentia'tion. A specialization of tissues, organs, or functions.

Diffraction, *dif-rak'-shun*. The deflection of a ray of light on passing through a small opening.



usate, *dif-ūz'-āt*. The liquid resulting from dialysis.  
 use, *dif-ūz'*. Scattered or spread about. D. Inflamma'tion, inflammation throughout all the tissues of an organ.  
 usible, *dif-u'-zib-l*. Capable of rapid spreading.  
 usion Cir'cle. Poor image formed by incomplete focalization.  
 astric, *di-gas'-trik*. Having two bellies. D. Groove, the point of origin of the digastric muscle. D. Mus'cle, the two-bellied muscle of the neck. D. Nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.  
 enesis, *di-jen'-e-sis*. Reproduction by two distinct methods.  
 erant, *dij'-er-ant*. A digestant.  
 est, *di-jest'*. To prepare for assimilation, as, *e. g.*, food.  
 est'ant. Ferment aiding solution of food in alimentary canal.  
 estion, *di-jes'-chun*. Conversion of food into ehyme and ehyle.  
 , Artifi'cial, the production of peptones outside of the body.  
 , Pri'mary, gastrointestinal digestion. D., Sec'ondary, the assimilation by the body-cells of their appropriate pabulum.  
 estive, *di-jes'-tiv*. Pertaining to or aiding digestion.  
 it, *dij'-it*. A finger or toe.  
 ital, *dij'-it-al*. Pertaining to the fingers or toes. D. Compres'sion, hemostasis by the fingers. D. Examina'tion, examination with the finger.  
 italin, *dij-it-a'-lin*. ( $C_5H_8O_2$ ). The active principle of digitalis.  
 italis, *dij-it-a'-lis*. Foxglove. A genus of plants, and also the leaves of *D. purpurea*, used as a cardiac stimulant.  
 itate, *dij'-it-āt*. Branched like the fingers.  
 itation, *dij-it-a'-shun*. A finger-like process.  
 itoxin, *dij-it-oks'-in*.  $C_{21}H_{32}O_7$ . An active glucosid from *Digitis*; it is a powerful cardiac stimulant.  
 los'sia. The state of having a double tongue.  
 nathus, *dig-na'-thus*. A monster with two lower jaws.  
 ydrocol'lidin.  $C_8H_{11}N.H_2$ . An oily liquid ptomain.  
 ydrolu'tidin.  $C_7H_{11}N$ . An oily ptomain from cod-liver oil.  
 ydroresor'cin. An antiseptic product of resorcin.  
 ysteria, *di-his-te'-re-ah*. The presence of a double uterus.  
 odid, *di-i'-o-did*. A compound containing two atoms of iodine and one of a base.  
 odoform.  $C_2I_4$ . A yellow carbon iodid used as an antiseptic.  
 odosa'lol. A preparation used in skin-diseases.  
 aceration, *di-las-er-a'-shun*. A tearing apart, as of a cataract.  
 atant. A drug causing dilatation.  
 atation, *dil-at-a'-shun*. An expansion of a vessel or an organ.  
 of Heart, an increase in size of one or more of the heart-muscles from weakening of the muscles.  
 ata'tor, Dila'tor. An instrument for stretching a cavity or opening; also a dilating muscle. D. iri'dis, the set of muscular fibers dilating the pupil. D. na'ris. See *Muscles, Table of*. D.  
 'bæ. See *Tensor palati (Muscles, Table of)*.  
 uent, *dil'-u-ent*. An agent increasing the fluidity of secretions.  
 ution, *di-lu'-shun*. A weakening with water.

Dilutionist, *di-hu'-shun-ist*. One advocating the dilution of medicines.

Dimethylamin, *di-meth-il-am'-in*.  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$ . A nontoxic base.

Dimetria, *di-me'-tre-ah*. The state of having a double uterus.

Diminish, *dim-in'-ish*. To lessen, to reduce.

Dimorphous, *di-mor'f-us*. Existing in two forms.

Dineuric, *di-nu'-rik*. Having two axis-cylinder processes.

Din'ic, Din'ical. Useful in the relief of vertigo.

Dinitrocellulose, *di-ni-tro-sel'-u-lŭs*. Soluble guncotton.

Din'er Pills. Mild cathartic pills taken after meals.

Dinomania, *di-no-ma'-ne-ah*. Dancing mania.

Dinus, *di'-nus*. Vertigo or dizziness.

Dionin, *di-o'-nin*. Ethyl morphin hydrochlorate.

Dio'ning. Normal love as opposed to urning, *q. v.*

Diopsim'eter. A device for exploration of the visual field.

Diopter, *di-op'-ter*. The unit of refractive power of optic lenses.

Diop'tom'eter. An instrument for determining ocular refraction.

Diop'tometry, *di-op-tom'-et-re*. The determination of ocular accommodation and refraction.

Dioptral, *di-op'-tral*. Relating to a diopter.

Dioptric, *di-op'-trik*. Pertaining to transmitted light.

Diop'trics, *di-op'-triks*. The branch of optics treating of refraction by transparent media.

Dioptry, *di-op'-tre*. See *Diopter*.

Diorthosis, *di-or-tho'-sis*. Reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

Dioscorea, *di-os-ko'-re-ah*. A genus of plants. *D. villo'sa*, wild yam; the roots are antirheumatic.

Diosco'rein. Antirheumatic resinoid from Dioscorea.

Diosmotic, *di-oz-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to osmosis.

Dioxid, *di-oks'-id*. A compound containing two atoms of oxygen and one of a base.

Dioxynaph'thalen.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ . A toxic agent used as a roborant.

Diphenyla'min.  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ . A test for nitric acid.

Diphtheria, *dif-the'-re-ah*. An infectious depressing disease with a membranous exudation in the fauces, and often ending fatally.

D., Sur'gical or Wound, the formation of diphtheric membrane on wounds.

Diphtheric, Diphtherit'ic, *dif-ther'-ik*. Pertaining to diphtheria.

Diphtherin, *dif'-ther-in*. The toxin from the *Bacillus diphtheriæ*.

Diphtheritis, *dif-ther-i'-tis*. The same as *Diphtheria*, *q. v.*

Diphtherotoxin, *dif-ther-o-toks'-in*. A toxalbumin isolated from cultures of diphtheria-bacilli.

Diphthon'gia. A double tone of voice from disease of the larynx.

Diplacu'sis. The hearing of two sounds when but one is produced.

Diplegia, *di-ple'-je-ah*. Double symmetric paralysis.

Diplobacte'ria. Bacteria consisting of two adherent cells.

Diploblastic, *dip-lo-blas'-tik*. Having two germinal layers.

Diplococcus, *dip-lo-kok'-us*. A micrococcus whose spherules are joined two and two. See *Micrococci*, Table of.

- ocoria**, *dip-lo-ko'-re-ah*. Double pupil.
- oe**, *dip-lo'-e*. The cellular bony tissue between the cranial tables.
- oetic**, *dip-lo-et'-ik*. The same as *Diploic*, *q. v.*
- ogen'esis**. The duplication of parts normally single.
- oic**, *dip-lo'-ik*. Of or pertaining to the diploc, *q. v.*
- omye'lia**. A congenital doubling of the spinal cord.
- ophonia**, *dip-lo-fo'-ne-ah*. See *Diphthongia*.
- opia**, *dip-lo'-pe-ah*. Double vision. **D.**, **Binoc'ular**, due to a rearrangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thus thrown upon nonidentical points of the retinas. **D.**, **Crossed** or **Heteron'ymous**, that wherein the image of the right eye appears upon the left side and that of the left eye upon the right side. **D.**, **Direct'** or **Homon'ymous**, the reverse of crossed diplopia. **D.**, **Monoc'ular**, diplopia with a single eye.
- lopiom'eter**. A device for measuring diplopia.
- 'ping**. Palpating the liver by sudden pressure.
- rosopus**, *dip-ro-so'-pus*. A double-faced monster.
- setic**, *dip-set'-ik*. Producing thirst.
- soma'nia**. An uncontrollable desire for spirituous liquors.
- sopathy**, *dip-sop'-ath-e*. The thirst-cure.
- sosis**, *dip-so'-sis*. Morbid thirst.
- terocar'pus**. A genus of trees yielding the gurgjun-balsam.
- ygus**, *dip'-ig-us*. A monster with double buttocks.
- rect**, *di-rekt'*. In a right or straight line. **D.** **Cur'rent**. See *Current*. **D.** **Mur'mur**. See *Murmur*.
- rector**, *di-rek'-tor*. A grooved instrument to direct a knife.
- rigomotor**, *dir-ig-o-mo'-tor*. Controlling motor action.
- st**. Excrement; feces.
- dis-**, *dis*. A prefix denoting *two*, *double*, or *apart from*.
- articulation**, *dis-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. Amputation of limb at joint.
- assimila'tion**. Failure or loss of assimilative power.
- sc**, *disk*. 1. A circular plate or surface. 2. The papilla. **D.**, **Blood**, a blood-corpuscle. **D.**, **Choked**, papillitis, *q. v.* **D.** **Diam'eter**, the diameter of the optic disc. **D.**, **Ger'minal**, the small disc of the blastodermic membrane where the first traces of the embryo appear. **D.**, **Optic**. See *Optic*.
- charge**, *dis-charj'*. 1. A morbid secretion. 2. An escape of electricity. 3. An evacuation. **D.**, **Disrup'tive**, electric discharge with sound and heat.
- schar'ger**. An instrument for setting free stored electricity.
- schar'ging**. Unloading, flowing out, as, *e. g.*, pus. **D.** **Le'sion**. See *Lesion*.
- scission**, *dis-ish'-on*. 1. The rupture of the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract. 2. Bilateral incision.
- scoblas'tic**. Undergoing discoid segmentation of the vitellus.
- scoid**, *dis'-koid*. Shaped like a disc. **D.** **Placen'ta**, a disc-shaped placenta, as in man.
- scoplacenta**, *dis-ko-pla-sen'-tah*. See *Discoid Placenta*.
- crete**, *dis-krē'*. Separate, distinct; opposed to confluent.



**Discus**, *dis'-kus*. A disc. **D. prolif'erus**, the elevated cells of the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle.

**Discuss'**. To scatter, as a tumor.

**Discussion**, *dis-kush'-un*. The dispersion of a swelling or tumor.

**Discutient**, *dis-ku'-shent*. An agent removing a swelling or effusion.

**Disdiaclast**, *dis-di'-ak-last*. Any one of the doubly refractive elements of the contractile discs of striated muscular tissue.

**Disease**, *dis-ēz'*. A morbid condition of the body. **D., Acute'**, a disease marked by rapid onset and course. **D., An'serine**, muscular wasting of the hand, the prominent tendons suggesting a goose's foot. **D., Bleed'er's**, hemophilia. **D., Blue**, cyanosis. **D., Chron'ic**, one that is slow in its course. **D., Constitu'tional**, one that affects a system of organs or the whole body. **D., Danc'ing**, tarantism. **D., Fish'skin**, ichthyosis. **D., Flax-dres'ser's**, pneumonia from inhalation of flax-particles. **D., Flint**. See *Chalicosis*. **D., Fo'cal**, a centrally localized disease. **D., Func'tional**, abnormality of function without manifest organic lesion. **D., Hydroceph'aloid**, a disease of children resembling hydrocephalus, following premature weaning. **D., Idiopath'ic**, a disease not dependent upon another. **D., Intercur'rent**, one occurring during the progress of another disease of which it is independent. **D., Mi'tral**, one affecting the mitral valves. **D., Occu-pa'tion**, any one of the nervous affections due to the habitual performance of some occupation. **D., Organ'ic**, that due to structural changes. **D., Parasit'ic**, one due to an animal or vegetable parasite. **D., Rag'sorter's**. See *Ragsorter*. **D., Scyth'ian**. See *Scythian*. **D., Sep'tic**, one due to pyogenic or putrefactive organisms within the body. **D., Specif'ic**, one due to a specific virus or poison within the body. **D., Strad'dling**. See *Quebrabunda*. **D., Struc'tural**, one involving a change of structure in the part first affected. **D., Sys'tem**, one affecting a number of tissues having a common function. **D., Tricus'pid**, that of the tricuspid valves. **D., Vag'abond's**. See *Vagabond*. **D., Vene'real**, one contracted in sexual intercourse. **D., Wool'sorter's**, anthrax. **D., Zymot'ic**, a term for the whole class of germ-diseases.

**Disembitter**, *dis-em-bil'-er*. To deprive of bitterness.

**Disengagement**, *dis-en-gaj'-ment*. The escape of the fetus from the vaginal canal.

**Disinfect**, *dis-in-fekt'*. To free from infectiousness.

**Disinfectant**, *dis-in-fek'-tant*. An agent destroying germs.

**Disk**. Same as *Disc*.

**Disloca'tion**. A displacement of organs or articular surfaces. **D., Complete'**, the bones entirely separated. **D., Com'pound**, the coverings of the joint ruptured. **D., Consec'utive**, the misplaced bone is not in the same position as when originally dislocated. **D., In'complete** or **Par'tial**, the articulating surfaces remain in partial contact. **D., Old**, inflammatory changes have ensued. **D., Patholog'ic**, due to diseased joint or paralysis of the controlling muscles. **D., Prim'itive**, the bones remain as

- misplaced. D., Re'cent, no inflammatory changes have  
 ned. D., Sim'ple, without laceration of surrounding parts.
- sin, *dis'-lis-in*. See *Dyslysin*.
- organiza'tion. A destruction of organic structure.
- parate Points. Nonidentical points of the two retinas.
- en'sary. Public institution where drugs and advice are given.
- en'satory. A book describing drugs, their composition,  
 acts, and uses.
- ense, *dis-pens'*. To give out drugs.
- erse, *dis-pers'*. To scatter.
- irem, *di-spi'-rem*. The two skeins of a dividing nucleus which  
 e rise to the daughter nuclei.
- lacement, *dis-plās'-ment*. A putting out of place.
- ruptive, *dis-rup'-tiv*. Bursting; rending. D. Discharge'. See  
*scharge*.
- ect, *dis-ek'*. To separate the parts of.
- secting, *dis-ek'-ting*. Performing dissection. D. An'eurysm,  
 aneurysm in which there occurs a separation of the coats of the  
 erty, with the hemorrhage between.
- section, *dis-ek'-shun*. A separation by cutting of the parts of  
 e body. D. Tu'bercle. The same as *Verruca necrogenica*.
- seminated, *dis-sem'-in-a-ted*. Scattered. D. Sclero'sis, spinal  
 lerosis occurring in numerous foci.
- semina'tion. A scattering, as of disease-germs.
- sipa'tion. Scattering of force or of morbid matter.
- sociation, *dis-so-she-a'-shun*. Separation of parts of a compound.
- ..-symp'tom, anesthesia to pain and to heat and cold, but with  
 etile sensibility; it occurs in syringomyelia.
- solution, *dis-o-lu'-shun*. 1. Death. 2. The process of dissolving.
- solve, *dis-olv'*. To make a solution of.
- solvent, *diz-ol'-vent*. A solvent; resolvent.
- tad, *dis'-lad*. Toward the distal aspect.
- tal, *dis'-tal*. Peripheral; away from the center.
- tichia, *dis-tik'-e-ah*. See *Distichiasis*.
- tichiasis, *dis-tik'-i'-as-is*. Having a double row of eyelashes.
- tillate, *dis'-til-āt*. The substance distilled over.
- tilla'tion. Vaporization of liquid with subsequent condensation.
- .., Destruc'tive, the decomposition of a substance in a closed  
 essel so as to obtain liquid products. D., Dry, distillation of  
 lids without the addition of liquids. D., Frac'tional. See  
*ractional*.
- toma, Disto'mum, *dis'-to-mah*. A genus of trematode worms.
- tomia, *dis-to'-me-ah*. The condition of having two months.
- tom'i'asis. The presenee in the body of distoma, *q. v.*
- trix, *dis'-triks*. A morbid splitting of the hair-ends.
- a Bark, *de'-tah*. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.
- ain, *de'-ta-in*.  $C_{20}H_{30}N_2O_4$ . An alkaloid obtained from dita  
 rk.
- amin, *dit'-am-in*.  $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from dita bark.

- Dithion**, *di-thi'-ōn*. A mixture of the two sodium dithiosalicylates; used in veterinary foot and mouth disease.
- Dithymoldii'odid**. See *Aristol*.
- Ditocia**, *Dito'kus*, *di-to'-se-ah*. Twin birth.
- Diuresis**, *di-u-re'-sis*. An excessive secretion of urine.
- Diuretic**, *di-u-rel'-ik*. A medicine increasing the flow of urine. **D.**, **Al'terative**, drugs used for their local action on the surfaces passed over. **D.**, **Hy'dragog**, a drug increasing the flow of water from the kidneys. **D.**, **Refrig'erant**, one abating the irritation of the urine.
- Diure'tin**. Theobromin sodiosalicylate, a diuretic powder.
- Diurnule**, *di-ern'-ūl*. A capsule containing the daily maximum dose of a drug.
- Divagation**, *div-ag-a'-shun*. Delirium; disconnected speech.
- Divalent**, *div'-al-ent*. See *Bivalent*.
- Divergence**, *di-ver'-gens*. A separation, as of axes.
- Diver'gent**. Moving in different directions from a common point.
- D. Strabis'mus**. See *Strabismus*.
- Di'ver's Paral'ysis**. See *Caisson Disease*.
- Diverticular**, *di-ver-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a diverticulum. **D.** **Her'nia**, a hernia containing an intestinal loop.
- Diverticulitis**, *di-ver-tik-u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of a diverticulum.
- Diverticulum**, *di-ver-tik'-u-lum*. A small culdesac or pouch.
- Divulsion**, *di-vul'-shun*. A rending asunder.
- Divulsor**, *di-vul'-sor*. An instrument for dilating a part.
- Dizziness**, *diz'-e-nes*. The state in which objects seem to be whirling around.
- Diz'zy**. Giddy; light-headedness.
- Dochmi'asis**. The condition due to the presence of dochmius, *q. v.*
- Dochmius**, *dōk'-me-us*. A genus of thread worms.
- Docimasia**, *dos-im-a'-se-ah*. Examination; testing or assaying.
- Docimastic**, *dos-im-as'-tik*. Testing, proving.
- Doctor**, *dok'-tor*. A licensed medical practitioner. **D.'s Rash**, a neurotic erythema occurring during a medical examination.
- Dodecadactyli'tis**. Inflammation of the duodenum.
- Dodecadactylon**, *do-dek-a-dak'-til-on*. The duodenum.
- Dog But'ton**. See *Nux Vomica*.
- Dogwood**, *dog'-wood*. See *Cornus*.
- Dolichocephalic**, *dol-ik-o-sef-al'-ik*. Long-headed.
- Dolichoceph'alism**, **Dolichoceph'aly**. The state of being long-headed.
- Dolichohieric**, *dol-ik-o-hi-er'-ik*. With a narrow sacrum.
- Dolichopellic**, *dol-ik-o-pel'-ik*. Having a narrow pelvis.
- Dolichopelvic**, *dol-ik-o-pel'-vik*. Same as *Dolichopellic*.
- Doll's-head Anesthe'sia**. Anesthesia of the head, neck, and chest.
- Dolomol**, *dol'-o-mol*. Dolor; pain.
- Dolor**, *do'-lor*. Bodily pain or suffering.
- Dolorific**, *do-lor-if'-ik*. Producing pain.
- Domatopho'bia**. Insane dread of being in a house.



mitio, *dor-mish'-e-o*. A proprietary sedative containing lettuce.  
 sad, *dor'-sad*. Toward the back.  
 sal, *dor'-sal*. Pertaining to the back. **D. Nerves**, the spinal  
 nerves coming from the dorsal vertebrae. **D. Re'flex**, a reflex con-  
 traction of the muscles of the back.  
 siduct, *dor'-se-dukt*. To move toward the dorsum.  
 siduc'tion. The act of moving toward the back.  
 siflexion, *dor-sif-lek'-shun*. Bending toward the back.  
 simesad, *dor-si-me'-sad*. Toward the dorsimeson.  
 sime'son. The dorsal median line of the body.  
 soceph'alad. Toward the back of the head.  
 sum, *dor'-sum*. The back; the posterior part of an organ.  
 sage, *do'-sāj*. The regulation of the doses of drugs.  
 e, *dōs*. A quantity of medicine exhibited at one time. **D.**,  
 divi'ded, one taken in fractional portions at short intervals. **D.**,  
 e'thal, a fatal dose. **D.**, **Max'imum**, the largest dose consistent  
 with safety. **D.**, **Min'imum**, the smallest dose to effect a result.  
 simeter, *do-sim'-et-er*. Apparatus for measuring minute doses.  
 simetry, *do-sim'-et-re*. The dosimetric system. The accurate  
 and systematic measurement of medicinal doses.  
 ssil, *dos'-il*. A cylindric pledget of lint for cleansing wounds.  
 thienteritis, *doth-e-en-ter-i'-tis*. Enteric or typhoid fever; in-  
 flammation of Peyer's patches.  
 ble, *dub'-l*. Twofold; in pairs. **D. Con'sciousness**. See  
 conscious'ness. **D. Hear'ing**. See *Diplacusis*. **D. Touch**, inves-  
 tigation with a thumb in one cavity and the index-finger in an-  
 other. **D. U'terus**, dihysteria. **D. Vis'ion**, the seeing of a single  
 object double; diplopia.  
 uche, *doosh*. A stream of water directed against a part.  
 achm, *dram*. Same as *Drum*.  
 aconti'asis. The disease caused by dracunculus, *q. v.*  
 acon'tium. Skunk cabbage; an antispasmodic and a narcotic.  
 acunculus, *dra-kun'-kū-lus*. A genus of thread-worms.  
 aft. A quantity of liquid medicine taken at one time.  
 agée, *drah-zha'*. A sugar-coated pill.  
 ag'on's Blood. Resin from the fruit of a palm and also from  
 other sources. **D. Root**, the corm of *Arisæma triphyllum*, Indian  
 turnip; it is expectorant and diaphoretic.  
 ain, *drān*. A channel of exit for discharges from an abscess, etc.  
 ainage, *drān'-āj*. The gradual removal of the contents of a sup-  
 purating cavity. **D.**, **Cap'illary**, that by means of capillary at-  
 traction, using loosely woven cloth, thread, etc. **D.**, **Fun'nel**, that  
 by means of glass funnels. **D.-tube**, a fenestrated tube used in  
 surgery.  
 am. A weight of sixty grains. **D.**, **Fluid-**, the eighth part of  
 fluidounce.  
 am'atism. Dramatic action in hysteria or insanity.  
 apetoma'nia. Morbid desire to wander from home.  
 astic, *dras'-tik*. A powerful and irritating purgative.

**Draught, draft.** See *Draft*.

**Draw.** To digest and cause to discharge.

**Drench.** The veterinary term for draft.

**Dres'sing.** Application of bandage or other substance to a wound.

**Drom'ograph.** Instrument for measuring velocity of blood-current.

**Drop.** 1. A globule of liquid. 2. To let fall in drops. **D.**, **A'gue.**

See *Ague*. **D.**, **Black.** See *Black*.

**Dropped, dropt.** Hanging limp. **D.-foot**, a deformity from weakness of the extensors of the foot. **D.-hand** or **Wrist**, a form of paralysis from lead-poisoning. **D. Lid**, ptosis.

**Dropper, drop'-er.** A bottle or pipet to emit a fluid by drops.

**Drop'sical.** Pertaining to dropsy.

**Drop'sy.** An effusion of fluid into the tissues or cavities of body. **D.** of **Bel'ly**, ascites. **D.** of **Brain**, hydrocephalus. **D.**, **Car'diac**, that due to cardiac disease. **D.** of **Chest**, hydrothorax. **D.**, **False**, a retention cyst. **D.** of **Peritone'um**, ascites, hydroperitonem. **D.** of **U'terus**, hydrometra.

**Dros'era.** A genus of insectivorous plants; sundew.

**Droserin, dros'-er-in.** A ferment in the secretions of *Drosera*.

**Drug.** A substance used as a medicine.

**Drum.** The tympanum. **D.-belly.** See *Tympanites*. **D.** of **Ear**, the tympanum. **D.-head**, the membrana tympani.

**Drumin, Drummin, drum'-in.** An alkaloid from *Euphorbia drummondii*; it is a local anesthetic.

**Druse, drūs.** Rupture of tissues with no surface-lesion.

**Dry, dri.** Not moist. **D. Amputa'tion**, amputation without hemorrhage. **D. Bel'lyache.** See *Girdle Pain*. **D. Ca'ries.** See *Onychomycosis*.

**Duboisin, du-bois'-in.**  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . An alkaloid from *Duboisia myoporoides*. Same as *Hyoscyamin*.

**Duct, dukt.** A tube to convey a liquid. **D.**, **Alimen'tary.** See *D.*, *Thoracic*. **D.**, **Common Bile**, one formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts conveying the bile to the duodenum. **D.**, **Cys'tic**, the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. **D.**, **Ejac'ulato'y**, the passage of the semen into the urethra. **D.**, **Endolym'phat'ic**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **D.**, **Galactoph'orous**, one of the milk-ducts of the lobes of the mammary glands. **D.**, **Hepat'ic**, the duct receiving the bile from the liver. **D.**, **Na'sal**, the duct conveying tears from the lacrimal sac. **D.**, **Omphalomesenter'ic.** See *D.*, *Vitelline*. **D.**, **Parot'id**, that conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. **D.**, **Prostat'ic**, that carrying the secretion of the prostate into the urethra. **D.**, **Sal'ivary**, a duct of any salivary gland. **D.**, **Segmen'tal**, a tube on each side of the body of the embryo, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca. **D.**, **Spermat'ic**, the vas deferens. **D.**, **Thora'-cic**, one beginning in the receptaculum chyli and emptying into the left subclavian vein. **D.**, **Umbil'ical.** See *D.*, *Vitelline*. **D.**, **Urogen'ital**, one that receives the urine and genital products. **D.**,

elline, the duct from the umbilical vesicle of the embryo to the intestine.

tile, *duk'-til*. Capable of being drawn into wire.

less Glands. Organs without ducts, as the thymus.

tule, *duk'-tul*. A small duct.

tus, *duk'-tus*. A canal or duct. **D. arterio'sus**, the continuation in the fetus of the pulmonary artery. **D. veno'sus**, a fetal blood-vessel joining the umbilical vein and ascending vena cava.

camara, *dul-kam-a'-rah*. Bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*; is used in psoriasis.

cin, *dul'-sin*. See *Sucrol*.

cit, **Dulcitol**, *dul'-sit, dul'-sit-ol*.  $C_6H_{14}O_6$ . Sugar from *Melampyrum nemorosum* and other plants.

ose, *dul'-cōs*. Same as *Dulcit*.

l. Blunt; slow of perception; not resonant.

ness, *dul'-nes*. A nonresonant percussioin-note.

ab, *dum*. Unable to speak. **D. A'gue**, malarial sickness without chill.

denal, *du-od'-en-al*. Pertaining to the duodenum.

denitis, *du-od-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the duodenum.

denocholecystostomy, *du-od-en-o-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and gall-bladder.

denoenterostomy, *du-od-en-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and small intestine.

denostomy, *du-od-en-os'-to-me*. The formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the duodenum.

denotomy, *du-od-en-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the duodenum.

denum, *du-o-de'-num*. The first part of the small intestine.

tal, *du'-o-tal*. Guaiacoele carbonate.

plication, **Du'plication**, *du-plik-a'-shun*. A doubling.

a, or **Dura Ma'ter**, *du'-rah*. The outer membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

al, *du'-ral*. Relating to the dura.

a'tion. Continuance in time.

ematoma, *du-rem-at-o'-mah*. Hematoma of the dura.

itis, *du-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the dura.

oarachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.

oleum. An ointment-base from petroleum.

'ting-powder. A fine powder for dusting affected surfaces.

ch Liquid. See *Ethylene Chlorid*.

arf, *dworf*. A person of stunted growth.

d, *di'-ad*. An atom uniting with two monad atoms.

ster, *di'-as-ter*. A double group of chromosomes during the anaphases of cell-division.

am'ia. Vital strength or energy.

amic, *di-nam'-ik*. A synonym of *Sthenic*, *q. v.*

amics, *di-nam'-iks*. The science of moving force.

amization, *di-nam-i-za'-shun*. The hypothetical increase of the active virtues of a medicine by agitation.



- Dynamo**, *di'-nam-o*. A machine for manufacturing electricity.
- Dynamogenic**, *di-nam-o-jen'-ik*. Generating force.
- Dynam'ograph**. An instrument to record muscular strength.
- Dynamom'eter**. An instrument for measuring muscular strength.
- Dynam'oscope**. Apparatus for auscultating the muscles.
- Dynamos'copy**. The auscultation of muscle-sounds.
- Dyne**, *din*. The unit of force. A force sufficient to impart a velocity of one centimeter a second to a mass of one gram.
- Dysacou'sia**, **Dysacu'sis**. Impaired hearing.
- Dysacusma**, *dis-ak-ooz'-mah*. Disordered sense of hearing.
- Dysalbumose**, *dis-a'-bu-mōs*. An insoluble form of albumose.
- Dysaphe**, *dis'-af-e*. Disordered sense of touch.
- Dysarthria**, *dis-ar'-thre-ah*. Dyslalia, *q. v.*
- Dysarthro'sis**. 1. Dysarthria. 2. A deformed joint.
- Dysbasia**, *dis-ba'-ze-ah*. Difficulty in walking.
- Dysbulia**, *dis-bu'-le-ah*. Impairment of will-power.
- Dyschrea**, *dis-kre'-ah*. A morbid discoloration of the skin.
- Dyschromatop'sia**. Subnormal color-perception.
- Dyscinesia**, *dis-sin-e'-ze-ah*. Difficult or painful motion.
- Dyscoria**, *dis-kor'-e-ah*. An abnormality of the form of the pupil.
- Dyscrasia**, *dis-kra'-ze-ah*. A depraved or abnormal state; an abnormal or impure state of the blood.
- Dysecoia**, *dis-e-ko'-ah*. Subnormal acuteness of hearing.
- Dyse'mia**, **Dysæ'mia**. A morbid state of blood from poisoning.
- Dysenteric**, *dis-en-ter'-ik*. Affected with dysentery.
- Dysentery**, *dis'-en-ter-e*. Inflammation and ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane, with bloody evacuations. **D.**, **Ame'bic**, dysentery due to the presence of amebas.
- Dyesthesia**, **Dysæsthesia**, *dis-es-the'-ze-ah*. Dullness of sensation. **D.**, **Aud'itory**. See *Dysacusis*.
- Dysgenesis**, *dis-jen'-es-is*. Difficulty in breeding; sterility.
- Dysgeusia**, *dis-gu'-ze-ah*. Perversion of the sense of taste.
- Dysgraphia**, *dis-graff'-e-ah*. An inability to write properly.
- Dyshidro'sis**, **Dysidro'sis**. See *Pompholyx*.
- Dyskinesia**, *dis-kin-e'-ze-ah*. Impairment of voluntary movement.
- Dyslalia**, *dis-la'-le-ah*. A structural defect of speech; stuttering.
- Dyslexia**, *dis-leks'-e-ah*. The ability of a patient to read, but without understanding that which is read.
- Dyslogia**, *dis-lo'-je-ah*. An inability to reason.
- Dyslysin**, *dis'-lis-in*.  $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$ . A product of cholic acid.
- Dysmenorrhea**, *dis-men-or-e'-ah*. Painful menstruation. **D.**, **Conges'tive**, due to congestion of the pelvic viscera. **D.**, **Mechan'ic**. See *D.*, **Obstructive**. **D.**, **Mem'branous**, a painful form marked by the discharge of shreds of decidua. **D.**, **Obstruc'tive**, that due to mechanical obstruction to the free escape of the menstrual fluid. **D.**, **Spasmod'ic**, due to spasmodic uterine contraction.
- Dysmimia**, *dis-mim'-e-ah*. An inability to imitate.
- Dysmorphopho'bia**. A morbid fear of becoming deformed.
- Dysneuria**, *dis-nu'-re-ah*. An impairment of nerve-function.

- opia**, *dis-o'-pe-ah*. Same as *Dysopsia*.
- opsia**, *dis-op'-se-ah*. Painful or defective vision.
- orexia**, *dis-or-eks'-e-ah*. A depraved or unnatural appetite.
- osmia**, *dis-oz'-me-ah*. An unpleasant or fetid odor.
- osphresia**, *dis-os-fre'-ze-ah*. An imperfect sense of smell.
- pareunia**, *dis-par-oo'-ne-ah*. Painful coitus.
- pepsia**, *dis-pep'-se-ah*. Impaired or imperfect digestion. **D.**, **acid**, that marked by excessive acid formation. **D.**, **Aton'ic**, dyspepsia due to insufficiency of the gastric juice or impairment of the gastric muscles. **D.**, **Catar'rhæ**, that due to inflammation of the stomach. **D.**, **Intes'tinal**, that due to defects in the pancreatic, biliary, or intestinal secretions. **D.**, **Ner'vous**, that marked by gastric pain and palpitation.
- peptic**, *dis-pep'-tik*. Pertaining to or affected with dyspepsia.
- peptone**, *dis-pep'-tōn*. An insoluble form of peptone.
- spermatism**, *dis-per'-mat-izm*. See *Dysspermatism*.
- spermia**, *dis-per'-me-ah*. An abnormal condition of the semen.
- phagia**, *dis-fa'-je-ah*. An inability to swallow.
- phasia**, *dis-fa'-ze-ah*. Disconnected speech from loss of words or a faulty arrangement of words.
- phemia**, *dis-fe'-me-ah*. Stammering.
- phonia**, *dis-fo'-ne-ah*. Difficulty in phonation.
- phoria**, *dis-fo'-re-ah*. Restlessness.
- phrasia**, *dis-fra'-ze-ah*. Imperfect speech.
- pnea**, **Dyspnœa**, *disp-ne'-ah*. Difficult or labored breathing.
- spneic**, *disp-ne'-ik*. Affected with dyspnea.
- sspermasia**, *dis-sper-ma'-ze-ah*. Difficult discharge of semen.
- sspermatism**, *dis-sper'-mat-izm*. Defective secretion of semen.
- stasia**, *dis-ta'-ze-ah*. Difficulty in standing.
- staxia**, *dis-taks'-e-ah*. Partial ataxia.
- steleol'ogy**. The science of useless and rudimentary organs.
- sthe'sia**. A nonfebrile morbid state of the blood-vessels.
- sthyia**, *dis-thi'-me-ah*. Mental distress.
- stocia**, *dis-to'-se-ah*. Difficult parturition. **D.**, **Fe'tal**, that due to an abnormality of the fetus. **D.**, **Mater'nal**, that due to some defect in the mother.
- sto'pia**, **Dysto'py**. Misplacement of an organ.
- strophia**, *dis-tro'-fe-ah*. Imperfect or faulty nourishment.
- strophoneurosis**, *dis-tro-fo-nu-ro'-sis*. 1. A nervous disorder due to impaired nutrition. 2. An atrophic defect of nervous origin.
- strophy**, *dis'-tro-fe*. Same as *Dystrophia*.
- suria**, *dis-u'-re-ah*. Difficult or painful micturition.
- suria**, *dis-u'-re-ak*. One affected with dysuria.

## E.

Ear, *ēr*. The organ of hearing. **E.-ache**, *ēr'-āk*. See *Otalgia*.  
**E.-cough**, a reflex cough due to auditory disease. **E.-mold**, otomycosis. **E.-trum'pet**, an instrument to aid the hearing. **E.-wax**. See *Cerumen*.

**Earth, Ful'ler's**. Clay used as an absorbent. **E.-bath**, application of hot earth or sand to the body of a patient.

**Ebullition**, *e-bul-ish'-un*. Boiling.

**Eburnation**, *e-bur-na'-shun*. A morbid change in bone by which it becomes hard and ivory-like.

**Eburneous**, *e-bur'-ne-us*. Ivory white.

**Ecaudate**, *e-kaw'-dāt*. Without a tail.

**Ecballium**, *ek-bal'-e-um*. See *Elaterium*.

**Ecbolic**, *ek-bol'-ik*. Producing abortion or promoting parturition.

**Eccentric**, *ek-sen'-trik*. 1. Peculiar. 2. Away from the center. **E. At'rophy**, atrophy of the heart with dilatation. **E. Hyper'trophy**, hypertrophy of the heart with dilatation.

**Ecchondroma**, *ek-on-dro'-mah*. A cartilaginous tumor.

**Ecchondrosis**, *ek-on-dro'-sis*. The same as *Ecchondroma*, *q. v.*

**Ecchondrotome**, *ek-on'-dro-tōm*. A knife for excising cartilage.

**Ecchymo'ma**. A skin-tumor caused by extravasated blood.

**Ecchymo'sis**. An extravasation of blood into areolar tissue.

**Ecchymotic**, *ek-e-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to ecchymosis.

**Eccoprotic**, *ek-o-prot'-ik*. A laxative; a mild purgative.

**Eccrisis**, *ek'-ris-is*. The expulsion of waste or morbid products.

**Eccritic**, *ek-rit'-ik*. A medicine promoting excretion.

**Eccyesis**, *ek-si-e'-sis*. Extrauterine fetation.

**Eccylosis**, *ek-sil-e-o'-sis*. A disease or disturbance of development.

**Ecdemic**, *ek-dem'-ik*. A disease originating at a distance.

**Ecdemiomania**, **Ecdemomania**, *ek-de-me-o-ma'-ne-ah*, *ek-de-mo-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire to travel.

**Ecderon**, *ek'-der-on*. The epidermis.

**Ecdysis**, *ek'-dis-is*. Moulting of the skin; desquamation.

**Ec'gonin**.  $C_9H_{15}NO_3 + H_2O$ . A derivative of cocaine.

**Echafol'ta**. Proprietary antiseptic and alterative.

**Echinococcus**, *e-ki-no-kok'-us*. The hydatid of the *Tænia echinococcus*. **E. Cyst**. See *Hydatid*.

**Echinorhynchus**, *e-ki-no-ring'-kus*. A genus of parasitic worms.

**Echitenin**, *e-ki'-en-in*. An alkaloid from dita bark.

**Echo**, *ek'-o*. A reverberated sound. **E.**, **Ampho'ric**, a vocal resonance in which the transmitted voice resembles that produced by speaking into a bottle. **E.-sign**, a repetition of the last word of a sentence in insanity. **E.-speech**, a peculiar method of utterance in hypnotism.

**Echokine'sia**, **Echokine'sis**. Spasmodic imitation of gestures.

**Echolalia**, *ek-o-la'-le-ah*. Aphasic repetition of another's words.



- omatism, *ek-om'-at-izm*. The opposite of automatism.
- ophot'omy. A combination of color and sound sensations.
- abium, *ek-la'-be-um*. An eversion of the lip.
- ampsia, *ek-lamp'-se-ah*. A convulsive or epileptiform seizure, especially one in which consciousness is not lost. **E.**, In'fantile, a flex convulsion of childhood.
- amptic, *e-klamp'-tik*. Affected with eclampsia.
- ec'tic. 1. Choosing, selecting. 2. A certain class of physicians.
- ecticism, *ek-lek'-ti-sizm*. A system of medicine made up of selections from all the schools.
- id, *e'-koid*. A term applied to decolorized red corpuscles.
- onomy, *e-kon'-o-me*. The whole animal organism.
- uvillonage, *a-koo-ve-yong-ahzh'*. Swabbing out of the uterus.
- hlysis, *ek'-flis-is*. A vesicular eruption on the body-surface.
- hronia, *ek-fro'-ne-ah*. Melancholia bordering on insanity.
- hyadec'tomy. Excision of the vermiform appendix.
- hyaditis, *ek-fi-ad-i'-tis*. Appendicitis.
- hyma, *ek-fi'-mah*. A cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.
- aseur, *a-krah'-zu(h)r*. A wire loop or chain for amputating.
- tal'tic. Applied to nervous action from a spinal center.
- stasy, *ek'-stas-e*. A trance-like exalted state.
- strophy, *ek'-stro-fe*. See *Exstrophy*.
- tad, *ek'-tad*. Toward the surface.
- tal, *ek'-tal*. External.
- asia, *ek-ta'-ze-ah*. Same as *Ectasis*.
- asin, *ek'-tas-in*. A vasomotor dilator isolated from tuberculin.
- asis, *ek'-tas-is*. An abnormal distention of a part.
- tatic, *ek-tat'-ik*. Capable of distention.
- en'tal Line. The line of union of the ectoderm and entoderm.
- ethmoid, *ekt-eth'-moid*. A lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.
- hyma, *ek-thi'-mah*. Noncontagious, cutaneous, pustular disease.
- hyro'sis. An absence of the thyroid by excision.
- iris, *ek-ti'-ris*. The outer portion of the iris.
- oblast, *ek'-to-blast*. The outside membrane of a cell.
- ocardia, *ek-to-kar'-de-ah*. A displacement of the heart.
- ochoroi'dea. The outer layer of the choroid.
- ocornea, *ek-to-kor'-ne-ah*. The outer corneal layer.
- oderm, *ek'-to-derm*. The external primitive layer of the embryo; epiblast.
- odermal, *ek-to-der'-mal*. Pertaining to the ectoderm.
- oentad, *ek-to-en'-tad*. From without inward.
- ogenous, *ek-toj'-en-us*. Originating outside the body.
- op'agus. A monomphalic monster united laterally by thorax.
- oparasite, *ek-to-par'-as-it*. An external or a superficial parasite.
- opectoral, *ek-to-pek'-to-ral*. The outer of the two pectoral muscles; pectoralis major.
- operitonitis, *ek-to-per-it-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the attached side of the peritoneum.
- ophyte, *ek'-to-fit*. A vegetable parasite on the skin.

**Ectopia, Ectopy**, *ek-to'-pe-ah*, *ek'-to-pe*. An abnormality of position, usually congenital. **E. cor'dis**. See *Ectocardia*. **E. len'tis**, dislocation of the crystalline lens of the eye. **E. ves'icæ**, a protrusion of the bladder through the abdominal wall.

**Ectopic**, *ek-top'-ik*. Pertaining to *Ectopia*, *q. v.* **E. Gesta'tion**, extrauterine fetation.

**Ec'toplasm**. The exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell.

**Ectoretina**, *ek-to-ret'-in-ah*. The outer layer of the retina.

**Ectos'teal**. Related to or situated on the outside of a bone.

**Ectosto'sis**. Ossifying of cartilage beginning under perichondrium.

**Ectotoxe'mia**. Toxemia due to an external cause.

**Ectozoa**, *ek-to-zo'-ah*. External parasites.

**Ectrodactyl'ia**. Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

**Ectrom'elus**. A monster with arrested development of limbs.

**Ectropic**, *ek-trop'-ik*. Turned out or everted.

**Ectro'pion, Ectro'pium**. Eversion of the eyelid or endometrium.

**Ectropionize**, *ek-tro'-pe-on-iz*. To produce an ectropion.

**Ectrotic**, *ek-trot'-ik*. Preventing the development of disease.

**Ec'zema**. Inflammation of the skin with exudation of lymph. **E. erythemato'sum**, the mildest form of eczema; the skin is reddened. **E. fis'sum**, a form with painful fissures over the joints. **E. hypertroph'icum**, a form marked by warty outgrowths. **E. Lich'enoid**, that marked by thickening of the epidermis. **E. mad'idans, E. ru'brum**, one marked by raw surfaces studded with red points. **E. margina'tum**, the most severe form of ringworm of the body. **E. papulo'sum**, a form marked by intensely-itching papules of a deep red color. **E. pustulo'sum**, the stage of eczema marked by formation of pustules. **E. seborrhœ'icum**, seborrhea. **E. sola're**, that due to irritation from the sun's rays. **E. squamo'sum**, a form marked by adherent scales of shed epithelium. **E. vesiculo'sum**, that marked by the presence of vesicles.

**Eczematoid**, *ek-zem'-at-oid*. Resembling eczema.

**Eczematosis**, *ek-zem-at-o'-sis*. An eczematous skin-disease.

**Eczematous**, *ek-zem'-at-us*. Affected with eczema.

**Edea**, *e-de'-ah*. The genital organs.

**Edeitis**, *e-de-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the genitalia.

**Edema**, *e-de'-mah*. Accumulation of serum in the cellular tissue.

**E., Angioneurot'ic**. See *Angioneurotic*. **E., Blue**, bluish coloring on the swollen skin of hysteric patients. **E., Inflam'matory**, that due to inflammation. **E., Malign'ant**, an edematous inflammation that occurs at times after serious injuries, and marked by rapid destruction of tissue and formation of gas. **E., Pur'u-lent**, a purulent infiltration in which there is much fluid.

**Edematous**, *e-dem'-at-us*. Relating to or marked by edema.

**Edentate, Edentulous**, *e-den'-tāt*, *e-den'-tu-lus*. Without teeth.

**Edentation**, *e-den-ta'-shun*. A deprivation of teeth.

**Edeology**, *e-de-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on the genital organs.

**Edeoptosis**, *e-de-op-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the genitals.

**Edible**, *ed'-ib-l*. Suitable for food.

- duct, *e-duk't'*. Any substance obtained from organic matter without change of composition.
- erent, *ef'-er-ent*. Conveying from the center, as a nerve.
- ervescent, *ef-er-ves'-ent*. Bubbling over. E. Pow'der, a Scidlitz powder.
- leurage, *ef-flūr-ahzh'*. In massage, stroking toward the center.
- lorescence, *ef-lor-es'-ens*. Redness of skin; rash; exanthem.
- lorescent, *ef-lor-es'-ent*. Drying from loss of the water of crystallization, as certain salts.
- luvium, *ef-lu'-re-um*. Exhalation; vapor; odor.
- luxion, *ef-fluk'-shun*. An abortion during early pregnancy.
- u'sion. Extravasation of fluid into the body-tissues or cavities.
- esta, *e-jes'-tah*. The discharges of the bowels.
- g, *eg*. See *Ovum*. E. Albu'men, the main constituent of the white of the egg. E. Mem'brane, the membrane surrounding the ovum.
- ilops, *e'-jil-ops*. An ulcer at the inner angle of the eye.
- glandular, *e-glan'-du-lar*. Having no glands.
- glandulous, *e-glan'-du-lus*. See *Eglandular*.
- gobronchoph'ony. A tremulous, bleating, bronchial vocal sound.
- gophony, *e-goff'-on-e*. A goat-like, bleating vocal sound.
- gyptian Chloro'sis, *e-jip'-shan*. See *Dochmiasis*. E. Ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia*, *Purulent*.
- gon Prepara'tions, *i'-gon*. Compounds of albumin and iodine of constant composition; they are internal and external antiseptics.
- iloid, *i'-loid*. Coiled, a term applied to certain tumors.
- isanthema, *i-san-the'-mah*. Exanthem on a mucous membrane.
- isenso'matose. A food preparation of iron and somatose.
- isodic, *i-sod'-ik*. Same as *Esodic*.
- itnerin, *it-ner'-in*. A German substitute for yolk of egg.
- jaculation, *e-jak-u-la'-shun*. An ejection of semen in coition.
- jaculatory Duct, *e-jak'-u-lat-or-e*. The seminiferous duct.
- jecta, *e-jek'-lah*. That which is cast away; excretions.
- jection, *e-jek'-shun*. The process of casting out.
- ka-io'doform. An antiseptic composed of iodoform and 0.05 per cent. of paraformaldehyd.
- kzemín, *ek'-ze-min*. An ointment of precipitated sulphur, with coloring-matter and perfume.
- labora'tion. Conversion of crude food into higher tissue-products.
- acin, *el'-as-in*. Basophile elastin.
- æoptin, *el-e-op'-tin*. See *Eleoptene*.
- aidin, *e-la'-id-in*.  $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$ . A crystalline fat from certain oils.
- ain, *e-la'-in*. Same as *Eleoptene*.
- astic, *e-las'-tik*. Having elasticity. E. Band'age, a rubber bandage for exerting constant pressure. E. Lam'ina, Descemet's membrane. E. Tis'sue, a variety of connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers.
- astica, *e-las'-tik-ah*. India-rubber.
- asticin, *e-las'-tis-in*. The same as *Elastin*, *q. v.*



**Elastic'ity.** The property of stretching and retracting.

**Elastin**, *e-las'-tin*. The main constituent of yellow elastic tissue.

**Elastom'eter.** An instrument for determining elasticity.

**Elaterin**, *e-lat'-er-in*.  $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$ . Active principle of *Elaterium*, *q. v.*

**Elate'rium.** A cathartic sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*, the squirting cucumber.

**Elbow**, *el'-bo*. The articulation of the arm and forearm. **E.-jerk**, a reflex flexion of the elbow on striking the biceps tendon.

**Elcosis**, *el-ko'-sis*. Fetid ulceration.

**Elder**, *el'-der*. See *Sambucus*.

**Elecampane**, *el-e-kam'-pān*. See *Inula*.

**Electric, Electrical**, *e-lek'-trik*, *e-lek'-trik-al*. Having the nature of electricity. **E. Chore'a**, a form of chorea common in Italy, characterized by sudden, shock-like movements. **E.-discharg'er**, an instrument for liberating electricity.

**Electricity**, *e-lek-tris'-it-e*. A mode of force generated by friction, chemism, etc. **E., An'imal**, free electricity in the body. **E., Fric'tional**, that produced by friction. **E., Galvan'ic**. See *E., Voltaic*. **E., Induced** or **Induc'tive**, that produced in a body by proximity to an electrified body, without contact. **E., Mag-net'ic**, that produced by bringing the conductor near the poles of a magnet. **E., Stat'ic**, that produced by friction. **E., Volta'ic**, that produced by the agency of a voltaic cell or battery.

**Electrization**, *e-lek-triz-a'-shun*. A charging with electricity.

**Electro-**, *e-lek'-tro*. A prefix denoting relation to electricity.

**Electroanesthe'sia**. A want of feeling of electric stimulation.

**Electrobiol'ogy**. The science of the electric properties of living beings.

**Electrobios'copy**. The use of electricity to determine the presence of life.

**Electrocau'tery**. A platinum wire heated by electricity and used as a cautery.

**Electrochem'istry**. The study of the chemic changes produced by electricity.

**Electrocystos'copy**. Cystoscopy by means of electricity.

**Electrode**, *e-lek'-trōd*. The pole of the current from electric battery.

**Electrodiagno'sis**. Diagnosis by means of electric stimulation.

**Electrodynamom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

**Electrogenesis**, *e-lek-tro-jen'-es-is*. Production by electricity.

**Electrography**, *e-lek-trog'-ra-fe*. The same as *Skiagraphy*, *q. v.*

**Electrolizer**, *e-lek-trol'-iz-er*. An instrument for dissolving strictures by electricity.

**Electrol'ysis**. The dissolution of a compound body by electricity.

**Elec'trolyte**. A compound capable of resolution by electrolysis.

**Electrolytic**, *e-lek-tro-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to electrolysis.

**Electromag'netism**. The production of magnetic action by means of electricity.

**Electromassage'**. Electric treatment combined with massage.

- ctrom'eter. An instrument for determining electric intensity.
- ctronecro'sis. Capital punishment by electricity.
- ctronegative, *e-lek-tro-neg'-at-iv*. Relating to the electric condition at the negative pole of a battery.
- ctropathol'ogy. A study of pathology by means of electric reaction.
- ctrophobia, *e-lek-tro-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of electricity.
- ctrophysiol'ogy. The study of electric action in health.
- ctropositive, *e-lek-tro-pos'-it-iv*. Relating to the electric state existing at the positive pole of a battery.
- ctroprognosis. The use of electricity in prognosis.
- ctropunctura'tion, Electropunc'ture. The use of needles as electrodes in the treatment of aneurysm.
- ectroscope, *e-lek'-tro-skōp*. An instrument for ascertaining the presence of static electricity.
- ectrostatics, *e-lek-tro-stat'-iks*. The science of static electricity.
- ectrosur'gery. The use of electricity in surgery.
- ectrothanatosis, *e-lek-tro-than-a-to'-sis*. Death by electricity.
- ectrotherapeu'tics. The science of the application of electricity to therapeutics.
- ectrotonus, *e-lek-trol'-o-nus*. A change of condition in nerves traversed by an electric current.
- ectuary, *e-lek'-tu-a-re*. A confection.
- eidin, *el-e'-id-in*. Substance in stratum granulosum of epidermis.
- ement, *el'-em-ent*. An ultimate constituent.
- emi, *el'-em-e*. A resin used as a surgical dressing.
- eomyenchysis, *el-e-o-mi-en'-ki-sis*. The intramuscular injection of oils.
- eo'ptene. The permanent liquid principle of volatile oils.
- eosac'charum. Trituration of sugar with volatile oils.
- elephant Leg, *el'-e-fant*. See *Elephantiasis*.
- elephantiasis, *el-e-fan-ti'-as-is*. A chronic edematous disease of the skin with hypertrophy of the cellular tissue. *E. ar'abum*. The same as *Elephantiasis*. *E. asturien'sis*, pellagra. *E. græco'rum*. See *Lepra*. *E. telangiecto'des*, dermatolysis.
- evator, *el'-e-va-tor*. 1. A muscle lifting a part. 2. An instrument used in surgery for raising a depressed bone.
- elimination, *e-lim-in-a'-shun*. Excretion.
- linguid, *e-ling'-gwid*. Tongue-tied; without the power of speech.
- lixation, *e-lik-s-a'-shun*. 1. A decoction 2. Digestion.
- lixir, *e-lik-s'-er*. A sweetened, aromatic alcoholic preparation. *E.*, Bitter, an aromatic preparation of wormwood.
- koplasty, *el-ko-plas'-te*. See *Helcoplasty*.
- m. See *Ulmus*.
- odes, *e-lo'-dēz*. Malarial fever.
- uthera, *el-u'-the-rah*. Same as *Cascarilla*.
- utriation, *e-lu-tre-a'-shun*. The process of separating by washing.
- ytritis, *el-et-ri'-tis*. See *Vaginitis*.
- ytrocele, *el'-it-ro-sēl*. The same as *Colpoccele*, *q. v.*

- Elytroplasty**, *el'-it-ro-plas-te*. The same as *Colpoplasty*, *q. v.*
- Elytroptosis**, *el-it-rop-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the vagina.
- Elytrorrhaphy**, *el-it-ror'-a-fe*. Suture of the vaginal wall.
- Elytrotomy**, *el-it-rol'-o-me*. An incision of the vaginal walls.
- Emaciation**, *e-ma-she-a'-shun*. A loss of flesh; leanness.
- Emana'tion**. An effluvium; that which proceeds from a body.
- Eman'sio men'sium**. Delayed menstruation; amenorrhœa.
- Emasculation**, *e-mas-ku-la'-shun*. Removal of testicles; castration.
- Embalm'ing**. The filling of a cadaver with preservative fluids.
- Embedding**, *em-bed'-ing*. The fixation of a tissue-specimen in a firm substance before making a microscopic section.
- Embolalia**, *em-bo-la'-le-ah*. See *Embolophrasia*.
- Embole**, **Embolia**, *em'-bo-le*, *em-bo'-le-ah*. See *Embolism*.
- Embolemia**, *em-bo-le'-me-ah*. The presence of emboli in the blood.
- Embolie**, *em-bol'-ik*. Pertaining to or the result of embolism.
- Emboliform Nu'cleus**, *em-bol'-if-orm*. A cerebellar nucleus.
- Em'bolism**. The obstruction of a blood-vessel by an embolus. **E.**, Air, obstruction by a bubble of air. **E.**, Fat, obstruction by a fat-globule. **E.**, Infect'ive, the emboli contain microorganisms that cause metastatic abscesses. **E.**, Mil'iary, a state in which many small blood-vessels are the seats of emboli.
- Embolophra'sia**. The use of senseless words and sentences.
- Em'bolus**. A blood-clot or other body brought from a distant artery by the blood-current and obstructing circulation at the point of lodgment.
- Emboly**, *em'-bo-le*. Gastrula-formation by blastular invagination.
- Embrocation**, *em-bro-ka'-shun*. A fomentation or liniment.
- Embryec'tomy**. An excision of an extrauterine embryo.
- Em'bryo**, **Em'bryon**. A fecundated germ up to the fourth month.
- Embryocardia**, *em-bre-o-ka'-de-ah*. A condition in which the heart-sounds resemble those of the fetus.
- Embryoctony**, *em-bre-ok'-to-ne*. Destruction of the fetus in utero.
- Embryogenet'ic**, **Embryogen'ic**. Producing an embryo.
- Embryogeny**, *em-bre-og'-en-e*. The development of the embryo.
- Embryography**, *em-bre-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the embryo.
- Embryology**, *em-bre-ol'-o-je*. The science of embryonic evolution.
- Embryonal**, **Embryonic**, *em-bre-o'-nal*, *em-bre-on'-ik*. Pertaining to the embryo. **E.** Abort'ion, an early abortion. **E.** A'rea, the area germinativa, *q. v.* **E.** Cell. See *Cell*.
- Embryospas'tic**. Applied to instruments for fetal extraction.
- Embryotome**, *em'-bre-o-tōm*. An instrument used in embryotomy.
- Embryotomy**, *em-bre-ol'-o-me*. Dismemberment of fetus in utero.
- Embryotrophy**, *em-bre-ol'-ro-fe*. The nutrition of the fetus.
- Embryulcia**, *em-bre-ul'-se-ah*. Forceful extraction of the fetus.
- Emesis**, **Emesia**, *em'-es-is*, *em-e'-ze-ah*. The act of vomiting.
- Emetic**, *e-met'-ik*. An agent causing emesis. **E.**, Direct' or Me-chan'ic, one acting directly on the nerves of the stomach. **E.**, In'direct or System'ic, one acting through the blood upon the vomiting center.



etin, *em'-et-in*. 1. A resinoid from ipecac. 2. An alkaloid,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_2$ , from ipecac; it is expectorant and emetic.  
 etocathar'sis. Simultaneous emesis and purgation.  
 etocathar'tic. A drug causing both vomiting and purging.  
 etology, *em-et-ol'-o-je*. The science of emetics.  
 iction, *e-mik'-shun*. Micturition, *q. v.*  
 ictory, *e-mik'-tor-e*. A medicine promoting the flow of urine.  
 igration, *em-i-gra'-shun*. The outward passage of a wandering cell through the walls of a blood-vessel.  
 inence, *em'-in-ens*. A protuberance or process. **E.**, Ca'nine. See *Canine*. **E.**, Collat'eral, a projection of the lateral ventricle of the brain between the hippocamp and the calcar. **E.**, Fron'al, the two eminences of the frontal bone above the superciliary ridges. **E.**, Na'sal, the prominence above the root of the nose. **E.**, Occip'ital, the ridge in the paracele corresponding to the occipital fissure.  
 inentia, *em-in-en'-she-ah*. An eminence.  
 issa'rium. A vein of the skull carrying the blood outward.  
 issary Vein. See *Emissarium*.  
 ission, *e-mish'-un*. An ejaculation, or sending forth.  
 amenagog, *em-en'-ag-og*. Agent stimulating menstrual flow.  
**E.**, Direct', one acting directly on the generative organs. **E.**, Indirect', one that acts by relieving an underlying condition.  
 nmenia, *em-e'-ne-ah*. The menses.  
 nmenology, *em-en-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on menstruation.  
 nmetrope, *em'-e-tröp*. A person with emmetropia.  
 nmetro'pia. The condition of being without ametropia.  
 nmetropic, *em-et-rop'-ik*. Having emmetropia.  
 nol, *e'-mol*. A native compound of silica used in dermatology.  
 mollient, *e-mol'-yent*. An agent that softens tissues.  
 notional, *e-mo'-shun-al*. Characterized by emotion, as certain forms of insanity.  
 npasm, *em-pazm'*. A powder to remove a bad odor from the person.  
 npathema, *em-path-e'-mah*. Ungovernable passion.  
 nphlysis, *em'-flis-is*. A vesicular tumor or eruption.  
 nphrac'tic. An agent that obstructs the pores of the skin.  
 nphraxis, *em-fraks'-is*. Obstruction.  
 nphyma, *em-fi'-mah*. A tumor.  
 nphyse'ma. A distention of the tissues with air or other gases. **E.**, Atroph'ic, senile emphysema of the lung with wasting of its substance. **E.**, Cuta'neous, air or gas in the connective tissues beneath the skin. **E.**, Gang'renous, malignant edema. **E.**, Intersti'tial, gas in the connective tissue of any part. **E.**, Pul'monary, dilatation of the alveoli and atrophy of the blood-vessels with loss of elasticity of the lung-tissue. **E.**, Substan'tial. Same as *E.*, *Pulmonary*. **E.**, Sur'gical, distention of the subcutaneous tissue by air. **E.**, Vesic'ular, dilatation of the air-vesicles.  
 npiric, *em-pir'-ik*. A quack or charlatan.

**Empiricism**, *em-pir'-is-izm*. 1. Quackery. 2. Dependence upon experience.

**Emplastic**, *em-plas'-tik*. A constipating medicine.

**Emplastrum**, *em-plas'-trum*. A plaster.

**Emprosthot'onos**. A clonic spasm bending the body forward.

**Emptysis**, *emp'-tis-is*. Hemorrhage from the lungs.

**Empu'sa**. A genus of parasitic fungi infesting insects.

**Empyema**, *em-pi-e'-mah*. Pus in the pleural cavity. **E. necessi-ta'tis**, empyema with a spontaneous escape of the pus. **E., Pul'-sating**, that attended with pulsation of the chest-wall.

**Empyesis**, *em-pi-e'-sis*. A pustular eruption.

**Empyoccele**, *em-pi'-o-sēl*. A purulent scrotal tumor.

**Emulgent**, *e-mul'-jent*. Draining out; applied to the renal vessels.

**Emulsin**, *e-mul'-sin*. A ferment contained in bitter almonds.

**Emul'sion**. A milky fluid obtained by suspending oil in water.

**Emulsum**, *e-mul'-sum*. An emulsion.

**Emunctory**, *e-mungk'-tor-e*. An excretory duct or organ.

**Emundant**, *e-mun'-dant*. Cleansing; detergent.

**Emundation**, *e-mun-da'-shun*. The act of cleansing.

**Enamel**, *en-am'-el*. Hard substance enveloping crown of the tooth.

**E. Cu'ticle**. See *Nasmyth's Cuticle*. **E. Or'gan**, the epithelial process from which the enamel of a tooth is developed. **E.-prism** or **rod**, any one of the minute prisms of which enamel is composed.

**Enanthema**, *en-an'-the-mah*. An eruption on a mucous membrane.

**Enan'thesis**. An eruption on the skin from an internal disease.

**Enan'thropes**. Sources of disease originating internally.

**Enantiomorphic**, *en-an-te-o-mor'-fik*. Similar but contrasted in form.

**Enantiopathic**, *en-an-te-o-path'-ik*. 1. Palliative. 2. Pertaining to enantiopathy.

**Enantiopathy**, *en-an-te-op'-ath-e*. 1. Allopathy, *q. v.* 2. A disease antagonistic to another.

**Enarkyochrome**, *en-ar'-ke-o-krōm*. A nerve-cell that stains readily in the cell-body.

**Enarthrosis**, *en-ar-thro'-sis*. A ball-and-socket joint.

**Encan'this**. A reddish growth in the inner canthus of the eye.

**Encapsula'tion**. The process of surrounding with a capsule.

**Enceinte**, *ong-san't'*. Pregnant; with child.

**Encelitis**, *en-se-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

**Encephalalgia**, *en-sef-al-al'-je-ah*. The same as *Cephalalgia*, *q. v.*

**Encephalesthenia**, *en-sef-al-es-the'-ne-ah*. Failure of brain-power.

**Encephalic**, *en-sef-al'-ik*. Pertaining to the encephalon.

**Enceph'alin**. A nitrogenous glucosid derived from brain-tissue.

**Encephalitis**, *en-sef-al-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the encephalon.

**Encephaloccele**, *en-sef'-al-o-sēl*. Hernia of the brain.

**Encephaloid**, *en-sef'-al-oid*. Resembling brain-tissue. **E. Can'cer**, **E. Tu'mor**, a soft tumor resembling brain-tissue.

**Encephalology**, *en-sef-al-ol'-o-je*. Science of the brain.

**Encephaloma**, *en-sef-al-o'-mah*. A tumor of the brain.

**Encephalomalacia**, *en-sef-al-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the brain.

- cephalomeningitis**, *en-sef-al-o-men-in-ji'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the brain and membranes.
- cephalomeningocele**, *en-sef-al-o-men-in'-go-sēl*. Hernia of the membranes and brain-substance.
- cephalomyelop'athy**. A disease of the brain and spinal cord.
- cephalon**, *en-sef'-al-on*. The brain.
- cephalopathy**, *en-sef-al-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the brain.
- cephalorrhagia**, *en-sef-al-or-a'-je-ah*. Cerebral hemorrhage.
- cephalospinal**, *en-sef-al-o-spi'-nal*. Pertaining to the brain and cord. **E. Ax'is**, the cerebrospinal axis.
- ceph'alotome**. An instrument for cutting brain-tissue.
- cephalotomy**, *en-sef-al-ol'-o-me*. Dissection of the brain.
- chondroma**, *en-kon-dro'-mah*. A cartilaginous tumor.
- chondrosarcoma**, *en-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
- chylema**, *en-ki-le'-mah*. Hyaline substance of the cell-nucleus.
- colpitis**, *en-kol-pi'-tis*. Inflammation of the vaginal mucosa.
- cysted**, *en-sist'-ed*. Inclosed in a cyst.
- ed**. A termination. **E.-ar'tery**, a terminal artery not anastomosing with another. **E. Bud**, **E. Bulb**, the terminal bulb of a nerve in the skin. **E. Or'gan**, the terminal part of a sensory nerve-fiber. **E. Plate**, the terminal of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber.
- endangium**, *end-an'-je-um*. The lining membrane of vessels.
- endarteritis**, *end-ar-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the intima of an artery.
- endemic**, *en-dem'-ik*. Peculiar to a people or a nation. **E. Neuri'is**, *beri-beri*, *q. v.*
- endemiology**, *en-dem-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of endemic diseases.
- demoepidemic**, *en-dem-o-ep-i-dem'-ik*. Endemic but periodically becoming epidemic.
- dermatic**, **Endermic**, *en-der-mat'-ik*, *en-der'-mik*. Relating to a method of administering medicines through the skin by rubbing.
- doappendicitis**, *en-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mucosa of the vermiform appendix.
- doarteritis**, *en-do-ar-ter-i'-tis*. *Sec Endarteritis.*
- doauscultation**, *en-do-aws-kul-la'-shun*. A method of auscultation by means of an esophageal tube passed into the stomach.
- doblast**, *en'-do-blast*. The cell-nucleus; the internal blastema.
- dobronchi'tis**. Inflammation of the bronchial mucosa.
- docardial**, *en-do-kar'-de-al*. Situated within the heart.
- docarditis**, *en-do-kar-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the endocardium.
- docar'dium**. The transparent lining membrane of the heart.
- docervici'tis**. Inflammation of the mucosa of the cervix uteri.
- dochon'dral**. Situated within a cartilage.
- dochorion**, *en-do-ko'-re-on*. The inner chorion.
- docolpitis**, *en-do-kol-pi'-tis*. The same as *Encolpitis*, *q. v.*
- docranitis**, *en-do-kra-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the endocranium.
- docranium**, *en-do-kra'-ne-um*. The cerebral dura mater.



**Endoderm**, *en'-do-derm*. See *Entoderm*.

**Endodontitis**, *en-do-don-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

**Endoenteri'tis**. Inflammation of the mucosa of the intestines.

**Endogastri'tis**. Inflammation of the gastric lining membrane.

**Endogenous**, *en-doj'-en-us*. Originating within the body.

**Endoglobular**, *en-do-glob'-u-lar*. Within the blood-corpuscles.

**Endolaryngeal**, *en-do-lar-in'-je-al*. Within the larynx.

**En'dolymph**. The fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

**Endomastoidi'tis**. Inflammation within the mastoid cavity.

**Endometrec'tomy**. Excision of the uterine mucosa.

**Endometritis**, *en-do-me-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of the endometrium.

**E., Cer'vical**. See *Endocervicitis*. **E., Fun'gous**, hypertrophy of the lining membrane with granulations.

**Endometrium**, *en-do-me'-tre-um*. Lining membrane of the uterus.

**Endomys'ium**. The areolar tissue between muscular fibers.

**Endoneu'rium**. The delicate connective tissue around nerve-fibers.

**Endoparasite**, *en-do-par'-ah-zit*. An internal parasite.

**Endopathic**, *en-do-path'-ik*. Pertaining to the rise of disease from internal causes.

**Endopathy**, *en-dop'-ath-e*. Any disease arising within the body.

**Endopericardi'tis**. Combined endocarditis and pericarditis.

**Endoperimyocarditis**, *en-do-per-e-mi-o-kar-di'-tis*. Combined inflammation of all the layers of the heart.

**Endoperitonitis**, *en-do-per-it-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the serous surface of the peritoneum.

**Endophlebi'tis**. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

**Endoplast**, *en'-do-plast*. See *Endoblast*.

**Endosalpingitis**, *en-do-sal-pin-ji'-tis*. Salpingitis restricted to the lining of the tube without affecting any other part.

**Endoscope**, *en'-do-skōp*. An instrument for examining a body-cavity through its natural outlet.

**Endos'copy**. Examination of body-cavities with the endoscope.

**Endosepsis**, *en-do-sep'-sis*. Septicemia arising within the body.

**Endoskeleton**, *en-do-skell'-e-ton*. The bony framework of the body.

**Endosmom'eter**. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

**Endosmose**, *en'-dos-moz*. Same as *Endosmosis*.

**Endosmo'sis**. Inward osmosis. The passage of a liquid through a diaphragm or septum from without inward.

**Endosmotic**, *en-dos-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to endosmosis.

**Endospore**. A spore formed by free cell-formation.

**Endosteitis**, *end-os-te-i'-tis*. See *Endostitis*.

**Endosteum**, *end-os'-te-um*. The vascular lining membrane of the medullary cavities of bones.

**Endostitis**, *en-dos-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the endosteum.

**Endostoma**, *end-os'-to-mah*. An osseous tumor within a bone.

**Endostosis**, *end-os-to'-sis*. The formation of an endostoma.

**Endothe'lial**. Pertaining to or consisting of endothelium.

**Endothelioma**, *en-do-the-le-o-in-o'-mah*. An endothelial inoma.

**Endotheliol leiomyoma**, *en-do-the-le-o-li-o-mi-o'-mah*. Myosarcoma.

othelioma, *end-o-the-le-o'-mah*. A tumor of the endothelium.  
 otheliomyxo'ma. An endothelial myxoma.  
 othe'lium. Lining membrane of vascular and serous cavities.  
 yma, *en'-dim-ah*. The ependyma.  
 ma, *en'-em-ah*. A rectal injection of medicine or food.  
 pider'mic. A method of applying medicines to the epidermis.  
 rgy, *en'-er-je*. The power or force of the organism. **E.**,  
 net'ic, the power of a body in motion. **E.**, Poten'tial, the  
 ssible power of a body at rest.  
 rvate, *en'-er-vât*. To weaken.  
 rvation, *en-er-va'-shun*. A weakening; a weakness.  
 'lish Sweating Fe'ver. A contagious fever of the sixteenth  
 ntury.  
 glo'bing. The taking in of an object by a phagocyte.  
 gomphosis, *en-gom-fo'-sis*. The same as *Gomphosis*, *q. v.*  
 gorgement, *en-gorj'-ment*. Vascular congestion.  
 mania, *e-no-ma'-ne-ah*. Delirium tremens, *q. v.*  
 ophthalmia, Enophthalmos, *en-off-thal'-me-ah*, *en-off-thal'-mos*.  
 etraction of the eyeball from spasm of the extrinsic eye-muscles.  
 osima'nia. Insanity characterized by great terror.  
 ostosis, *en-os-to'-sis*. A tumor in the medullary canal of bone.  
 siform, *en'-sif-orm*. Sword-shaped. **E.** Appen'dix, **E.** Car'-  
 lage, the sword-shaped process of the sternum.  
 sisternum, *en-se-ster'-num*. The ensiform appendix.  
 som'phalus. A double monstrosity with a superficial union.  
 strophe, *en'-stro-fe*. A turning inward, as of the eyelids.  
 ad, *en'-tad*. Toward the center.  
 tal, *en'-tal*. Central.  
 asia, *en-ta'-se-ah*. A constrictive spasm.  
 eradenog'raphy. A description of the intestinal glands.  
 eradenol'ogy. The study of the intestinal glands.  
 eralgia, *en-ter-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the bowels.  
 erectomy, *en-ter-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a part of the intestine.  
 erepiplocele, *en-ter-e-pip'-lo-sël*. See *Enteroepiplocele*.  
 eric, *en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the intestine. **E.** Fe'ver, typhoid  
 ver, *q. v.*  
 erica, *en-ter'-ik-ah*. Diseases or agents affecting intestinal canal.  
 eritis, *en-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the intestines.  
 eroanastomosis, *en-ter-o-an-as-to-mo'-sis*. The operation of  
 niting two intestinal loops.  
 erobrosia, *en-ter-o-bro'-ze-ah*. Intestinal perforation.  
 erocele, *en'-ter-o-sël*. A hernia containing intestine only.  
 erochirurgia, *en-ter-o-ki-rur'-je-ah*. Intestinal surgery.  
 erocholecystostomy, *en-ter-o-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*. The same as  
 holecystenterostomy, *q. v.*  
 eroclysis, *en-ter-ok'-lis-is*. The administration of an enema.  
 eroclysm, *en'-ter-o-klizm*. A rectal injection.  
 erocoli'tis. Inflammation of the intestines and the colon.  
 erocyst, Enterocysto'ma. An intestinal cyst.

- Enterocyst'ocele.** Hernia of the bladder and the intestine.
- Enterodynia, en-ter-o-din'-e-ah.** Pain in the intestine.
- Enteroenterostomy, en-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me.** The formation of a fistula between two intestinal loops.
- Enteroepip'locele.** Hernia of the omentum and the intestine.
- Enterogastri'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.
- Enterogas'trocele.** Hernia of the gastric and intestinal walls.
- Enterography, en-ter-og'-ra-fe.** A description of the intestines.
- Enterohy'drocele.** Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.
- En'terol.** Intestinal antiseptic composed of cresols.
- En'terolite, En'terolith.** A stone in the intestines.
- Enterolithi'asis.** The formation of intestinal concretions.
- Enterol'ogist.** One skilled in the knowledge of intestines.
- Enterology, en-ter-ol'-o-je.** The science of the intestines.
- Enteromycosis, en-ter-o-mi-ko'-sis.** Intestinal mycosis.
- Enteron, en'-ter-on.** The intestine or alimentary canal.
- Enteropathy, en-ter-op'-ath-e.** Any disease of the intestines.
- En'teropexy.** Fixation of the intestine to the abdominal wall.
- Enteroplasty, en'-ter-o-plas-te.** Plastic operation on the intestines.
- En'teroplex.** An instrument for joining the cut edges of intestines.
- Enteroplexy, en'-ter-o-pleks-e.** The joining of two intestinal edges by means of the enteroplex.
- Enteroptosis, en-ter-op-to'-sis.** Prolapse of the intestines.
- Enterorose, en-ter'-or-ös.** A dietetic recommended in gastrointestinal catarrh.
- Enterorrh'a'gia.** Intestinal hemorrhage or discharge.
- Enterorrhaphy, en-ter-or'-a-fe.** Suture of the intestines.
- Enterorrh'e'a.** An excessive mucous flow from the intestines.
- En'teroscope.** An instrument for examining the intestines.
- Enterosepsis, en-ter-o-sep'-sis.** Intestinal toxemia.
- Enterosis, en-ter-o'-sis.** Any intestinal disease.
- Enterospasm, en'-ter-o-spazm.** Spasmodic colic.
- Enterostenosis, en-ter-o-sten-o'-sis.** Stricture of the intestine.
- Enterostomy, en-ter-os'-to-me.** Formation of an intestinal fistula.
- Enterotome, en'-ter-o-töm.** An instrument for opening intestines.
- Enterotomy, en-ter-ol'-o-me.** An intestinal dissection or incision.
- Enterozoon, en-ter-o-zo'-on.** An intestinal parasite.
- Enthelmintha, en-thel-min'-thah.** Intestinal worms.
- Entheomania, en-the-o-ma'-ne-ah.** Religious mania.
- Enthetic, en-thet'-ik.** Coming from without.
- Entoblast, en'-to-blast.** The nucleolus or germinal spot.
- En'tocele.** 1. Internal hernia. 2. A morbid displacement of parts.
- Entochoroi'dea.** The inner layer of the choroid coat.
- Entocornea, en-to-kor'-ne-ah.** Descemet's membrane, q. v.
- Entocyte, en'-to-sīt.** The contents of a cell.
- Entoderm, en'-to-derm.** The simple cell-layer lining the cavity of the primitive intestine; the hypoblast.
- Entoectad, en-to-ek'-tad.** From within outward.
- Entome, en'-töm.** A knife for dividing a urethral stricture.



omion, *en-to'-me-on*. The tip of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.

pectora'lis. The pectoralis minor. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

ophyte, *en-to'-fīt*. An internal vegetable parasite.

optic, *ent-op'-tik*. Pertaining to the internal parts of the eye.

optos'copy. An examination of the interior of the eye.

oretina, *en-to-ret'-in-ah*. The inner layer of the retina.

os'thoblast. The so-called nucleus of the nucleolus.

otic, *en-tot'-ik*. Pertaining to the internal ear.

ozoon, *en-to-zo'-on*. The same as *Enterozoon*, *q. v.*

trails, *en'-trālz*. The intestines.

ro'pion, Entro'pium. Inversion of the margins of the eyelids.

ropionize, *en-tro'-pe-on-iz*. To turn inward.

ucleation, *e-nu-kle-a'-shun*. A shelling out, as of a tumor.

uresis, *en-u-re'-sis*. Incontinence of urine.

vi'ronment. The aggregate of surrounding influences.

zyme, *en'-zim*. An unorganized, hydrolytic ferment.

ymosis, *en-zi-mo'-sis*. Enzyme-fermentation.

sin, *e'-o-sin*. Red stain used in histology.

sinophile, *e-o-sin'-o-fūl*. Readily stained by eosin.

sinophilous, *e-o-sin-off'-il-us*. Staining readily with eosin.

sote, *e'-o-sōt*. Creasote valerianate, an antituberculous.

actal, *e-pak'-tal*. Supernumerary, as Wormian bones.

encephalon, *ep-en-sef'-al-on*. The anterior portion of the posterior central vesicle; it develops into the pons and cerebellum.

endyma, *ep-en'-dim-ah*. The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal cord.

endymitis, *e-pen-dim-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the ependyma.

edra, *ef'-e-drah*. A genus of medicinal plants.

edrin, *ef'-e-drin*. An alkaloid,  $C_{10}H_{15}NO$ , from the plant *Ephedra vulgaris*; it is a mydriatic.

nelis, *ef'-el-is*. A freckle.

nemera, *ef-em'-er-ah*. A fever that lasts but a day. *E. maligna*. See *Anglicus sudor*.

nemeral, *ef-em'-er-al*. Lasting but a day, or briefly.

nialtes, *ef-e-al'-tēz*. See *Nightmare*.

hidrosis, *ef-id-ro'-sis*. Abnormal sweating. *E. cruen'ta*, bloody sweat.

blast, *ep'-e-blast*. The ectoderm; the external layer of the blastoderm.

blastic, *ep-e-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the epiblast.

boly, *e-pib'-o-le*. The differentiation of the epiblast from the hypoblast.

can'thus. A fold of skin from the nose over the inner canthus.

cardium, *ep-e-kar'-de-um*. Visceral layer of the pericardium.

cele, Epicæle, *ep'-e-sēl*. The fourth ventricle.

chrosis, *ep-e-kro'-sis*. A discoloration of the skin.

come, *ep-ik'-ōm*. A monster with an accessory head united by the summit.

**Epicondylalgia**, *ep-i-kon-dil-al'-je-ah*. Painful affection of the region of the epicondyle of the humerus.

**Epicon'dyle**. The external condyle of the humerus.

**Epicranium**, *ep-e-kra'-ne-um*. Structures covering the cranium.

**Epicranius**, *ep-e-kra'-ne-us*. The frontooccipital muscle.

**Epicrisis**, *ep-e-kri'-sis*. The disease-phenomena succeeding crisis.

**Epicystitis**, *ep-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of tissue above bladder.

**Epicystot'omy**. A suprapubic incision of the bladder.

**Epicyte**, *ep'-e-sit*. The hyaline cuticle of cells.

**Epidem'ic**. Common to many people; a prevailing disease.

**Epidemiography**, *ep-e-dem-e-og'-ra-fe*. A description of epidemics.

**Epidemiology**, *ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of epidemic diseases and of epidemics.

**Epiderma**, *ep-e-der'-mah*. An outgrowth from the epidermis.

**Epider'mal**, **Epider'mic**. Pertaining to the epidermis.

**Epidermidalization**, *ep-e-der-mid-al-iz-a'-shun*. The conversion of columnar into stratified epithelium.

**Epidermidosis**, *ep-e-der-mid-o'-sis*. Any disease of the epiderm.

**Epidermin**, *ep-e-der'-min*. A proprietary ointment-base.

**Epidermis**, *ep-e-der'-mis*. The outer layer of the skin.

**Epidermization**, *ep-e-der-miz-a'-shun*. The formation of epiderm.

**Epidermoid**, *ep-e-der'-moid*. Resembling epidermis.

**Epidermolysis**, *ep-e-der-mol'-is-is*. A loosening of the epidermis.

**Epidermophy'ton**. A parasitic fungus of the skin.

**Epididymec'tomy**. Excision of the epididymis.

**Epididymis**, *ep-e-did'-im-is*. A small body lying above the testis.

**Epididymitis**, *ep-e-did-im-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the epididymis.

**Epidu'ral**. Upon or over the dura. **E. Space**, the space around the dura of the cord and brain.

**Epigaster**, *ep-e-gas'-ter*. The hindgut.

**Epigastralgia**, *ep-e-gas-tral'-je-ah*. Pain in the epigastrium.

**Epigastric**, *ep-e-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to the epigastrium.

**Epigastrium**, *ep-e-gas'-tre-um*. The region over the stomach.

**Epigastricus**, *ep-e-gas'-tre-us*. The same as *Heteradelphus*, *q. v.*

**Epigastrocele**, *ep-e-gas'-tro-sël*. Hernia in the epigastric region.

**Epigen'esis**. Generation by new and successive formations.

**Epiglottidean**, *ep-e-glot-id'-e-an*. Pertaining to the epiglottis.

**Epiglottiditis**, *ep-e-glot-id-i'-tis*. See *Epiglottitis*.

**Epiglottis**, *ep-e-glot'-is*. A thin cartilaginous plate over the larynx.

**Epiglottitis**, *ep-e-glot-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

**Epignathus**, *e-pig'-na-thus*. An acardiac monster with a parasite united to the superior maxilla.

**Epihy'al**. A bone which in man is the stylohyoid ligament.

**Epilating**, *ep-il-ät'-ing*. Removing hair.

**Epilation**, *ep-il-a'-shun*. Eradication of hair.

**Epilato'rium**. A preparation for removing hair; a depilatory.

**Epil'atory**. Removing hair; a remedy for removing hair.

**Epilepsy**, *ep'-il-ep-se*. A nervous disease with loss of consciousness and tonic and clonic convulsions. **E., Car'diac**, paroxysmal

- chycardia. **E.**, Cor'tical or Fo'cal, spasmodic contraction of certain groups of muscles, due to disease of the cortex, always confined to one-half of the body and without loss of consciousness.
- ., Idiopath'ic, typical epilepsy. **E.**, Noctur'nal, the attack occurs during sleep. **E.**, Procur'sive, there is propulsion of the body in some special direction. **E.**, Re'flex, due to some reflex neurosis. **E.**, Spi'nal, clonic spasm in the lower limbs in paraplegia. **E.**, Toxe'mic, due to septic influences.
- ileptic, *ep-il-ep'-tik*. Pertaining to epilepsy. **E.** Ma'nia, insanity following an epileptic seizure.
- ileptiform, *ep-il-ep'-tif-orm*. Resembling epilepsy.
- ileptogen'ic, Epileptog'enous. Producing epilepsy. **E. Zone**, surface area that when stimulated produces epilepsy.
- ileptoid, *ep-il-ep'-toid*. Resembling epilepsy.
- ilose, *ep'-il-ōs*. Without hair; bald.
- imys'ium. The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.
- inasty, *ep-in-as'-te*. The condition of a growing dorsiventral organ in which the dorsal surface is more active in growth than the ventral.
- inephrin, *ep-e-nef'-rin*.  $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$ . The active principle of the suprarenal capsule.
- inephri'tis. Inflammation of a suprarenal capsule.
- ineurium, *ep-e-nū'-re-um*. The nerve-sheath.
- ionychium, *ep-e-o-nik'-e-um*. See *Eponychium*.
- iotic, *ep-e-ol'-ik*. Situated above or on the cartilage of the ear.
- ipastic, *ep-e-pas'-tik*. Sprinkled or moistened, as a plaster.
- iphenomenon, *ep-e-fe-nom'-e-non*. An accidental phenomenon.
- iphora, *e-pif'-or-ah*. An overflow of tears.
- iphyseal, *e-pif-is-e'-al*. Pertaining to an epiphysis.
- iphyseol'ysis. The separation of an epiphysis.
- iphysis, *e-pif'-is-is*. A process of bone attached to another by cartilage. **E.** cer'ebri, the pineal gland.
- iphysitis, *e-pif-is-i'-tis*. Inflammation of an epiphysis.
- iphyte, *ep'-e-fīt*. A plant growing upon another plant—it may be parasitic or not.
- ipial, *ep-e-pi'-al*. Upon the pia mater.
- iplasm, *ep'-e-plazm*. See *Glycogen*.
- iplocele, *e-pip'-lo-sēl*. A hernia containing omentum only.
- iploic, *ep-ip-lo'-ik*. Omental.
- iploischiocèle, *ep-e-plo-is'-ke-o-sēl*. An ischiocèle containing omentum.
- iploitis, *ep-ip-lo-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the epiploon.
- iplomerocèle, *ep-ip-lo-me'-ro-sēl*. Femoral omental hernia.
- iploon, *e-pip'-lo-on*. The omentum.
- iploscheocèle, *ep-ip-lo-s'-ke-o-sēl*. Scrotal omental hernia.
- ipygus, *ep-e-pi'-gus*. The same as *Pygomelus*, *q. v.*
- iscleral, *ep-e-skle'-ral*. Upon the sclera of the eye.
- iscleritis, *ep-e-skle-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the subconjunctival issues.



- Episioitis**, *e-pis-e-ō-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the vulva.
- Episiorrhagia**, *e-pis-e-or-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the vulva.
- Episior'rhapsy**. A plastic vulvar operation for prolapsed uterus.
- Episiostenosis**, *e-pis-e-o-sten-o'-sis*. Vulvar narrowing.
- Episiot'omy**. Incision of the labia to protect the perineum in labor.
- Epispadias**, *ep-e-spa'-de-as*. See *Anaspadias*.
- Epispastic**, *ep-e-spas'-tik*. A vesicatory; a blister.
- Epispleni'tis**. Inflammation of membrane surrounding the spleen.
- Epistaxis**, *ep-is-taks'-is*. Hemorrhage from the nose.
- Episternal**, *ep-e-ster'-nal*. Upon the sternum.
- Episternum**, *ep-e-ster'-num*. The manubrium, *q. v.*
- Episthotonos**, *ep-is-thot'-o-nus*. The same as *Emprosthotonos*, *q. v.*
- Epitela**, *ep-it-e'-lah*. The delicate tissue of Vieussens' valve.
- Epithelial**, *ep-ith-e'-le-al*. Pertaining to epithelium. **E. Can'cer**, an epithelioma. **E. Nests**. See *Van Brunn*.
- Epitheliogenet'ic**. Due to epithelial proliferation.
- Epithelioid**, *ep-ith-e'-le-oid*. Resembling epithelium.
- Epithelioma**, *ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*. A cancerous growth of the skin.
- Epithelium**, *ep-ith-e'-le-um*. The external layer of the skin. **E., Cil'iated**, a form in which the cells bear cilia. **E., Colum'nar**, that composed of cylindric cells. **E., Gland'ular**, that occurring frequently in the secreting glands. **E., Pave'ment**, a kind composed of cubic cells. **E., Pigmen'ted**, epithelial cells holding pigment granules. **E., Rod**, striated cells lining certain glands. **E., Squa'mous**, the cells have been reduced to scaly plates. **E., Strat'ified**, the cells are arranged in distinct layers. **E., Transi'tional**, intermediate between simple and stratified.
- Ep'ithem**, **Epithe'ma**. 1. Any local application. 2. A local dental anesthetic.
- Epitoxoid**, *ep-i-toks'-oid*. Ehrlich's term for a toxoid having a less affinity than toxin, for antitoxin. See *Toxoid*.
- Epitrichium**, *ep-e-trik'-e-um*. Superficial layer of fetal epidermis.
- Epitrochlea**, *ep-e-trok'-le-ah*. The internal condyle of the humerus.
- Epityphli'tis**. A term proposed as a substitute for appendicitis.
- Epizootic**, *ep-e-zo-ot'-ik*. An epidemic among animals.
- Eponych'ium**. The thickened epitrichium covering the nail area.
- Eponymic**, *ep-on-im'-ik*. Named after some person. See *Table of*
- Epoophorec'tomy**. Excision of the parovarium. [*Clinical Epon-*  
*yphoron*, *ep-o-of'-or-on*. The parovarium. [*ymic Terms*, p. 705.
- Ep'som Salts**.  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Magnesium sulphate, a purgative.
- Epulis**, *ep-u'-lis*. A small, elastic tumor of the gums. **E., Malig'-**  
**erant**, a giant-cell sarcoma of the jaw.
- Equation**, *e-kwa'-shun*. A collection of chemie symbols so arranged as to indicate the reaction that will take place if the bodies represented by the symbols be brought together. **E., Per'sonal**. See *Personal*.
- Equator of a Cell**, *e-kwa'-tor*. The boundary of the plane through which division takes place. **E. of the Eye**, the boundary of a plane perpendicular to the center of the ocular axis.

anato'rial Plate. See *Plate*.

anilibrating Opera'tion, *e-kwil'-ib-ra-ting*. The operation of anotomy on the direct antagonist of a paralyzed ocular muscle.

anilibra'tion. The maintenance of equilibrium.

anilibrium, *e-kwe-lib'-re-um*. A state of balance.

anination, *ek-win-a'-shun*. Inoculation with horse-pox.

aninia, *ek-win'-e-ah*. Glanders, *q. v.*

aninova'rus. A combined pes equinus and pes varus.

anivalence, *e-kwiv'-al-ens*. The saturating power of an element as compared with that of hydrogen.

anivalent, *e-kwiv'-al-ent*. An equal in quality or quantity.

anivocal Gen'eration, *e-kwiv'-o-kal*. Spontaneous generation.

anasion, *e-ra'-zhun*. The act of scraping or cureting.

anibium, *er'-bi-um*. A rare metal.

anect, *e-rekt'*. Upright.

anectile Tis'sue, *e-rek'-til*. A peculiar cellulovascular tissue capable of active turgescence. **E. Tu'mor**, a tumor of erectile tissue.

anec'tion. Fullness and firmness of genital organs from congestion.

anector, *e-rek'-lor*. A muscle that elevates a part.

anemacausis, *er-em-ak-aw'-sis*. Slow oxidation of organic matter.

anethin, *er'-eth-in*. A poisonous substance in tuberculin.

anethism, *er'-eth-izm*. Abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

anethistic, *er-eth-is'-tik*. Pertaining to erethism.

anerg. The unit of work, or the work done when a body is moved through a distance of one centimeter with the force of one dyne.

anergograph, *ur'-go-graf*. An instrument for estimating the amount of work done by muscular action.

anergot. *Claviceps purpurea*, a fungus parasitic upon rye,—oxytoxic.

anergotin, *ur'-go-tin*. A name for various active extracts of ergot.

anergotin, *ur-gol'-in-in*.  $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$ . An alkaloid from ergot.

anergotism, *ur'-go-tizm*. Poisoning by ergot.

anergotized, *ur'-go-tizd*. Systemically affected with ergot.

aneric'olin.  $C_{26}H_{30}O_3$ . An astringent alkaloid from *Ericaceæ*.

anigeron, *er-ij'-er-on*. A genus of herbs. **E. canadense**, fleabane; it is diuretic and tonic.

anidic'tyon glutino'sum. Yerba santa; used in bronchitis.

anodent, *e-ro'-dent*. A caustic drug.

anodium cicuta'rium. A plant of the geranium family; it is employed in uterine hemorrhage where ergotin fails.

anerosion, *e-ro'-zhun*. An ulceration.

anerosive, *e-ro'-siv*. Of the nature of an erosion.

anerot, *er-ot'-ik*. Pertaining to sexual passion.

anerotism, *er-ot'-e-sizm*. Tendency to erotomania.

anerot'icism. Morbid exaggeration of love.

anerotomania, *er-ot-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity from sexual passion.

anerotop'athy, Erotopath'ia. Perverted sexual instinct.

aneratic, *er-al'-ik*. Irregular; changeable.

**Errhine**, *er'-in*. 1. Causing sneezing and nasal discharge. 2. An agent increasing nasal discharge.

**Eruclatation**, *e-ruk-ta'-shun*. Belching.

**Eruption**, *e-rup'-shun*. A breaking out, as in a skin-disease.

**Eruptive**, *e-rup'-tiv*. Characterized by a rash or an eruption.

**Erysipelas**, *er-is-ip'-el-us*. A disease of the skin with fever and inflammation of the derma and subcutaneous tissue. **E. am'bulans**. See *E. Wandering*. **E., Fa'cial**, that of the face. **E., Idiopath'ic**, that occurring without any visible wound. **E. mi'grans**. See *E. Wandering*. **E., Phleg'monous**, a form attended with pus-formation. **E., Sur'gical or Traumat'ic**, that occurring in the site of a wound. **E., Wan'dering**, an erysipelatous process that successively disappears from one part to reappear in another.

**Erysipelatous**, *er-is-ip-el'-at-us*. Pertaining to erysipelas.

**Erysip'eloid**. A noncontagious disease resembling erysipelas.

**Erythema**, *er-ith-e'-mah*. A superficial blush or redness of the skin.

**E. annula're**, a form marked by rounded lesions having a raised margin. **E. congesti'vum**, erythema with congestion of the skin. **E. multiforme**, an acute form with reddish tubercles on the legs and forearms. **E. nodo'sum**, an inflammatory form marked by elevated nodules. **E., Symptomati'c**, hyperemia of the skin, either diffuse or in nonelevated patches. **E. venena'tum**, due to gastrointestinal disorder.

**Erythemat'ic, Erythem'atous**. Pertaining to erythema.

**Erythemomegalal'gia, Erythemomela'l'gia**. See *Erythromelalgia*.

**Erythrasma**, *er-ith-raz'-mah*. A vegetable parasitic disease of skin.

**Erythrin**, *er'-ith-rin*.  $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$ . Erythric acid obtained from the lichen *Rocella fuciformis*.

**Erythrite**, *er-ith'-rit*.  $C_4H_6(OH)_4$ . A crystalline alkaloid from certain algæ and lichens.

**Erythroblast**, *er-ith'-ro-blast*. A rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

**Erythrochloro'pia**. A form of color-blindness in which there is an ability to distinguish only green and red correctly.

**Erythrocyte**, *er-ith'-ro-sit*. A red blood-corpuscle.

**Erythrocytolysis**, *er-ith-ro-si-tol'-e-sis*. See *Plasmolysis*.

**Erythrocytom'eter**. An instrument for counting blood-corpuscles.

**Erythrocytorrhæxis**, *er-ith-ro-si-tor-eks'-is*. See *Plasmorrhæxis*.

**Erythrocytoschisis**, *er-ith-ro-si-tos-ki'-sis*. See *Plasmoschisis*.

**Erythrodex'trin**. Dextrin formed by the action of saliva on starch.

**Erythroglucin**, *er-ith-ro-glu'-sin*. See *Erythrite*.

**Erythrogran'ulose**. A granular substance found in starch-grain.

**Erythrol**, *er-ith'-rol*. The same as *Erythrite*, *q. v.* **E. Tetra'ni'trate**, a tetratomic alcohol from erythrin; it is used in angina and in cardiac pain.

**Erythromannite**, *er-ith-ro-man'-it*. See *Erythrite*.

**Erythromelalgia**, *er-ith-ro-mel-al'-je-ah*. A painful affection of the extremities with purplish discoloration of the parts.



hrophage, *er-ith'-ro-fāj*. A phagocyte absorbing hemoglobin.

h'rophile, *Erythrop'hilous*. Readily staining red.

hrophlein, *er-ith-ro-fle'-in*. A toxic anesthetic alkaloid from sy bark.

hropia, *er-ith-ro'-pe-ah*. Same as *Erythrospia*.

hrop'sia. A visual disorder in which all objects appear red.

hropsin, *er-ith-rop'-sin*. Visual purple.

hrror'etin. A resinous bitter principle from rhubarb.

hrosis, *er-ith-ro'-sis*. Plethora or polyemia.

throxylin, *er-ith-roks'-il-in*. An alcoholic extract of *Erythroxy-coca*, used as a stimulant and tonic.

har, *es'-kar*. A dry slough or crust of dead tissue.

harotic, *es-kar-ot'-ik*. A substance producing an eschar.

hrola'lia, *Æschrola'lia*. Same as *Coprolalia*.

hscholzia califor'nica, *esh-scholts'-e-ah*. A plant of the poppy family, used as anodyne and hypnotic.

culin.  $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$ . A glucosid from horse-chestnut bark.

ridin, *es-er'-id-in*.  $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$ . An alkaloid from calabar bean.

rin, *es'-er-in*.  $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$ . Alkaloid from calabar bean, a spinal pressant and miotic. **E.-pilocar'pin**, powder used in horse lie and as cathartic for herbivorous animals.

dic, *e-sol'-ik*. Pertaining to the afferent nerves.

ethmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid sinuses.

gastri'tis. Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane.

phageal, *e-sof-aj'-e-al*. Pertaining to the esophagus.

phageurys'ma. An abnormal dilatation of the esophagus.

phagismus, *e-sof-aj'-iz'-mus*. Spasm of the esophagus.

phagitis, *e-sof-aj'-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the esophagus.

phagocele, *e-sof-aj'-o-sēl*. Esophageal hernia.

phagomyco'sis. Mycotic disease of the esophagus.

phagopto'sis. Prolapse of the esophagus.

phag'oscope. An instrument for examining the esophagus.

phagospasm, *e-sof-aj'-o-spazm*. See *Esophagismus*.

phagosteno'sis. Constriction of the esophagus.

phagos'tomy. The formation of an esophageal fistula.

ph'agotome. Instrument to perform esophagotomy.

phagotomy, *e-sof-ag-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the esophagus.

phagus, *e-sof-ag-us*. Canal from the pharynx to the stomach.

phoria, *es-o-fo'-re-ah*. The tending of the visual lines inward.

sphenoidi'tis. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

teric, *es-o-ter'-ik*. Arising within the organism.

thyropexy, *es-o-thi-ro-peks'-e*. The drawing out and fixation of the thyroid gland in treatment of goiter.

tropia, *es-o-tro'-pe-ah*. An internal deviation of the eyes.

ence, *es'-ens*. The inherent qualities of a drug.

ential, *es-en'-shal*. Pertaining to an essence. **E.** Oil, a volatile oil distilled from an odoriferous vegetable substance. **E.** Resis'tance. See *Resistance*. **E.** Ver'tigo, vertigo without appreciable cause.

- Ester**, *es'-ter*. A compound ether containing both an acid and an alcohol radicle.
- Esthesioblast**, *es-the'-ze-o-blast*. See *Ganglioblast*.
- Esthesioma'nia**. Insanity with perverted moral feeling.
- Esthesiomene**, *es-the-ze-om'-ēn*. Lupus of the vulva.
- Esthesiometer**, *es-the-ze-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility.
- Esthesioneuro'sis**. A disorder of the sensory nerves.
- Esthesodic**, *es-the-soil'-ik*. Conveying sense-impressions.
- Esthiomenus**, *es-the-om'-en-us*. A malignant skin-disease.
- Esthophysiology**, *es-tho-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. Science of the senses.
- Estruation**, *es-tru-a'-shun*. Sexual excitement.
- Estrum**, **Œstrum**, *es'-trum*. Sexual desire; the orgasm.
- Ether**, *e'-ther*. 1. The subtle fluid filling all space. 2.  $C_4H_{10}O$ , a thin, colorless, volatile fluid used as an anesthetic. **E.**, **Ace'tic**. See *Ethylacetate*. **E.**, **Chlo'ric**, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. **E.-cone**, apparatus for administering ether. **E.-drunk'eness**, intoxication produced by drinking ether.
- Ethereal**, *e-the'-re-al*. Pertaining to ether. **E. Oil**. See *Oil*.
- Etherion**, *e-the'-re-on*. The name of a gas believed to exist in the air, with a heat conductivity one hundred times that of oxygen.
- Etherism**, *e'-ther-izm*. Condition induced by ether inhalation.
- Etherization**, *e-ther-i-za'-shun*. The administration of ether.
- Etherize**, *e'-ther-iz*. To bring under the influence of ether.
- Etheromania**, *e-ther-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The morbid use of ether.
- Ethiopification**, *e-thi-op-if-ik-a'-shun*. Darkening of the skin from misuse of metallic drugs.
- Ethmoceph'alus**. Cyclocephalic monster with rudimentary nose.
- Ethmoid**, *eth'-moid*. 1. Like a sieve. 2. The cribriform bone of the nose. 3. Relating to the ethmoid bone.
- Ethmoidal**. Relating to the ethmoid bone.
- Ethmoiditis**, *eth-moi-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.
- Ethmyphitis**, *eth-mif-i'-tis*. See *Cellulitis*.
- Ethnography**, *eth-nog'-ra-fe*. A description of the races of men.
- Ethnology**, *eth-nol'-o-je*. The science of the races of mankind.
- Ethoxycaffeine**, *eth-oks-e-kaf'-ēn*.  $C_{10}H_{14}.N_4O_3$ . A crystalline diuretic and narcotic substance from caffeine.
- Ethyl**, *eth'-il*.  $C_2H_5$ . The radicle of alcohol. **E. Ac'etate**,  $C_4H_8O_2$ , an anesthetic, stimulant liquid. **E. Al'cohol**, ordinary alcohol. **E. Bro'mid**,  $C_2H_5Br$ , an anesthetic liquid. **E. Car'bamate**. See *Urethane*. **E. Chlo'rid**,  $C_2H_5Cl$ , an anesthetic resembling chloroform in action. **E. For'mate**,  $C_2H_5.CHO_2$ , an anesthetic and antispasmodic fluid. **E. Hy'drate**, ordinary alcohol. **E. I'odid**,  $C_2H_5I$ , an antituberculous fluid. **E.-kai'rin**. See *Kairin*. **E. Meth'yl-e'ther**,  $CH_3O.C_2H_5$ , recommended as an effectual anesthetic free from side-effects. **E. U'rethane**. See *Urethane*.
- Ethylam'in**.  $C_2H_7N$ . A ptomain found in putrefying yeast. **E. U'rate**, a remedy for gout and vesical calculi.
- Ethylchloralu'rethane**. The same as *Somnal*, *q. v.*

- ylene Bromid.  $C_2H_4Br_2$ . A brown liquid, antiepileptic and sedative. E. Chlo'rid, Dutch liquid,  $C_2H_4Cl_2$ ; it is anesthetic and antispasmodic.
- ylenediam'in.  $C_2H_8N_2$ . A volatile alkaline liquid; solvent of albumin and fibrin, used in diphtheria. E. Cre'sol, a nontoxic liquid-antiseptic.
- ylidenediamin, *eth-il-id-ēn-di-am'-in*.  $C_2H_8N_2$ . A poisonous compound obtained from decaying fish.
- ylphenylu'rethan. See *Europhorin*.
- ylthal'lin.  $C_{12}H_{17}NO$ . An antipyretic compound.
- ylation, *e-te-o-la'-shun*. Paleness.
- ologic, *e-te-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to etiology.
- ology, *e-te-ol'-o-je*. The science of the causes of disease.
- tain, *u'-ka-in*. A proprietary local anesthetic.
- calin. A proprietary deodorant and disinfectant.
- calyp'tene.  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . An antiseptic hydrocarbon from eucalyptus.
- calyp'teol.  $C_{10}H_{16}2HCl$ . An intestinal antiseptic from eucalyptus oil.
- calyptol, *u-kal-ip'-tol*.  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ . An antiseptic liquid from volatile oil of eucalyptus.
- calyp'tolene. Liquid hydrocarbon from eucalyptus.
- calyptoresor'cin. See *Resorcin Eucalyptol*.
- calyptus, *u-kal-ip'-tus*. A genus of trees, and also the leaves of *globulus*.
- ca'sin. A proprietary dietetic casein-ammonia compound.
- chinin, *u'-kin-in*. A proprietary drug from quinin by action of ethyl chlorocarbonate; it is similar to quinin.
- chlorhy'dria. A normal acidity of the gastric juice.
- chlorin, *u-klor'-in*. Chlorin protoxid, an antiseptic.
- chymy, *u'-ki-me*. A healthy state of the fluids of the body.
- crasia, *u-kra'-ze-ah*. A sound state of health.
- der'mol. Nicotin salicylate, an odorless nonirritant remedy in skin-diseases.
- diom'eter. Apparatus used in analysis of gases.
- doxin, *u-doks'-in*. The bismuth salt of tetraiodophenolphthalein; it is used as an antiseptic.
- formol, *u-for'-mol*. A proprietary antiseptic tablet containing formaldehyd, oils of eucalyptus and wintergreen, thymol, menthol, lactic acid, and extract of wild indigo.
- gal'lol. Substitute for pyrogallol in psoriasis.
- genia, *u-je'-ne-ah*. A genus of plants furnishing cloves.
- genol.  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ . An antiseptic product from oil of cloves.
- lachon. Oil of candle-fish; it is used for cod-liver oil.
- lyptol, *u-lip'-tol*. See *Ulyptol*.
- natrol, *u-nat'-rol*. Pure oleate of sodium.
- nol. A preparation from naphthols and eucalyptols; it is used in surgery and skin-diseases.
- nuch, *u'-nuk*. A castrated male.



- Euonymin**, *u-on'-im-in*. 1. A glucosid of euonymus. 2. A chologog resinoid extract from *Euonymus*.
- Euonymit**, *u-on'-im-it*. See *Dulcit*.
- Euonymus**, *u-on'-im-us*. A genus of shrubs, Wahoo; and also the dried root-bark of *E. atropurpureus*, a tonic and purgative.
- Eupatorin**, *u-pa-tor'-in*.  $C_{20}H_{25}O_{35}$ . 1. Glucosid from boneset. 2. A resinous extract from boneset; it is tonic and diaphoretic.
- Eupatorium**, *u-pat-o'-re-um*. A genus of plants. *E. perfolia'tum*, boneset; it is diaphoretic.
- Eupepsia**, *u-pep'-se-ah*. Normal digestion.
- Eupeptic**, *u-pep'-tik*. Pertaining to eupepsia.
- Euphorbia**, *u-for'-be-ah*. A large genus of plants; many species are medicinal.
- Euphorbium**, *u-for'-be-um*. A vesicant extract from euphorbia, *q. r.*
- Euphoria**, *u-for'-e-ah*. The sense of health.
- Euphorin**, *u'-for-in*.  $C_9H_{11}NO_2$ . An antipyretic and antiseptic.
- Euphthal'minæ hydrochlo'ras**.  $C_{17}H_{25}NO_3.HCl$ . The hydrochlorate of the amygdalic acid derivative of methyl-vinyldiacetone-alkamin; it is a powerful mydriatic.
- Euplastic**, *u-plas'-tik*. Highly organizable.
- Eupnea**, *ūp-ne'-ah*. Normal easy respiration.
- Euquinin**, *u'-kwin-in*. See *Euchinin*.
- Eu'resol**. Resorcin monoacetate; it is used in skin-diseases.
- Eurobin**, *u'-rob-in*. A compound of chrysarobin and acetic acid; it is used in dermatitis.
- Europhen**, *u'-ro-fen*.  $C_{22}H_{29}O_2I$ . An antiseptic and alterative powder.
- Eurotium**, *u-ro'-te-um*. A genus of fungi. *E. malig'num*, a variety found in the ear.
- Eurybin**, *u'-rib-in*. An extract from *Olearia moschata*.
- Euryon**, *u'-re-on*. In craniometry, the point at either end of the transverse cranial diameter.
- Eurythrol**, *u-rith'-rol*. A proprietary extract of spleen.
- Eustachian Cath'eter**, *u-sta'-ke-an*. Instrument for dilating Eustachian tube. *E. Tube*, the canal from the tympanum to the pharynx. *E. Valve*, a fold of membrane in right auricle of heart.
- Euthanasia**, *u-than-u'-ze-ah*. Easy death.
- Euthy'mol**. An antiseptic containing nearly the same ingredients as euformol.
- Eutocia**, *u-to'-se-ah*. Easy natural delivery.
- Eutrophy**, *u'-tro-fe*. Healthy nutrition.
- Evacuant**, *e-vak'-u-ant*. An agent increasing evacuation.
- Evacuation**, *e-vak-u-a'-shun*. 1. Defecation. 2. The act of voiding.
- Evacuator**, *e-vak'-u-a-tor*. An instrument for irrigating the bladder.
- Evaporation**, *e-vap-or-a'-shun*. A turning into vapor.
- Eventration**, *e-ven-tra'-shun*. Extrusion of the abdominal viscera.
- Eversion**, *e-ver'-shun*. A turning out. *E. of the Eye'lid*, an outward folding of the lid, exposing the conjunctiva.

ement, *ev-id'-em-ent*. Splitting open the foci of disease and wiping them clean with a curet.

eration, *e-vis-er-a'-shun*. A removal of the viscera. **E.** of Eye or Orbit, removal of the contents of the eye, leaving the cornea intact.

utation, *ev-o-lu'-shun*. The process of developing from a simple to a complex, specialized, perfect form. **E.**, Spontaneous, the assisted birth of a transverse presentation of the fetus.

ision, *e-vul'-shun*. A forcible tearing away of a part.

Out of, away from.

acerbation, *eks-as-er-ba'-shun*. Increased severity of symptoms.

Acetaminophen, *C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO*. An antipyretic and analgesic substance.

Aneurysm, *angi'a*. The rupture or morbid distention of a blood-vessel.

Anesthesia, *eks-an-im-a'-shun*. Unconsciousness; death.

Acne, *Exan'thema*. An eruption of the skin.

Exanthematous, *eks-an-them'-at-us*. Pertaining to an exanthem.

Exanthema, *Exanthropes*. Sources of disease originating externally.

Arteritis, *eks-ar-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of outer coat of artery.

Articulation, *eks-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. Luxation; disarticulation.

Arteriovenous anastomosis, *Arteriovenous anastomosis*. Separation of injected vessels from a contiguous artery.

Excavation, *eks-kav-a'-shun*. A hollowing out, as of the optic disc.

Eccentric, *eks-en'-trik*. See *Eccentric*.

Cerebration, *eks-ser-e-bra'-shun*. The removal of the brain.

Carrier, *ek-sip'-e-ent*. A vehicle for the administration of drugs.

Excision, *ek-sizh'-un*. The act of cutting away.

Stability, *stabil'ity*. The capability of responding to stimuli.

Stimulant, *ek-si'-tant*. An agent stimulating an organ.

Stimulation, *stimu'tion*. The act of stimulating or irritating. **E.**, Direct, the stimulation of a muscle by direct contact with the electrode. **E.**, Indirect, the stimulation of a muscle through its nerve.

Stimomotor, *eks-si-to-mo'-tor*. Arousing muscular action.

Detachment, *eks'-klāv*. A detached portion of an organ.

Exclosure, *eks-klū'-shun*. A shutting out.

Excavation, *eks-kok-le-a'-shun*. The act of cureting a cavity.

Excoriation, *eks-ko-re-a'-shun*. An abrasion of the epidermis.

Excrement, *eks'-kre-ment*. The feces, *q. v.*

Excrementitious, *eks-kre-men-tish'-us*. Pertaining to the feces.

Excrecence, *eks-kres'-ens*. An abnormal outgrowth on the body.

Excretion, *eks-kre'-tah*. The natural discharges of the body.

Excrete, *eks-krēt'*. To throw off effete material.

Excretin, *eks'-kre-tin*. *C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O*. A constituent of feces.

Excretion, *eks-kre'-shun*. 1. The discharge of the waste-products of the body. 2. The matter so discharged.

Excretory, *eks'-kre-tor-e*. Pertaining to excretion.

Excursion, *eks-kur'-va'-shun*. The extent of movement, as, *e. g.*, of the eyes from a central position.

Excursion, *eks-kur'-va'-shun*. Kyphosis, *q. v.*

Encephalus, *Enceph'alus*. A monster with the brain outside of the cranium.

**Exenteration**, *eks-en-ter-a'-shun*. Removal of viscera in embryotomy.

**Ex'ercise Bone**. An osseous growth in muscle due to overexercise.

**Exfetation**, *eks-fe-ta'-shun*. Extrauterine pregnancy.

**Exfoliation**, *eks-fo-le-a'-shun*. The scaling off of dead tissue.

**Exhalant**, *eks-ha'-lant*. Exhaling; an organ of exhalation.

**Exhalation**, *eks-hal-a'-shun*. The vapor given off by the body.

**Exhaustion**, *eg-zawst'-yun*. Great loss of vital power.

**Exhibit**, *eg-zib'-it*. To administer medicine.

**Exhibi'tionism**. Insanity with exposure of the genitalia.

**Exhilarant**, *eg-zil'-ar-ant*. An agent enlivening the mind.

**Exhumation**, *eks-hu-ma'-shun*. Disinterment of the body.

**Exocardial**, *eks-o-kar'-de-al*. Outside of the heart.

**Exocolitis**, *eks-o-ko-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the outer coat of colon.

**Exoderm**, *eks'-o-derm*. Same as *Ectoderm*.

**Exodic**, *eks-od'-ik*. A term applied to efferent nerves.

**Exodyne**, *eks'-o-din*. An antipyretic and anodyne mixture.

**Exogenetic**, *eks-o-jen-et'-ik*. Due to an external cause.

**Exogenic**, **Exogenous**, *eks-o-jen'-ik*, *eks-oj'-en-us*. See *Exogenetic*.

**Exol**, *eks'-ol*. A local, dental anesthetic.

**Exomphalos**, *eks-om'-fal-os*. Umbilical hernia.

**Exopath'ic**. Pertaining to disease originating outside of the body.

**Exophoria**, *eks-o-fo'-re-ah*. The tending of the visual lines outward.

**Exophthalmia**, *eks-off-thal'-me-ah*. See *Exophthalmos*.

**Exophthalmic**, *eks-off-thal'-mik*. Pertaining to exophthalmos. **E.**

**Goi'ter**, goiter with exophthalmos and cardiac palpitation; Basedow's disease.

**Exophthalmos**, *eks-off-thal'-mos*. Abnormal protrusion of eyeballs.

**Exorbitism**, *eks-or'-bit-izm*. The same as *Exophthalmos*, *q. v.*

**Exormia**, *eks-or'-me-ah*. A papular skin-eruption.

**Exosepsis**, *eks-o-sep'-sis*. Sepsis originating outside the body.

**Exoskeleton**, *eks-o-skel'-et-on*. The same as *Dermoskeleton*, *q. v.*

**Exosmosis**, *eks-os-mo'-sis*. Osmosis outward.

**Exostosis**, *eks-os-to'-sis*. An abnormal outgrowth of bone.

**Exoteric**, *eks-o-ter'-ik*. The same as *Exopathic*, *q. v.*

**Exothyreopexy**, *eks-o-thi'-re-o-peks-e*. Fixation of the thyroid gland to an incision over it.

**Exotropia**, *eks-o-tro'-pe-ah*. Outward deviation of the eyes.

**Expansion**, *eks-pan'-shun*. An increase in size or volume.

**Expectant**, *eks-pek'-tant*. Awaiting; a mode of treatment. **E.**

**Treat'ment**, watching the progress of disease and checking untoward symptoms as they arise.

**Expecta'tion of Life**. The average number of years that persons of a given age live.

**Expect'orant**. An agent promoting a secretion of bronchial mucus.

**Expectora'tion**. The expulsion of the secretions from the chest.

**E.**, Prune-juice, sputum containing altered blood in grave lung disease. **E.**, Rusty, sputum mixed with blood in lobar pneumonia.



- rt, *eks'-pert*. One skilled in a science or an art.  
 ration, *eks-pi-ra'-shun*. 1. The act of expelling air inhaled during inspiration. 2. Death. 3. Termination.  
 ratory, *eks-pi'-ra-to-re*. Pertaining to expiration or death.  
 ora'tion. An investigation, as in physical diagnosis.  
 oratory, *eks-plor'-at-o-re*. Pertaining to exploration.  
 ession, *eks-presh'-un*. A pressing out, as of the placenta.  
 alsive, *eks-pul'-siv*. Extruding, as of the fetus or feces.  
 anguinate, *ek-sang'-gwin-ât*. To free from blood.  
 anguina'tion. The act of making bloodless.  
 anguine, *eks-sang'-gwin*. Bloodless.  
 ection, *ek-sek'-shun*. The same as *Excision*, *q. v.*  
 ccation, *eks-sik-a'-shun*. The process of drying by heat.  
 ccative, *eks-sik'-at-iv*. Drying.  
 rophy, *eks'-tro-fe*. The turning inside out of an organ, or the eversion of its outer wall.  
 tempora'neous. Without previous preparation.  
 en'sion. Traction upon a fractured or dislocated limb.  
 ensor, *eks-ten'-sor*. A muscle stretching a part.  
 erior, *eks-te'-re-or*. Situated on the surface.  
 ernal, *eks-ter'-nal*. Outer.  
 rparation, *eks-tir-pa'-shun*. Thorough excision of a part.  
 raarticular, *eks-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Outside the joint.  
 raapsular, *eks-trah-kap'-su-lar*. Outside the capsule.  
 ract, *eks'-trakt*. The condensed active principle of a drug. *E.*, Alcohol'ic, that in which alcohol is the solvent. *E.*, A'queous, the in which water is the solvent. *E.*, Aromat'ic Fluid, fluid extracted from aromatic powder. *E.*, Compound', one prepared from more than one drug. *E.*, Ethe'real, one in which ether is the solvent. *E.*, Flu'id, a solution of the solid principles of a vegetable drug. *E.*, Pow'dered, an extract dried and pulverized. *E.*, Soft, an extract evaporated to the consistence of honey. *E.*, Sol'id, one made solid by evaporation.  
 raction, *eks-trak'-shun*. A drawing out; a removal. *E.* of a Cat'aract, the removal of a cataractous lens by operation.  
 ractive, *eks-trak'-tiv*. An extract.  
 ractor, *eks-trak'-tor*. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies.  
 ractum, *eks-trak'-tum*. An extract.  
 radural, *eks-trah-du'-ral*. Outside the dura mater.  
 ramed'ullary. Outside the medulla oblongata.  
 raneous, *eks-tra'-ne-us*. Foreign.  
 ranuclear, *eks-trah-m'-kle-ar*. Outside the nucleus of a cell.  
 rapolar, *eks-trah-po'-lar*. Outside the poles of a battery.  
 rauterine, *eks-trah-u'-ter-in*. Outside the uterus. *E.* Preg'nancy, a gestation in which the fetus is developed outside of the uterine cavity; ectopic gestation.  
 ravasa'tion. An effusion of fluid into the tissues.  
 ravasacular, *eks-trah-vas'-ku-lar*. Outside the vessels.

**Extremital**, *eks-trem'-it-al*. Situated at an extremity.  
**Extremity**, *eks-trem'-it-e*. A limb; an end or a termination.  
**Extrinsic**, *eks-trin'-sik*. External, outward.  
**Extroversion**, *eks-tro-ver'-shun*. See *Exstrophy*.  
**Extubation**, *eks-tu-ba'-shun*. The removal of a laryngeal tube.  
**Exudate**, *eks'-u-dāt*. The product of exudation.  
**Exudation**, *eks-u-da'-shun*. A morbid oozing out of fluids.  
**Exudative**, *eks'-u-da-tiv*. Of the nature of an exudate.  
**Exumbilication**, *eks-um-bil-ik-a'-shun*. Protrusion of the navel.  
**Exuveæ**, *eks-u'-ve-e*. The slough; the cast-off parts.  
**Eye**, *ī*. The organ of vision. **E.**, **Ap'ple of**, formerly the eyeball; the pupil. **E.-ball**, the globe of the eye. **E.-brow**, the hair, skin, and tissue above the eye. **E.-glass**, a lens worn in front of the eye. **E.-ground**, the fundus of the eye. **E.-lash'es**, the hair of the eyelids. **E.-lid**, the protective covering of the eyeball. **E.-piece**, the microscopic lens next the eye. **E.-spec'ulum**, an instrument for retracting the eyelids. **E.-strain**, the consensus of symptoms arising from the use of ametropic or unbalanced eyes. **E.-teeth**, the canine teeth of the upper jaw.

---

## F.

**Fabella**, *fa-bell'-ah*. A sesamoid fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius.  
**Face**, *fās*. The front part of the human head. **F.-presenta'tion**, the presentation of the fetal face in labor.  
**Facet**, *fas'-et*. A small plane articulating surface.  
**Facial**, *fa'-shal*. Pertaining to the face. **F. An'gle**, the angle caused by the slope of the forehead. **F. Cen'ter**, one in frontal gyrus for face movements. **F. Hemiple'gia**. See *Hemiplegia*. **F. Nerve**. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.  
**Facies**, *fa'-she-ēz*. The countenance. **F. hippocrat'ica**, the drawn countenance preceding death. **F. leonti'na**, the leonine face of leprosy. **F. ovari'na**, the emaciated countenance seen in patients with large ovarian cysts.  
**Faciolin'gual**. Relating to the face and tongue.  
**Facultative**, *fak'-ul-ta-tiv*. Pertaining to functional or acquired power. **F. Hypero'pia**, a division of manifest hyperopia.  
**Fac'ulty**. 1. Specific power. 2. The corps of professors in a college.  
**Fæcal**, **Fæces**, *fe'-kal*, *fe'-scz*. See *Fecal*, *Feccs*.  
**Fagin**, *fa'-jin*. Narcotic principle from husks of beech-nuts.  
**Faint**, *fānt*. A condition of languor; syncope.  
**Fainting**, *fānt'-ing*. Swooning.  
**Falciform**, *fal'-sif-orm*. Sickle-shaped. **F. Lig'ament**, the broad ligament of the liver. **F. Proc'ess**, the falx cerebri.

ing of the Womb. Prolapse of the uterus. **F.-sick'ness**, epilepsy, *q. v.*

**F. O'pian Canal'**. See *Eponymic Terms, Table of*. **F. Lig'ament**, round ligament of the uterus, *q. v.* **F. Tubes**. See *Oviducts*. **F. e, fawls**. Not true. **F. An'eurysm**, an aneurysm not composed entirely of arteries. **F. Ankylo'sis**, adhesive, not bony, union of part or joint. **F. Im'age**, the image formed by the deviating of diplopia. **F. Mem'brane**, the inflammatory deposit in pou, diphtheria, etc. **F. Pains**, labor-like pains, not followed by labor. **F. Pass'age**, a laceration of the urethra by the forcible introduction of an instrument. **F. Pel'vis**, that portion of the pelvis above the iliopectineal line. **F. Ribs**, the five inferior ribs. **F. cerebel'li, falks**. A sickle-like process between the cerebellar lobes. **F. cer'ebri**, a sickle-like process between the cerebral lobes. **F. es, fa'-mez**. Hunger.

**F. Familial, fam-il'-yal**. Pertaining to a family.

**F. Famine, fam'-in**. Severe continued hunger. **F. Fe'ver**, relapsing, typhus, fever.

**F. g.** The socketed part of a tooth.

**F. 'go**. Clay from the hot springs of Battaglio (Italy); it is used for a local application in gout.

**F. .** At a distance. **F. Point**, the farthest point at which an object can be distinctly seen with the eye in repose. **F.-sight'edness**, a colloquial term for hypermetropia, *q. v.*

**F. ad, far'-ad**. The unit of electric capacity.

**F. adic, far-ad'-ik**. The induced electric current.

**F. 'adism**. The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

**F. adiza'tion**. The stimulation of a nerve by the induced current.

**F. cinoma, far-sin-o'-mah**. Glanders.

**F. cy, far'-se**. Glanders; equinia, *q. v.* **F.-bud or F.-button**, a cancerous tumor.

**F. 'eol**. Proprietary anodyne and antipyretic.

**F. ina, far-e'-nah**. The powdered fecula of grain.

**F. inaceous, far-in-a'-she-us**. Having the nature of farina.

**F. cia, fa'-she-ah**. The fibrous membrane covering muscles and other tissues. **F., A'nal**. See *F., Ischiorectal*. **F., Cer'vical**, deep, invests the muscles of the neck and incloses the vessels and nerves. **F., Cer'vical, Superfic'ial**, that just beneath the skin. **F., Cremaster'ic**, a thin covering of the stretched fibers of the cremaster muscle over the spermatic cord. **F., Crib'riform**, the sieve-like covering of the saphenous opening. **F. denta'ta**, the gray substance of the dentate convolution of the cerebrum. **F., Infundib'uliform**, the funnel-shaped membrane inclosing the spermatic cord and testis in a distinct pouch. **F., Intercolum'ar**, that from the margins of the external abdominal ring, forming a sheath for the cord and testis. **F., Ischiorec'tal**, covers the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle. **F. la'ta**, the dense fibrous aponeurosis surrounding the thigh. **F. transvers'alis**, that between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.



**Fascial**, *fash'-e-al*. Pertaining to a fascia.

**Fascicle**, *fas'-ik-l*. A small bundle of fibers. **F.**, **Cu'neate**, the continuation of the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **F.**, **Funden'tal**, a portion of the anterior column extending into the oblongata. **F.**, **Oliva'ry**. See *Fillet*, *Ovary*. **F.**, **Postero-longitu'dinal**, fibers connecting the corpora quadrigemina and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below. **F.**, **Pyram'idal**, a portion of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid. **F.**, **Sol'itary**, fibers connecting the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus with parts below.

**Fascic'ulus**. A fascicle. **F. gra'cile**, the posterior pyramid of the oblongata. **F.**, **subcallo'sus**, a tract of long fibers lying under the corpus callosum, connecting the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. **F. te'res**. See *Funiculus teres*. **F. uncifor'-mis**, fibers connecting the frontal and temporosphenoid lobes.

**Fasciotomy**, *fa-se-ot'-o-me*. The division of a fascia.

**Fascitis**, *fas-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a fascia.

**Fastigatum**, *fas-tig'-a-tum*. See *Nucleus fastigii*.

**Fastigium**, *fas-tij'-e-um*. The acme; the highest point.

**Fat**. The yellowish oily substance of adipose tissue. **F.-cell**, a connective-tissue cell containing oil. **F.-col'umns**, columnar-shaped adipose tissue found in the thicker parts of cutis vera. **F. Emboli**. See *Embolus*. **F.-necro'sis**, necrosis of fatty tissue occurring in small white areas.

**Fatigue Disea'ses** or **Fe'vers**, *fa-tēg'*. Diseases caused by the constant repetition of certain muscular movements. **F.-stuff**, toxic material from tissue-disintegration due to undue fatigue.

**Fatty**, *fat'-e*. Of the nature of fat. **F. Ac'id**. See *Acid*. **F. Casts**. See *Cast*. **F. Degenera'tion**. See *Degeneration*. **F. Heart**. See *Heart*. **F. Series**, methane and its derivatives.

**Fauces**, *faw'-sēz*. The throat, from the mouth to the pharynx.

**Faucial**, *faw'-shal*. Pertaining to the fauces.

**Favus**, *fa'-vus*. A contagious parasitic disease of skin with crusts.

**Fear**, *fēr*. An emotion of dread.

**Feature**, *fe'-chur*. Any single part of the face.

**Febricula**, *feb-rik'-u-lah*. A mild fever of short duration.

**Febriculosity**, *feb-rik-u-lo's-it-e*. Feverishness.

**Febrifacient**, *feb-rif-a'-se-ent*. Producing fever.

**Febriferous**, *feb-rif'-er-us*. The same as *Febrifacient*, *q. v.*

**Febrifugal**, *feb-ri-fu'-gal*. Dispelling fever.

**Febrifuge**, *feb'-rif-ūj*. An agent that lessens fever.

**Febrile**, *feb'-ril*. Pertaining to fever.

**Febrinol**, *feb'-rin-ol*. A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

**Febris**, *feb'-ris*. A fever. **F. enter'ica**, typhoid fever, *q. v.*

**Fecal**, *fe'-kal*. Pertaining to the feces.

**Fecaloid**, *fek'-al-oid*. Resembling feces.

**Feces**, *fe'-sēz*. Excrement; dung; the discharge of the bowels.

**Fecula**, *fek'-u-lah*. 1. The starchy part of a seed. 2. Sediment.

**Feculent**, *fek'-u-lent*. Having sediment.

undate, *fe'-kun-dāt*. To impregnate.

undation, *fe-kun-da'-shun*. Fertilization; impregnation.

undity, *fe-kun'-dit-e*. The power of producing young.

unding, *fe'-ding*. The taking of food or aliment.

bo'vis. Ox-gall, the bile liquid of the domestic ox.

ifluous, *fel-if'-lu-us*. Flowing with gall.

litin. A preparation from ox-gall for frost-bite.

on, *fel'-on*. See *Paronychia*.

male, *fē'-māl*. The sex that bears the young. **F. Cath'eter**, a short urethral catheter.

morale, *fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the femur. **F. Arch**, the arch of Poupart's ligament. **F. Canal'**. See *Hunter's Canal*. **F. Lig'ament**, the falciform process of the fascia lata. **F. Ring**, the abdominal end of the femoral canal. **F. Sheath**, the fascia covering the femoral vessels.

moroccele, *fem'-or-o-sēl*. Femoral hernia.

morotibial, *fem-or-o-tib'-e-al*. Relating to the femur and tibia.

mur, *fe'-mer*. The thigh-bone.

nestra, *fe-nes'-trah*. The two apertures of the ear. **F. ova'lis**, the oval opening in the internal ear. **F. rotun'da**, the round oramen of the inner ear.

nestrate, *fe'-nes-trāt*. Having apertures or openings.

nestration, *fen-es-tra'-shun*. The condition of being perforated.

nel, *fen'-el*. The herb *Fœniculum vulgare*; the seeds are aromatic and carminative.

nthozon, *fen'-tho-zon*. A deodorant and disinfectant compound of acetic acid, phenol, menthol, camphor, and ethereal oils.

nugreek, *fen'-u-grēk*. The herb *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*; the seeds are oily and demulcent.

ral'doid. A peptonized albuminate of iron.

r'cremol. A compound of hemoglobin and iron.

rment, *fer'-ment*. A body exciting chemie changes in other matters with which it is brought in contact. **F., Amyloly'tic**, one changing starch into sugar. **F., Glycoly'tic**. See *Glycolytic*.

**F., Inver'sive**, one converting cane-sugar into glucose. **F., Or'ganized**, "one that does not leave the living cell during the progress of the fermentation." **F., Proteoly'tic**, one that changes proteids into peptones. **F., Steatoly'tic**, one that splits out into fatty acids and glycerin. **F., Unor'ganized**, one shed out from the cells to exert its activity.

rmenta'tion. Such changes as are effected exclusively by the vital action of ferments. **F., Ace'tic**, that converting weak alcoholic solutions into vinegar. **F., Alcohol'ic**, the conversion of saccharine substances into alcohol. **F., Ammoni'acal**, the change of urea into ammonia and carbon dioxid. **F., Buty'ric**, the conversion of sugars, starches, milk, etc., into butyric acid. **F., Ca'caseous**, that by which the conversion of milk into cheese is effected. **F., Diastat'ic**, the conversion of starch into glucose by action of diastase, etc. **F., Lac'tic**, the "souring of milk" due to bacilli

- F.-test**, test for glucose in the urine, made with yeast. **F.**, **Vis'cous**, the production of gummy substances.
- Fermente'mia**. The presence in the blood of a ferment.
- Fermentum**, *fer-men'-tum*. Yeast.
- Fern**, **Female**. *Asplenium filixfemina*. **F.**, **Male**, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.
- Ferralbumose**, *fer-al'-bu-mōs*. A meat precipitate treated with artificial gastric juice and ferric chlorid.
- Ferralia**, *fer-a'-le-ah*. Medicinal preparations of iron.
- Ferratin**, *fair'-ah-tēn*. A chemie compound of iron and albumen.
- Ferric**, *fer'-ik*. Pertaining to or of the nature of iron.
- Ferricy'anid**. A compound of a base with ferricyanogen.
- Ferricyanogen**, *fer-e-si-an'-o-jen*. A hexad radicle,  $(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$ .
- Ferripy'rin**. A hemostatic containing iron, chlorin, and antipyrin.
- Ferrocyanid**. A compound of a base with ferrocyanogen.
- Ferrocyanogen**, *fer-o-si-an'-o-jen*. A tetravalent radicle,  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ .
- Ferropyrin**, *fer-o-pi'-rin*. The same as *Ferripyrin*, *q. v.*
- Fer'rosine**. A preparation said to contain iron oxid, lime, and albumin.
- Ferroso'dium-cit'ro-albu'minate**. A hematinic containing thirty per cent. of ferric oxid.
- Ferrosol**, *fer'-o-sol*. A double saccharate of ferrous oxid and sodium chlorid; it is used in anemia and chlorosis.
- Ferroso'matose**. A mixture of somatose with an organic combination of iron; it is used in anemia.
- Ferrostyptin**, *fer-o-stip'-tin*. A preparation of iron and formaldehyd.
- Ferrous**, *fer'-us*. Containing iron as a bivalent element.
- Ferrovin**, *fer'-o-vin*. An iron preparation used in anemia.
- Ferruginous**, *fer-u'-jin-us*. Containing iron.
- Ferrum**, *fer'-um*. Iron.
- Fertile**, *fer'-til*. Prolific; fruitful.
- Fertilization**, *fer-til-iz-a'-shun*. Impregnation.
- Ferula**, *fer'-u-lah*. A genus of plants yielding asafetida, galbanum, sumbul, and sagapenum.
- Fer'vin**. A meat extract containing iron.
- Fester**, *fes'-ter*. 1. To suppurate. 2. An ulcer.
- Festinating Gait**, *fes'-tin-a-ting*. See *Festination*.
- Festina'tion**. A peculiar mode of walking in paralysis agitans.
- Fetal**, *fe'-tal*. Pertaining to the fetus.
- Fetation**, *fe-ta'-shun*. Gestation; pregnancy.
- Feticide**, *fe'-tis-id*. The intentional killing of the fetus in utero.
- Fetid**, *fel'-id*. Having an offensive smell.
- Fetor**, *fe'-tor*. Stench.
- Fe'tus**. The product of conception after fourth month of gestation.
- Fe'ver**. A rise of body-temperature, with associated symptoms.
- F.**, **Absorp'tion**, a rise of temperature often observed during the first twelve hours after parturition. **F.**, **African Hemoglobinu'ric**. See *F.*, *Blackwater*. **F.**, **Asthen'ic**, one marked by



ak circulation, clammy skin, and nervous depression. **F.**, **Miosis**. See *Bilious*. **F.**, **Black'water**, a fatal contagious disease of the tropics, with fever, chills, vomiting, and dyspnea. **F.**, **Trichter**, vesicular eruption near the mouth after a cold. **F.**, **Brain**, meningitis. **F.**, **Break'bone**, dengue. **F.**, **Cath'eter**, fever due to the use of the catheter. **F.**, **Cerebrospi'nal**, malignant epidemic fever, with lesions of the cerebral and spinal membranes. **F.**, **Chagres**, malignant malarial fever. **F.**, **Child'bed**, puerperal fever. **F.**, **Contin'ued**, one with an uninterrupted course. **F.**, **Can'dy**, dengue. **F.**, **Enter'ic**, typhoid fever. **F.**, **Erup'tive**. **F.**, **Exanthem'atous**, one accompanied by an eruption. **F.**, **Cam'ine**. Same as *F.*, *Relapsing*. **F.-few**, the herb *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, emmenagog and tonic. **F.**, **Frac'ture**, one following fracture of a bone. **F.**, **Gas'tric**, fever with gastric disturbance. **F.**, **Gland'ular**, epidemic fever attacking children, marked by swelling of the carotid lymph-glands. **F.**, **Hay**. See *Hay-fever*. **F.**, **Hec'tic**, diurnally intermittent fever, with sweats and chills, associated with tuberculosis and septic poisoning. **F.**, **Intermit'tent**, a fever with periods of apyrexia. **F.**, **Low**, fever of an asthenic type. **F.**, **Lung**, croupous pneumonia. **F.**, **Mala'rial**. See *Malaria*. **F.**, **Mediterra'nean**, a specific febrile disease of the Mediterranean coast. **F.**, **Milk**, light puerperal septicemia. **F.**, **Post-ty'phoid**, a fever likely to occur directly after an attack of typhoid. **F.**, **Puer'peral**, contagious febrile affection of women in childbed, due to septic poisoning. **F.**, **Qui'nin**. See *Quinin*. **F.**, **Relap'sing**, a contagious fever often associated with famine and poverty, due to a spirillum. **F.**, **Remit'tent**, one with remission but no complete apyrexia. **F.**, **Rheumat'ic**, acute rheumatism. **F.**, **Scar'let**. See *Scarlatina*. **F.**, **Sep'tic**, one due to the presence of septic poison in the blood. **F.**, **Sim'ple Contin'ued**, a continued noneontagious fever. **F.**, **Spiril'lum**. Same as *F.*, *Relapsing*. **F.**, **Sple'nic**, true anthrax. **F.**, **Sthen'ic**, one marked by rapid pulse, high temperature, and delirium. **F.**, **Ty'phoid**. See *Typhoid*. **F.**, **Ty'phus**. See *Typhus*. **F.**, **Ure'thral**, that following the use of the catheter. **F.**, **Yel'low**. See *Yellow*.

**at, Fi'ant**. Latin term used in recipes—let there be made.

**ber, fi'-ber**. A filamentary or thread-like organ or structure. **F.**, **Ar'ciform** or **Ar'culate**, bow-shaped fibers on the anterior aspect of the oblongata. **F.**, **Ax'ial**, the axial band of a nerve-fiber. **F.-cell**, a cell elongated into a fiber.

**bers, Osteogen'ic**. See *Sharpey's Intercrossing Fibers*.

**bril, Fibrilla, fi'-bril, fi-bril'-ah**. A small fiber or filament.

**brillar, Fibrillary, fi'-bril-ar, fib'-ril-ar-e**. Pertaining to fibrils.

**brilla'tion**. A localized quivering of muscular fibers.

**brin, fi'-brin**. A nitrogenous proteid coagulating in exposed blood. **F.-fer'ment**, the ferment turning fibrinogen into fibrin.

**brination, fi-brin-a'-shun**. The act of increasing fibrin of blood.

**brinogen, fi-brin'-o-jen**. The precursor of fibrin.

- Fibrinoplastin**, *fi-brin-o-plas'-tin*. See *Paraglobulin*.
- Fibrino'sis**. A disease of growth characterized by excess of fibrin.
- Fibrinous**, *fi'-brin-us*. Composed of fibrin.
- Fibrinuria**, *fi-brin-u'-re-ah*. The presence of fibrin in the urine.
- Fibroadeno'ma**. Adenoma having fibrous tissue.
- Fibroare'olar**. Composed of fibrous and areolar tissue.
- Fibroblast**, *fi'-bro-blast*. A cell that forms new fibrous tissue.
- Fibrocar'tilage**. The fibrous variety of cartilage.
- Fibrocel'lular**. Containing fibrous and cellular tissue.
- Fibrochondri'tis**. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.
- Fibrocyst**, *fi'-bro-sist*. A cystic fibroma.
- Fibrocystic**, *fi-bro-sis'-tik*. Containing fibrous and cystic matter.
- Fibrocystoma**, *fi-bro-sis-to'-mah*. Fibroma with cystoma.
- Fibrogen**, *fi'-bro-jen*. Same as *Fibrinogen*.
- Fibroglioma**, *fi-bro-gli-o'-mah*. A fibroid glioma.
- Fibroid**, *fi'-broid*. Having a fibrous structure. **F. Degenera'tion**, transformation of membranous tissue into fiber-like material. **F. Heart**, a heart affected with fibroid degeneration. **F. Indura'tion**, **F. Substitu'tion**, cirrhosis. **F. Tu'mor**, a fibroma.
- Fib'roin**.  $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$ . The substance of which spiders' webs are composed.
- Fibrolipoma**, *fi-bro-lip-o'-mah*. A tumor of fibrous and fatty tissue.
- Fibroma**, *fi-bro'-mah*. A tumor of fibrous tissue.
- Fibromatosis**, *fi-bro-mat-o'-sis*. See *Fibrosis*.
- Fibromyitis**, *fi-bro-mi-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a muscle.
- Fibromyoma**, *fi-bro-mi-o'-mah*. A muscular and fibrous tumor.
- Fibromyxoma**, *fi-bro-miks-o'-mah*. A mucous and fibrous tumor.
- Fibroneuroma**, *fi-bro-nu-ro'-mah*. A neuroma with fibroid tissue.
- Fibroplastic**, *fi-bro-plas'-tik*. Fiber-forming. **F. Tu'mor**, a small spindle-celled sarcoma.
- Fibrosarcoma**, *fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*. A sacromatous fibroid tumor.
- Fibrosis**, *fi-bro'-sis*. The development of fibrous tissue in an organ. **F., Arteriocap'illary**. See *Arteriocapillary*.
- Fibrous**, *fi'-brus*. Consisting of or pertaining to fibers. **F. Tis'sue**, the connective tissue of the body.
- Fibula**, *fib'-u-lah*. The small, outer bone of the leg.
- Ficus**, *fi'-kus*. A genus of trees and shrubs; also the dried fruit of *F. carica*, the fig; it is laxative.
- Field of Vis'ion**, *fïeld*. The extent of indirect vision with the eye in a fixed position.
- Fifth Nerve**. The trigeminal nerve. **F. Ven'tricle**, the space between the layers of the septum lucidum.
- Fig**. The fruit of *Ficus carica*. **F.-wart**. See *Verruca acuminata*.
- Filaceous**, *fi-lu'-se-us*. Consisting of threads.
- Filament**, *fil'-am-ent*. A thread-like structure.
- Filaria**, *fi-la'-re-ah*. A genus of parasitic thread-like worms. **F. medinen'sis**, the Guinea worm, *q. v.* **F. san'guinis hom'inis**, a nematode parasitic worm.
- Filariasis**, *fil-ar-i'-as-is*. The disease due to filarias in the blood.

form, *fil'-if-orm*. Thread-like. **F. Bougie'**, a slender bougie.

puncture, *fil'-e-pungk-chūr*. A method of treating aneurysm by inserting a wire thread.

x, *fe'-liks*. Any fern. **F. mas**, male fern.

et, *fil'-et*. 1. A loop-shaped bandage. 2. The lemniscus, a white band lying to the outer side of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **F., Ol'ivary**, a fasciculus of nerve-fibers around the olivary body.

m. A pellicle or thin skin.

mogen, *fil'-mo-jen*. A protective vehicle for applying drugs.

opres'sure. The compression of a vessel by a wire.

ter, *fil'-ter*. A strainer to separate the solid particles from a fluid.

.-paper, a coarse paper used for filtration purposes.

trate, *fil'-trāt*. The liquid that has passed through a filter.

tration, *fil'-tra'-shun*. The process of straining or filtering.

lum termina'le. The terminal strands of the spinal cord.

mbriæ, *fil'-bre-e*. Threads or filaments; a fringe.

mbriated, *fil'-bre-a-ted*. Fringed. **F. Bod'y**, the corpus fibrosum, *q. v.*

nger, *fin'g'-er*. One of the digits of the hand. **F., Mal'let**, a deformity marked by undue flexion of the last phalanx. **F., Morse**, an affection resulting from operating the Morse telegraph-key. **F.-stall**, a rubber cap for a finger.

st Inten'tion. The healing of the lips of a wound by immediate union without suppuration. **F. Nerve**, the olfactory nerve.

sh'-skin Disease'. See *Ichthyosis*.

s'sion. Reproduction by splitting into two or more equal parts.

ssiparous, *fis-ip'-ar-us*. Propagating by fission.

ssura, *fish-u'-rah*. A fissure.

ssure, *fish'-ūr*. A groove or cleft. **F., A'nal**, a linear ulcer at the margin of the anus. **F., Auric'ular**, one in the petrous bone.

**F., Cal'carine**, one on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum between the lingual lobule and the cuneate lobe. **F., Callosomar'ginal**, one on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts.

**F., Cen'tral**. See *Rolando's Fissure*. **F., Den'tate**, the hippocampal fissure. **F., Hippocam'pal**. See *Hippocampal*. **F., Longitu'dinal** (of brain), the deep mesal fissure between the cerebral hemispheres. **F., Occip'ital**, a deep fissure between the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain. **F., Pal'pebral**, the slit between the eyelids. **F., Por'tal**. See *F., Transverse* (of liver).

**F., Precen'tral**, a fissure parallel to the central fissure and anterior to it. **F., Semilu'nar**. See *F., Calcarine*. **F., Sphe'noid**, the cleft between the great and small wings of the sphenoid bone.

**F., Transverse'** (of liver), one crossing the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver. **F., Umbil'ical**, the anterior portion of the longitudinal fissure of the liver.

st, *fist*. The firmly closed or clenched hand.

stula, *fis'-tu-lah*. An abnormal tube-like passage in the body,



giving vent to pus or other secretion. **F.**, **A'nal**, one near the anus that may or may not communicate with the bowel. **F.**, **Blind**, a fistula open at one end only. **F.**, **Bran'chial**, an unclosed branchial cleft. **F.**, **Coccygeal**. See *Pilonidal Sinus*. **F.**, **Complete'**, one having an internal and an external opening. **F.**, **Fe'cal**, one communicating with the intestine. **F.**, **Vesicovag'inal**, one opening from the bladder to the vagina.

**Fistulatome**, *fis'-tu-lat-ōm*. An instrument for cutting a fistula.

**Fistulous**, *fis'-tu-lus*. Of the nature of a fistula.

**Fit**. A convulsion; a sudden paroxysm.

**Fixation**, *fiks-a'-shun*. A making firm or rigid. **F.-for'ceps**, forceps for holding a part during operation. **F.-point**, the point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted.

**Fix'ing**. Preserving the natural form of tissues in microscopy.

**Flabel'lum**. A group of divergent fibers in the corpus striatum.

**Flaccid**, *flaks'-id*. Soft; flabby; relaxed.

**Flag**. See *Iris*. **F.**, **Sweet**. See *Acorus*.

**Flagellate**, *flaj'-el-āt*. Furnished with flagella, as a cell.

**Flagellum**, *flaj-el'-um*. A long, lash-like appendage; a cilium.

**Flail-joint**, *flāl'-joint*. An abnormally mobile joint.

**Flank**. Posterior part of side of body between the ribs and ilium.

**Flap**. A loose, partly detached portion of skin and soft tissues.

**F.-amputa'tion**, amputation with flap-formation. **F.-extrac'tion**, the extraction of a cataract by cutting a flap of cornea.

**Flat**. Lying on one plane. **F.-ear**, Morel's ear. **F.-foot**, morbid condition of foot in which the arch is destroyed.

**Flat'ness**. The percussion-note produced by airless bodies.

**Flat'ulence**. The presence of gas in the digestive canal.

**Flatulent**, *flat'-u-lent*. Characterized by flatulence.

**Flatus**, *fla'-tus*. Gas in the alimentary canal.

**Flax**, *flaks*. See *Linum*.

**Flax'-dressers' Disease'**. Pneumonia from inhaling flax-dust.

**Flaxseed**, *flaks'-sēd*. See *Linum*.

**Flay**, *flā*. To skin.

**Flea**, *flē*. See *Pulex*.

**Fleabane**, *flē'-bān*. See *Erigeron*.

**Fleam**, *flēm*. A lancet used in phlebotomy.

**Flesh**. The soft tissues of the body. **F.**, **Proud**, the too luxuriant granulation of a wound.

**Flex**, *fleks*. To bend.

**Flexed**, *flekst*. Bent.

**Flexibilitas**, *fleks-ib-il'-it-as*. Flexibility. **F. ce'rea**, a cataleptic condition in which the limbs remain fixed as they are placed.

**Flexible**, *fleks'-ib-l*. That which may be bent.

**Flexile**, *fleks'-il*. Easily bent; pliable.

**Flexion**, *flek'-shun*. The process of bending.

**Flexor**, *fleks'-or*. A muscle that bends or flexes a part.

**Flexura**, *fleks-u'-rah*. A bending or curve in an organ.

**Flexure**, *fleks'-ūr*. A bending. **F.**, **Cau'dal**, the bend at the lower

tion of the embryo. **F.**, Cephal'ic or Cra'nial, the arch at the cephalic end of the embryo. **F.**, Sig'moid, the bend in the colon between the descending portion and the rectum.

**Chalicosis**. Chalcosis.

**Flotting**, *flōt'-ing*. Free to move about. **F.** Al'bumin. See *Albumin*, *Circulating*. **F.** Kid'ney, a movable or misplaced kidney. **F.** Liv'er. See *Liver*. **F.** Ribs, the free ribs—the two lower ribs. **F.** Spleen. See *Spleen*.

**Floccitation**, *flok-sit-a'-shun*, *flok-sit-a'-shun*. Carcinology, *q. v.*

**Flakulence**, *flok'-u-lens*. Flakiness.

**Flakulent**, *flok'-u-lent*. Containing shreds; flaky.

**Flacculus**, *flok'-u-lus*. A small lobule of the cerebellum.

**Floding**, *flu'-ing*. Copious hemorrhage from the uterus.

**Floor Cells**, *flōr*. The cells found in the floor of Corti's arch. **F.** the Pel'vis, the united mass of tissue forming the inferior boundary of the pelvis.

**Flour**, *flour*. A finely ground meal.

**Flō**, *flō*. A free discharge of a liquid.

**Flowers of Sulphur**. Sulphur sublimatum, *q. v.*

**Flutation**, *fluk-chu-a'-shun*. A wave-like-motion; oscillation.

**Fluid**, *flu'-id*. A substance whose molecules move freely upon one another; any liquid secretion of the body. 2. Liquid or gaseous.

**Fluid**, *flu'-id*. Allanto'ic, the fluid contents of the allantois. **F.**, Amni'ic, a serous liquor filling the cavity of the amnion. **F.**, Cerebrospi'nal, the fluid between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater. **F.** Ex'tract. See *Extract*. **F.**, Labyrin'thine, the labyrinth. **F.**, Subarach'noid. Same as *F.*, *Cerebrospinal*.

**Fluidounce**, *flu-id-owns'*. A liquid measure, eight fluidrams.

**Fluidram**, *flu-id-dram'*. A liquid measure equaling 56.96 grains of distilled water.

**Fluke**, *flūk*. Any trematode worm.

**Fluor al'bus**, *flu'-or*. Leukorrhea, *q. v.*

**Fluorescein**, *Fluorescin*, *flu-or-es'-ēn*, *flu-or-es'-in*.  $C_{20}H_{12}O_5 \cdot H_2O$ . Anthalic acid anhydrid fused with resorcin; it is used in ophthalmology.

**Fluorescence**, *flu-or-es'-ens*. The power of a body to change the wave-rate (or color) of light passing through it. **F.** Screen, a screen coated with materials which fluoresce when exposed to X-rays.

**Fluorid**, *flu'-or-id*. A compound of fluorin and a base.

**Fluorin**. An element resembling chlorin in chemie properties.

**Fluorol**, *flu'-or-ol*. NaF. Sodium fluorid, an antiseptic.

**Fluorometer**, *flu-o-rom'-et-er*. A device for adjusting the shadow in radiography.

**Fluoroscope**, *flu'-or-os-kōp*. The instrument for holding the fluorescent screen in X-ray examination.

**Fluoroscopy**, *flu-or-os'-ko-pe*. Process of examining the tissues by a fluorescent screen.

**Fluorphenytol**, *flu-or-fen'-et-ol*. ( $C_6H_4F$ )<sub>2</sub>. A calmative and hypnotic; it is used in whooping-cough.

**Flux**, *fluks*. 1. Dysentery. 2. A liquid flow or discharge. **F.**, **Al'vine**, diarrhea. **F.**, **Blood'y**, dysentery.

**Flux'ion**. 1. The gathering of fluid in any one part. 2. Catarrh. **Fly-blister**, *flī'-blis-ter*. Cantharidal blister.

**Fly'ing-blister**. A blister rapidly moved from place to place.

**Focal**, *fo'-kal*. Pertaining to the focus. **F. Depth**, the capacity of an objective to define objects out of focus. **F. Dis'tance**, the distance from the center of a lens or mirror to its focus. **F. Le'sion**, a lesion of the spinal cord or brain limited in extent.

**Focus**, *fo'-kus*. 1. The principal seat of a disease. 2. The meeting-point of reflected rays.

**Fœniculum**, *fen-ik'-u-lum*. A genus of plants; fennel.

**Fœtus**, *fe'-tus*. See *Fetus*. **F. papyra'ceus**, a dead fetus flattened by the living twin.

**Fold**, *fōld*. A plication or doubling of various parts of the body.

**Folia**, *fo'-le-ah*. Leaves.

**Folian Proc'ess**, *fo'-le-an*. The slender process of the malleus.

**Follicle**, *fol'-ik-l*. A small secretory cavity or sac. **F.**, **Hair**, the depression containing the root of the hair. **F.**, **Lymph**, collections of adenoid tissue in mucous membranes. **F.**, **Seba'ceous**, one of the sacs beneath the skin, secreting the oily fluid that softens the skin. **F.**, **Sol'itary**, one of the small discrete lymph follicles found in the intestinal mucous membrane.

**Follicular**, *fol-ik'-u-lar*. Containing follicles. **F. Tu'mor**, a sebaceous cyst.

**Folliculitis**, *fol-ik-u-lī'-tis*. Inflammation of one or more follicles.

**F. bar'bæ**, inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard.

**Folliculose**, *fol-ik-u-lōs*. Full of follicles.

**Fomenta'tion**. The application of warm liquids to the body.

**Fomes**, *fo'-mēz*. Any porous substance absorbing contagium.

**Fomites**, *fo'-mit-ēz*. The plural of *Fomes*, *q. v.*

**Fons pulsatil'is**, *fonz*. The name for the anterior fontanel.

**Fontanel**, **Fontanelle**, *fon-tan-el'*. A membranous space at the junction of the cranial bones in an infant, due to incomplete ossification.

**Fonticulus**, *fon-tik'-u-lus*. 1. A fontanel. 2. An issue.

**Food**. Aliment. **F.**, **Plas'tic**, the proteids, *q. v.*

**Foot**. The organ at the extremity of the leg. **F.-clo'nus**. See *Ankle-clonus*. **F.**, **Fun'gus**. See *Madura Foot*. **F.-phenom'enon**. See *Ankle-clonus*. **F.-pound**, the force required to raise a pound to the height of one foot. **F.-re'flex**. See *Ankle-clonus*.

**Foot-and-mouth Disease'**. A contagious disease of animals marked by formation of vesicles in the mouth and on the feet.

**Foot-ball Knee**. Periostitis from overuse of the extensors of the thigh.

**Foot'ling Presenta'tion**. Labor in which the fetal feet present.

**Foramen**, *for-a'-men*. A passage or an opening. **F.**, **Aor'tic**, an



ening in the diaphragm transmitting the aorta. **F., A'pical**,  
 the passage at the end of the root of a tooth for the neural supply  
 the dental pulp. **F., Arach'noid**, an opening in the roof of  
 the fourth ventricle. **F., Aud'itory, Exter'nal**, the external  
 oratus of the auditory canal. **F., Aud'itory, Inter'nal**, one in  
 the petrous bone transmitting the auditory and facial nerves.  
**F., Ce'cal**, (1) one between the frontal bone and the crista  
 illi of the ethmoid; (2) (of oblongata) one in a depression at  
 the termination of the anterior median fissure; (3) one in the  
 mucous membrane in the median line of the posterior wall of the  
 larynx; (4) one in the posterior termination of the median  
 phic of tongue. **F., Con'dyloid, Ante'rior**, a passage in the  
 occipital bone for the hypoglossal nerve. **F., Con'dyloid, Poste'-**  
**rior**, the fossa behind the occipital condyles. **F., Cot'yloid**. See  
*styloid*. **F., Den'tal, Infe'rior**, the external aperture of the  
 inferior dental canal in the ramus of the lower jaw. **F., Eso-**  
**pha'geal**, passage for the esophagus through the diaphragm.  
**F., Eth'moid, Ante'rior**, a canal between the ethmoid and  
 frontal bones. **F., Fron'tal**, the supraorbital notch. **F., Inci'-**  
**tor**, aperture of the incisor canal in the alveolar margin. **F.,**  
**Infraor'bital**, passage for the infraorbital nerve and artery. **F.,**  
**Interver'tebral, Ante'rior**, passage for the spinal nerves between  
 the transverse processes of adjacent vertebrae. **F., Interver'tebral, Poste'rior**,  
 the space between the articular processes of adjacent vertebrae. **F.,**  
**Jugular**. See *F., Lacerated, Posterior*. **F., Lacera'ted, Ante'-**  
**rior**. Same as *Fissure, Sphenoid*. **F., Lacera'ted, Mid'dle**, an  
 opening for the carotid artery between the apex of the petrous  
 bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **F., Lacera'ted,**  
**Poste'rior**, the space formed by the jugular notches of the tem-  
 poral and occipital bones. **F. mag'num**. See *F., Occipital*. **F.,**  
**Mas'toid**, small aperture behind mastoid process. **F., Med'ul-**  
**lary**, the canal conveying the nutrient vessels to the medullary  
 cavity of a bone. **F., Men'tal**, opening in the lower jaw for  
 the mental nerves and vessels. **F., Nu'trient**. See *F., Medullary*.  
**F., Obtura'tor**, the large aperture between the ischium and pubis.  
**F., Occip'ital**, a large hole in the occipital bone through which  
 the oblongata is continuous with the spinal cord. **F., Olfac'tory**,  
 any foramen in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. **F.,**  
**Opt'ic**, passage at apex of orbit for the optic nerve and ophthal-  
 mic artery. **F. ova'le**, (1) fetal opening between the auricles of  
 the heart; (2) an opening in the great wing of the sphenoid for  
 the nerves and arteries. **F., Pal'atine, Ante'rior**, the opening in an-  
 terior part of roof of mouth for nerve and artery. **F., Pal'atine,**  
**Poste'rior**, the orifice of the posterior palatine canal upon the  
 hard palate. **F., Pari'etal**, one near the posterior superior angle  
 of the parietal bone. **F., Pterygopal'atine**, the external aper-  
 ture of the pterygopalatine canal. **F., Quad'rate**, passage in the  
 diaphragm for inferior vena cava. **F. rotun'dum**, a round aper-  
 ture in great wing of sphenoid bone for the superior maxillary nerve.

**F., Sa'cral, Ante'rior**, apertures, four on each side, on the anterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal. **F., Sa'cral, Poste'rior**, apertures, four on each side, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal. **F., Sacrosciat'ic, Great**, the oval space between the lesser sacrosciat'ic ligament and the innominate bone. **F., Sacrosciat'ic, Smaller**, the space between the greater and lesser sacrosciat'ic ligaments and the part of the innominate bone between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium. **F., Sphenopal'atine**, the space between the sphenoid and orbital processes of the palate bone. **F. spino'sum**, passage in great wing of sphenoid bone for the middle meningeal artery. **F., Supraor'ital**, the opening of a groove in the upper wall of the orbit transmitting the supra-orbital vessels and nerve. **F., Thy'roid**, (1) one in the ala of the thyroid cartilage. (2) See *F., Obturator*. **F., Ver'tebral**, the space between the body and arch of a vertebra. **F., Vertebrarte'rial**, foramens in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae, for the vertebral artery and vein.

**Force, fors.** That which produces or arrests motion. **F., Electro-mo'tive**, the force producing an electric current.

**Forced Feed'ing, fōrst.** Compulsory feeding, as of the insane.

**For'ceps.** Pincers, a two-bladed instrument for extracting, etc.

**Forcipate, for'-si-pāt.** Shaped like forceps.

**For'cippressure.** The arrest of minor hemorrhage by spring-forceps.

**Forearm, fōr'-arm.** The arm between the wrist and elbow.

**Forebrain, fōr'-brān.** The anterior segment of the brain.

**Forefinger, fōr'-fīng-er.** The index-finger.

**Fore'gut.** A cavity in the raised cephalic end of the embryo.

**Fore'head.** The front upper part of the head above the orbits.

**For'eign Bod'y.** An irritant substance in a wound or cavity.

**Forensic, for-en'-sik.** Pertaining to a court of law. **F. Med'icine**, legal medicine.

**Foreskin, fōr'-skin.** The prepuce, *q. v.*

**Formacoll, for'-ma-kol.** Formaldehyd-gelatin.

**Formagen, for'-ma-jen.** A dental cement.

**Formal, for'-mal.**  $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_3)_2$ . An anesthetic and hypnotic.

**Formal'dehyd.** See *Formicaldehyd*. **F.-ca'sein**, a compound of formaldehyd and casein; it is an inodorous surgical antiseptic.

**Formalin, for'-mal-in.** Proprietary name for forty per cent. aqueous solution of formicaldehyd.

**For'malith.** A proprietary diatomaceous earth containing formol.

**Formamid, for-mam'-id.**  $\text{CHO}(\text{NH}_2)$ . One of the amids.

**Forman'ilid.**  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}(\text{HCO})$ . An antipyretic and a local anesthetic.

**Formate, for'-māt.** A salt of formic acid.

**Forma'tio reticula'ris.** Intercrossing of fibers in the oblongata.

**Formative Al'dehyd, for'-mat-iv.**  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ . A gas. **F. Cells**, large spheric cells beneath the hypoblast. **F. Yolk**, the part of the ovum forming the embryo.

**natol.** A disinfectant dusting-powder.  
**nical'dehyd.**  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ . A gas possessing powerful disinfectant  
 perties.  
**nica'tion.** A sensation as of ants creeping over the body.  
**nin, for'-min.** See *Urotropin*.  
**mochlor.** A solution of formaldehyd and calcium chlorid;  
 s a disinfectant.  
**n'oforin, For'moform.** A mixture of formaldehyd, thymol,  
 e oxid, and starch; it is used for perspiring feet.  
**nol, for'-mol.** Same as *Formalin*.  
**molid.** A proprietary antiseptic and germicide.  
**nopy'rin.** A combination of antipyrin and formaldehyd.  
**nula, for'-mu-lah.** 1. A presented method. 2. A concise state-  
 nt of the composition of a body. 3. A recipe.  
**nulary, for'-mu-la-re.** A collection of formulas.  
**nicate Convolu'tion, for'-nik-āt.** See *Gyrus fornicatus*.  
**nix, for'-niks.** An arched portion of the brain composed of the  
 o hippocamps and their respective fimbrias.  
**nification Spec'trum, for'-tif-ik-a'-shun.** See *Teichopsia*.  
**sa, fos'-ah.** A depression, furrow, or sinus. **F., Acetab'ular,**  
 e at the bottom of the acetabulum. **F., Amyg'daloid,** the  
 pression for the lodgment of the tonsil. **F., Ca'nine,** a depres-  
 n on the external surface of the superior maxilla. **F., Cor'-**  
**oid,** a depression in the humerus receiving the coronoid process  
 the ulna. **F., Cra'nial,** any one of three depressions in the base  
 the skull for the lobes of the brain. **F., Digas'tric,** a deep  
 ove on the inner aspect of the mastoid process. **F., Dig'ital.**  
 me as *F., Trochanteric*. **F., Glen'oid,** one in the temporal bone  
 eiving the condyle of the lower jaw. **F. hemiellip'tica,** the  
 permost of two recesses in the forepart of the cavity of the  
 stibule. **F. hemisphær'ica,** the lower recess in the forepart of  
 e vestibule. **F., Hy'aloid,** a hollow for the lens in the anterior  
 rface of the vitreous body. **F., Il'iac, Exter'nal,** the outer sur-  
 ce of the ilium. **F., Il'iac, Inter'nal,** wide depression on the  
 ner surface of the ilium. **F., Ischiorec'tal,** a hollow between  
 e rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium. **F., Lac'rimal,**  
 e in the orbital plate of frontal bone receiving the lacrimal  
 and. **F. navicula'ris,** (1) the dilatation of the urethra near  
 e glans penis; (2) a hollow between the vaginal aperture and the  
 urehet; (3) one between the crura of the antihelix. **F. ova'lis,**  
 e in right auricle of heart, the remains of the oval foramen of  
 us. **F. patella'ris.** See *F., Hyaloid*. **F., Pitu'itary,** a hollow  
 the sphenoid bone lodging the pituitary body. **F., Sub-**  
**g'ual,** a hollow on the inside of the lower jaw-bone containing  
 e sublingual gland. **F., Submax'illary,** the hollow on the  
 side of the lower jaw-bone containing the submaxillary gland.  
**F., Trochanter'ic,** a hollow at the base of the inner surface of the  
 eat trochanter of the femur. **F., Zygomat'ic,** a cavity below  
 d on the inner side of the zygoma.



**Fosset, or Fossette**, *fos-et'*. 1. A dimple; a small depression. 2. A small but deep ulcer of the cornea.

**Fos'silin**. A petroleum product similar to vaselin.

**Foudroyant**, *foo-droi'-ant*. Overwhelming.

**Fourchet, or Fourchette**, *foor-shet'*. A fold of mucous membrane at the inferior junction of the labia majora.

**Fourth Nerve**, *forth*. The trochlear nerve. **F. Ven'tricle**, a space between the cerebellum and pons and medulla.

**Fovea**, *fo'-ve-ah*. A small fossa or depression. **F. centra'lis**, a small depression in the macula lutea. **F. hemiellip'tica**. See *Fossa hemielliptica*. **F. hemisphæ'rica**. See *Fossa hemisphærica*.

**F. pharyn'gis**, an abnormal depression in the median line of the pharynx. **F. trochlea'ris**, a hollow in the orbital plate of the frontal bone for the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle.

**Foveate**, *fo'-ve-āt*. Pitted.

**Foxglove**, *foks'-gluv*. See *Digitalis*.

**Fractional Cultiva'tion**, *frak'-shun-al*. The cultivation of one microorganism from a growth of several. **F. Distilla'tion**, the separation of a complex substance by successive distillations.

**Fracture**, *frak'-chūr*. The breaking of a bone. **F.-box**, a box to support a broken limb. **F., Com'minuted**, fracture with shattering of the bone. **F., Complete'**, entirely through the bone. **F., Complic'ated**, one with injury of adjacent parts. **F., Compound'**, with a communicating wound of the skin. **F. by Con'trecoup**, fracture of skull at another point than the one struck, usually opposite. **F., Depres'sed**, one with the fractured part depressed below the normal level. **F., Doub'le**, one bone fractured in two places. **F.-fever**, fever due to fracture of a bone. **F., For'med**, a fracture suggesting the instrument that caused it. **F., Green'-stick**, one side of the bone is broken, the other bent. **F., Impac'ted**, one with compression of the fragments into each other. **F., Interperios'teal**. Same as *F., Greenstick*. **F., Sim'ple**, fracture without rupture of the overlying skin. **F., Spi'ral**, one in which the bone has been twisted. **F., Sponta'neous**, one due to slight force, as when there is disease of the bone. **F., Troph'ic**, one caused by trophic disturbance. **F., Ununi'ted**, one in which bony union has failed.

**Fragilitas**, *fraj-il'-it-as*. Brittleness. **F. crin'ium**, brittleness of the hair. **F. os'sium**, brittleness of the bones.

**Fragmentation**, *frag-men-ta'-shun*. A subdivision into fragments.

**Frambesia, Frambœsia**, *fram-be'-ze-ah*. Yaws, a contagious tropic cutaneous disease with raspberry-like tubercles.

**Frangula**, *fran'-gu-lah*. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.

**Fran'gulin**.  $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$ . A purgative glucosid from frangula.

**Frankincense**, *frank'-in-sens*. See *Olibanum*.

**Franklin Glas'ses**, *frank'-lin*. Bifocal glasses.

**Franklin'ic Electric'ity**. Static or frictional electricity.

**Frankliniza'tion**. Treatment by static electricity.

**Fraserin**, *frā'-zer-in*. A tonic alkaloid from *Fraseria caroliniensis*.

etin. A product,  $C_{10}H_8O_5$ , of fraxin.  
 in.  $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$ . A glucosid from *Fraxinus excelsior*.  
 kinin, *fraks'-i-nin*. Same as *Mannite*.  
 inus. A genus of trees, the ash. *F. america'na*, white ash ;  
 the bark is used in dysmenorrhea. *F. excel'sior*, European ash ;  
 the bark, leaves, and wood are medicinal.  
 ekle, *frek'-l*. See *Lentigo*.  
 ezing Mix'ture, *frē'-zing*. A mixture for producing extreme  
 d. *F.-point*, the temperature at which a liquid freezes.  
 nitus, *frem'-it-us*. Palpable vibration, as of the chest-walls.  
 , Fric'tion. See *Friction*. *F.*, Hydat'id, vibration felt in  
 pation over a hydatid cyst. *F.*, Rhon'chal, vibrations caused  
 the passage of air through a large bronchial tube containing  
 teus. *F.*, Tac'tile, thrill felt by the hand applied to the chest  
 a person speaking. *F.*, Tus'sive, thrill felt by the hand ap-  
 ed to the chest of a person coughing. *F.*, Vo'cal, thrill caused  
 speaking and conveyed to the ear of the auscultator.  
 n'ulum, *Fre'num*. A fold of membrane acting as a check. *F.*  
 den'di. Same as *Fourchet*.  
 nzy, *fren'-ze*. Violent mania.  
 t. An abrasion ; a chafing ; herpes.  
 tum, *fre'-tum*. A constriction.  
 ble, *fri'-ab-l*. Easily broken or pulverized.  
 ar's Bal'sam, *fri'-arz*. The compound tincture of benzoin.  
 ction, *frik'-shun*. The act of rubbing ; attrition. *F.* *Frem'itus*,  
 thrill of the chest-wall produced by a frietion murmur. *F.*  
 ur'mur or Sound, a sound produced by the rubbing of adjacent  
 rts, as the folds of the pleura.  
 ctional Electric'ity, *frik'-shun-al*. Static electricity.  
 orific, *frig-or-if'-ik*. Producing cold. *F.* Nerve, the vasocon-  
 strictor nerve.  
 gotherapy, *frig-o-ther'-ap-e*. The treatment of disease by cold.  
 g-belly, *frog'-bel-e*. Tympany of a child's abdomen. *F.-face*,  
 distortion of the face from a swelling or tumor.  
 n'tad. Toward the frontal aspect.  
 ntal, *frun'-tal*. Pertaining to the anterior part. *F.* Bone, the  
 ne of the forehead. *F.* Sec'tion, a transverse vertical section.  
 Sin'uses, the cavities, one over each orbit, of the frontal bone.  
 ntoma'lar. Relating to the frontal and malar bones.  
 ntomax'illary. Relating to the frontal bone and the upper  
 w-bone.  
 ntoparietal, *frun-to-pa-ri'-et-al*. Relating to the frontal and  
 rietal bones.  
 ntotemporal, *frun-to-tem'-por-al*. Relating to the frontal and  
 mporal bones.  
 nt-tap Contraction, *frun'-tap*. Contraction of the gastroc-  
 emius muscle when the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped.  
 st-bite, *frost'-bit*. An injury to the skin or a part from extreme  
 lā.

**Frost-itch.** See *Pruritus hiemalis*.

**Fructose**, *fruk'-tōs*. Fruit-sugar; levulose.

**Fructsuria**, *fruk-to-su'-re-ah*. The presence of fruit-sugar in urine.

**Fruit**, *frūt*. The developed ovary of a plant; also the offspring of animals.

**Fuchsin**, *fūk'-sin*. Rosanilin hydrochlorid, used in albuminuria.

**Fuch'sinophile**, **Fuchsinoph'ulous**. Stainable with fuchsin.

**Fu'cus**. A genus of marine algæ. **F. cris'pus**. Same as *Chondrus*.

**F. vesiculo'sus**, used as an alterative and a tonic.

**Fucusal'dehyd.**  $C_5H_4O_2$ . An oily compound from fucus.

**Fucusol**, *fu'-kus-sol*. Same as *Fucusaldehyd*.

**Fugitive**, *fu'-jit-iv*. Wandering, as, *e. g.*, a pain.

**Ful'gurant**, *ful'-jur-ant*. Severe and terrific.

**Ful'gurating Pain**. A pain occurring in momentary exacerbations.

**Fulguration**, *ful-ju-ra'-shun*. 1. Lightning stroke. 2. Sensation of darting pain.

**Ful'minant**, **Ful'minating**. Occurring with sudden severity.

**Ful'minate**. A compound of fulminic acid with a base.

**Fumigation**, *fu-mig-a'-shun*. Exposure to disinfectant vapors.

**Fuming**, *fu'-ming*. Smoking, as certain acids.

**Function**, *funk'-shun*. The normal or special action of a part.

**Functional**, *funk'-shun-al*. Pertaining to function. **F. Disease'**, the disturbance of the function of a part.

**Fundal**, *fun'-dal*. Pertaining to the fundus. **F. Placen'ta**, a placenta normally attached near the uterine fundus.

**Fundament**, *fun'-dam-ent*. 1. The base. 2. The anus.

**Fundus**, *fun'-dus*. The base of an organ, as the uterus. **F. Glands**, microscopic tubular glands in the cardiac portion of the gastric mucous membrane.

**Fungi**, *fun'-ji*. A section of saprophytic cryptogams.

**Fungiform**, **Fungoid**, *fun'-gif-orm*, *fun'-goid*. Having the form of a mushroom. **F. Papill'as**, the reddish papillas of the tongue, larger than the cervical papillas.

**Fungosity**, *fun-gos'-it-e*. A soft excrescence.

**Fungous**, *fun'-gus*. The same as *Fungoid*, *q. v.*

**Fungus**, *fun'-gus*. Any one of the group of fungi. **F. Foot**. See *Madura Foot*. **F. hæmatoi'des**, a bleeding and ulcerated vascular tumor.

**Funic**, *fu'-nik*. Pertaining to the funiculus. **F. Mur'mur**, **F. Souf'fle**. See *Umbilical Souffle*.

**Funicle**, *fu'-nik-l*. A little cord of aggregated fibers.

**Funicular**, *fu-nik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a funiculus. **F. Her'nia**, hernia into the spermatic or umbilical cord. **F. Proc'ess**, the peritoneal prolongation descending with the testicle.

**Funiculitis**, *fu-nik-u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the spermatic cords.

**Funiculus**, *fu-nik'-u-lus*. The spermatic or umbilical cord. **F. cunea'tus**, the continuation into the oblongata of the posterolateral column of the cord. **F. grac'ilis**, the continuation into the oblongata of the posteromedian column of the cord. **F. teres**, a



umn on each side of median furrow on the floor of the fourth  
 ntricle.  
 is, *fu'-nis*. The same as *Funiculus*, *q. v.*  
 nel Breast. State in which the thorax narrows toward the  
 domen. **F. Chest.** Same as *F.-breast*. **F.-drainage**, drainage  
 diseased parts by means of funnels.  
 , *fer*. A morbid coating of the tongue.  
 culum, *fer'-ku-lum*. The joined clavicles of a bird; wishbone.  
 furaceous, *fer'-fer-a'-se-us*. Resembling bran.  
 fural'dehyd.  $C_5H_4O_2$ . A liquid from bran, sugar, etc.  
 furol, *fer'-fer-ol*. Same as *Furfuraldehyd*.  
 'furon. A liniment for gout and rheumatism.  
 or uteri'nus, *fu'-ror*. See *Nymphomania*.  
 uncle, *fu'-run-kl*. A boil; a circumscribed abscess.  
 uncular, *fu-rung'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to a furuncle. **F. Diath'**  
 is. The same as *Furunculosis*, *q. v.*  
 un'culoid, **Furun'culous**. Pertaining to a furuncle.  
 unculo'sis. The systemic condition favoring boil-formation.  
 uncus, *fu-run'-ku-lus*. A furuncle. **F. orienta'lis**, a disease  
 of the face in the Orient with a circumscribed ulcer on the cheek  
 at the angle of the mouth.  
 scin, *fus'-in*. The black pigment of the retina.  
 sel Oil. See *Oil*.  
 sible, *fu'-zib-l*. That which can be easily fused or melted. **F.**  
 al'culus, a urinary calculus composed of triple phosphate and  
 calcium phosphate.  
 siform, *fu'-sif-orm*. Spindle-shaped. **F. Lob'ule**, the inferior  
 temporooccipital convolution.  
 sion, *fu'-zhun*. The process of liquefying a solid by heat.  
 socellular, *fu-zo-sel'-u-lar*. Spindle-celled.  
 stigation, *fus-tig-a'-shun*. Flagellation, as in massage.  
 stin, *fus'-tin*.  $C_{58}H_{46}G_{23}$ . Yellow dye from *Rhus cotinus*, Ven-  
 etian sumach.

## G.

oon' Bark. A poisonous bark of unknown origin.  
 linin, *gad'-in-in*.  $C_7H_{16}NO_2$ . A poisonous ptomain from fish.  
 duin, *gaul'-u-in*. A fatty principle in cod-liver oil.  
 luol, *gaul'-u-ol*. Same as *Morrhual*.  
 us morrhua, *gad'-us mor-u'-ah*. 1. Cod-fish. 2. Cod-liver oil.  
 sa But'ton, *gaf'-sah*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.  
 g. An instrument to prevent closure of the jaws.  
 acyl, *gi'-as-il*. The calcium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid;  
 is a local anesthetic.

**Gaiethol**, *gi'-eth-ol*. See *Guaethol*.

**Gait**, *gāl*. A mode of walking or running. **G.**, **Atax'ic**, that in which the foot is raised high and the whole sole at once strikes the ground suddenly. **G.**, **Cerebel'lār**, one with staggering movement. **G.**, **Cow**, a swaying movement due to knock-knee. **G.**, **Eq'vine**, that of peroneal paralysis in which the foot is raised by flexing the thigh on the abdomen. **G.**, **Frog**, the hopping gait of infantile paralysis. **G.**, **Spas'tic**, that in which the legs are held together and move stiffly, the toes seeming to drag and catch. **G.**, **Step'page**, that in which the toes are lifted high and the heel brought down first.

**Galactagog**, *gal-ak'-lag-og*. An agent promoting the flow of milk.

**Gal'actase**. A proteolytic ferment of milk.

**Galactemia**, *gal-ak-le'-me-ah*. The state of blood containing milk.

**Galactia**, *gal-ak'-te-ah*. Defective or abnormal secretion of milk.

**Galactidrosis**, *gal-ak-tid-ro'-sis*. The sweating of a milk-like fluid.

**Galactin**, *gal-ak'-tin*.  $C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$ . An alkaloid from milk.

**Galactoblast**, *gal-ak'-to-blast*. A colostrum-corpusele.

**Galac'toceles**. A milk tumor; a cystic tumor of the female breast.

**Galactochloral**, *ga-lak-to-klor'-al*.  $C_8H_4Cl_3O_6$ . A mixture of galactose and chloral, heated in presence of hydrochloric acid; it is similar to chloralose.

**Galactometer**, *gal-ak-tom'-et-er*. See *Lactometer*.

**Galactophagous**, *gal-ak-toff'-ag-us*. Subsisting on milk.

**Galactoph'lysis**. A vesicular eruption containing milk.

**Galactophoritis**, *gal-ak-tof-or-i'-tis*. Inflammation of milk-ducts.

**Galactophorous**, *gal-ak-tof'-or-us*. Milk-bearing.

**Galactophorus**, *gal-ak-tof'-or-us*. An artificial nipple.

**Galactophthisis**, *gal-ak-to-ti'-sis*. Phthisis due to overlactation.

**Galactophygous**, *gal-ak-toff'-ig-us*. Retarding milk-secretion.

**Galactopla'nia**. The secretion of milk from an abnormal part.

**Galactopoietic**, *gal-ak-to-poi-el'-ik*. The same as *Galactagog*, *q. v.*

**Galactoposia**, *gal-ak-to-po'-ze-ah*. Milk diet; the milk-cure.

**Galactopyretus**, *gal-ak-to-pi-re'-tus*. Milk fever.

**Galactorrhea**, *gal-ak-tor-e'-ah*. An excessive flow of milk.

**Galactoscope**, *gal-ak'-to-skōp*. See *Lactoscope*.

**Galactose**, *gal-ak'-tōs*.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . A crystalline sugar obtained by the action of dilute acids on lactose.

**Galactosis**, *gal-ak-to'-sis*. The secretion of milk.

**Galactostasis**, *gal-ak-to-stas'-is*. 1. A suppression of the milk-secretion. 2. A stasis of milk in a breast.

**Galactotherapy**, *gal-ak-to-ther'-ap-e*. 1. The treatment of sucklings by drugs administered to the mother. 2. The milk-cure.

**Galacturia**, *gal-ak-tu'-re-ah*. The same as *Chyluria*, *q. v.*

**Galangal**, *gal-an'-gal*. The aromatic root of *Alpinia galanga* and *A. officinarum*; it is called also China root.

**Galan'gol**. The active principle of galangal.

**Galbanum**, *gal'-ban-um*. A gum-resin from fernula; it is expectorant and antispasmodic.

**Galbismin**, *gal-biz'-min*. A proprietary substitute for iodoform.

*ea, ga'-le-ah.* 1. The amnion or eaul. 2. A bandage for the  
*ad. G. aponeurot'ica*, the aponeurosis connecting the occipital  
 and frontal muscels.

*e'nic, Galen'ical.* Relating to Galen. *G. Med'icines*, those of  
 vegetable origin.

*ium.* A genus of herbs; an extract from the leaves of *G.*  
*arine*, is antiseorbutic and diuretic, used in epilepsy, jaundice,  
 and dropsy. *G. ve'rum*, ladies' bed-straw; it is a refrigerant.

*l, gawl.* 1. The bile. 2. An excoriation. *G.-blad'der*, a pear-  
 shaped sac in the right lobe of the liver, the reservoir for the bile.  
*-cyst*, the gall-bladder, *q. v.* *G.-ducts*, the ducts conveying  
 the bile. *G.-stones*, calcareous coneretions in the gall-bladder  
 and its ducts.

*la, gal'-ah.* The nutgall, used in medicine as an astringent.

*labro'mol.* See *Gallobromol.*

*lacetophenone, gal-as-et-o-fe'-nōn.*  $C_6H_2(OH)_3.COCH_3$ . A yel-  
 low powder used instead of pyrogallol in dermatology.

*lal, gal'-al.* Aluminum gallate, an astringent for the nose.

*lanilid, gal-an'-il-id.* See *Gallianol.*

*lanol, Gallinol, gal'-an-ol, gal'-in-ol.*  $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N + 2H_2O$ . Gal-  
 lic acid anilid, used in dermatology.

*late, gal'-āt.* A salt of gallie acid.

*lic, gal'-ik.* Pertaining to nutgall.

*'licin.*  $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$ . Methyl gallate, used in eye-diseases.

*linag'inis cap'ut.* An eminence in the urethra.

*lipot, gal'-e-pot.* An apothecary's small earthen jar.

*lium, gal'-e-um.* A metallie element.

*lobro'mol.*  $C_7.Br_2O_5H_4$ . A compound of gallic acid and bro-  
 in; it is sedative and astringent.

*loformin, gal-o-for'-min.* A compound of formaldehyd and  
 allie acid.

*lon, gal'-on.* A standard liquid measure; four quarts.

*'loping Consump'tion.* A rapid form of lung-tuberculosis.

*vanic, gal-van'-ik.* Pertaining to galvanism. *G. Bat'tery*, a  
 series of cells with carbon and zinc plates in an acid solution, used  
 to generate electricity. *G. Electric'ity*, galvanism.

*'vanism.* A form of electricity induced by chemie reaction.

*vanization, gal-van-iz-a'-shun.* The transmission of a galvanic  
 current through a part of the body.

*vanocau'tery.* A cautery heated by a galvanic current.

*vanocontractil'ity.* Contractility on galvanic stimulation.

*vanofaradization, gal-van-o-far-id-iz-a'-shun.* The simultan-  
 eous application of galvanic and faradie electricity.

*vanometer, gal-van-om'-et-er.* An instrument for detecting the  
 existence and measuring the strength of a galvanic current.

*vanopuncture, gal-van-o-pungk'-chūr.* Eleetropuncture, *q. v.*

*van'oscope.* An instrument for revealing the existence of a  
 galvanic current.

*vanosur'gery.* The surgical use of galvanism.



- Galvanotherapeu'tics.** Treatment by means of galvanism.
- Galvanotherapy,** *gal-van-o-ther'-a-pe.* Galvanotherapeutics, *q. v.*
- Gal'vanothermy.** The galvanic production of heat.
- Galvanot'onus.** A tonic contraction from galvanism.
- Galvanotropism,** *gal-van-ot'-ro-pizm.* The turning movements of growing organs under the influence of an electric current.
- Gamboge,** *gam-bōj'.* Gum-resin from *Garcinia hanburii*; it is drastic hydragog and cathartic.
- Gamete,** *gam'-ēl.* Any sexual reproductive body.
- Gammacismus,** *gam-as-iz'-mus.* Imperfect enunciation of *g.*
- Gangliasthe'nia.** Asthenia from disease of the ganglia.
- Gangliated,** *gang'-le-a-ted.* Provided with ganglia.
- Gangliiform,** *gang'-glif-orm.* Formed like a ganglion.
- Ganglioblast,** *gang'-gle-o-blast.* An embryonic ganglionic cell.
- Gangliolum,** *gang-li'-o-lum.* A little ganglion.
- Ganglioma,** *gang-le-o'-mah.* A swelling of a lymphatic gland.
- Gang'lion.** Pl. *Ganglions*, or *Ganglia*. 1. A semiindependent nervous center. 2. An enlarged lymphatic gland. 3. An encysted tumor on a tendon or on an aponeurosis. **G., Auric'ular.** See *G., Otic*. **Gs., Ba'sal**, those at base of cerebrum; they include the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, locus niger, and nuclei tegmenti. **G., Car'diac, Supe'rior**, a ganglion of the superficial cardiac plexus beneath the arch of the aorta. **G., Carot'id**, one in the lower part of the cavernous sinus. **G., Carot'id, Infe'rior**, one of the lower portion of the carotid canal. **G., Carot'id, Supe'rior**, one in the upper portion of the carotid canal. **Gs., Cephal'ic**, sympathetic ganglions of the head; they include the otic, ciliary, sphenopalatine, and submaxillary. **G., Cer'vical, Infe'rior**, that between the neck of the first rib and the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra. **G., Cer'vical, Mid'dle**, that opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, near the inferior thyroid artery. **G., Cer'vical, Supe'rior**, that opposite the second and third cervical vertebrae. **G., Cer'vical, of Uterus**, that near the cervix uteri. **G., Cil'iary**, that in the posterior part of the orbit. **G., Coccyg'cal**, that on the anterior surface of the tip of the coccyx. **G., Gasse'rian.** See *Gasser*. **G., Genic'ulate**, a gangliiform enlargement of the seventh nerve in aqueduct of Fallopius. **G., Hepat'ic**, one around the hepatic artery. **G., Im'par.** Same as *G., Coccygeal*. **G., Infe'rior** (of vagus), one near the jugular foramen. **G., Inframax'il-lary, Anterior**, one near the incisor teeth. **G., Inframax'il-lary, Poste'rior**, one near the last molar tooth. **G., Intercarot'ic**, one connected with the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **G., Ju'gular**, (1) one in the upper part of the jugular foramen; (2) one in the jugular foramen. **G., Lentic'ular.** See *G., Ciliary*. **G., Lin'gual.** See *G., Submaxillary*. **G., Lum'bar** (four or five), on each side and behind the abdominal aorta. **G., Lymphat'ic**, any lymphatic gland. **G., Mesenter'ic, Infe'rior**, one in the inferior mesenteric artery. **G.,**

**mesenter'ic**, Lat'eral, one in connection with superior mesenteric axis on left side. **G.**, **Mesenter'ic**, **Superior**, one near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. **G.**, **Na'sal**. See *G.*, *Sphenopalatine*. **G.**, **Ophthal'mic**, **G.**, **Or'bital**. See *G.*, *Ciliary*. **G.**, **otic**, one below the foramen ovale; it sends a branch to the tensor tympani and to the tensor palati. **G.**, **Pe'trous**, one on the lower border of the petrous bone. **G.**, **Pharyn'geal**, one near the ascending pharyngeal artery. **G.**, **Phre'nic**, one under the diaphragm at the junction of the right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus. **G.**, **Prostat'ic**, one on the prostate. **G.**, **Pterygopal'atine**, one in the sphenomaxillary fossa. **G.**, **Re'nal**, one around the renal artery. **Gs.**, **Anal'cral**, four or five pairs on the ventral surface of the sacrum. **G.**, **Semilu'nar**, a small ganglion of the fifth nerve. **Gs.**, **Semilun'ar**, two ganglions, right and left, near the suprarenal bodies. **Gs.**, **So'lar**. Same as *G.*, *Semilunar*. **G.**, **Sphenopal'atine**. Same as *G.*, *Pterygopalatine*. **G.**, **Spi'nal**, that near the intervertebral foramen. **G.**, **Spi'ral**, that on the spiral canal of the modiolus. **Gs.**, **Splanch'nic**. Same as *G.*, *Semilunar*. **G.**, **Submax'illary**, that above the submaxillary gland. **G.**, **Suprare'nal**, that at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves. **G.**, **Thorac'ic**, twelve pairs between the transverse processes of the vertebrae and the heads of the ribs. **G.**, **Thy'roid**, **Infe'rior**. See *G.*, *Cervical*, *Middle*. **G.**, **Thy'roid**, **Supe'rior**. See *G.*, *Cervical*, *Superior*. **G.**, **Tym'panic**, that in the canal between the lower surface of the petrous bone and the tympanum. **G.**, **Vestib'ular**, that in the aqueduct of Fallopius.

**Ganglioneure**, gang'-le-on-ūr. A cell of a nervous ganglion. **Ganglionic**, gang-le-on'-ik. Pertaining to a ganglion. **G. Canal'**, the canal around the cochlear modiolus for the spiral ganglion. **Ganglionitis**, gang-gle-on-'i-tis. Inflammation of a ganglion. **Canceræna oris**, gang-gre'-nah o'-ris. Cancerum oris, *q. v.* **Gangrene**, gang'-grēn. The mortification or death of soft tissue. **G.**, **Carbol'ic Acid**, dry gangrene from carbolized dressings. **G.**, **Diabe'tic**, sphaceloderma. **G.**, **Dry**, death of a part from insufficient blood. **G.**, **Embol'ic**, due to an embolus cutting off the blood-supply. **G.**, **Hos'pital**, a contagious gangrene arising in crowded conditions where there is absence of antiseptics. **G.**, **Moist**, gangrene with abundance of serous exudation. **G.**, **Nosocom'ial**. Same as *G.*, *Hospital*. **G.**, **Pri'mary**, without preceding inflammation of a part. **G.**, **Pul'py**. Same as *G.*, *Hospital*. **G.**, **Sec'ondary**, a form with preceding inflammation. **G.**, **Sen'ile**, a gangrene of the extremities in the aged. **G.**, **Symmet'ric**, that attacking corresponding parts on opposite sides. **G.**, **White**, a moist gangrene due to anemia and lymphatic obstruction.

**Gangrenous**, gang'-gren-us. Pertaining to gangrene. **Gaps**, Cra'nial. Congenital fissures of the skull. **Gar'denin**, gar'-den-in.  $C_{23}H_{30}O_{10}$ . A compound from the resin of *Cardenia lucida*.



- Gargarism, Gargarisma, gar'-gar-izm, gar-gar-iz'-mah.** A gargle.
- Gargle, gar'-gl.** 1. A wash for the throat. 2. To wash the throat.
- Garlic, gar'-lik.** The plant *Allium sativum*; it is a tonic.
- Garrot, gar'-ol.** A compressing bandage used in hemorrhage.
- Gas.** An acriform substance.
- Gaseous, gas'-e-us.** Of the nature of gas. **G. Pulse,** a very full, soft pulse.
- Gasp, gasp.** To catch for breath.
- Gasserian, gas-e'-re-an.** Relating to Gasser. See *Eponymic Table*.
- Gasterasthenia, gas-ter-as-the'-ne-ah.** Debility of the stomach.
- Gasterhysterot'omy.** An abdominal incision of the uterus.
- Gastral, gas'-tral.** Pertaining to the stomach.
- Gastralgia, gas-tral'-je-ah.** Pain in the stomach.
- Gastrectasis, gas-trek'-tas-is.** Dilatation of the stomach.
- Gastrec'tomy.** Resection of the pyloric end of the stomach.
- Gastrelcosis, gas-trel-ko'-sis.** Ulceration of the stomach.
- Gastric, gas'-trik.** Pertaining to the stomach. **G. Cri'ses,** paroxysms of pain in the epigastrium in locomotor ataxia. **G. Diges'tion,** digestion in the stomach. **G. Fe'ver,** fever with gastric derangement. **G. Juice,** the normal secretion of the stomach.
- Gastricism, gas'-tris-izm.** Dyspepsia.
- Gastritis, gas-tri'-tis.** Inflammation of the stomach. **G., Atro'phic,** a chronic form with atrophy of the mucous membranes. **G., Hypertroph'ic,** gastritis with hyperplasia of the mucous membranes. **G., Phleg'monous,** a form with abscesses in the stomach-walls. **G. polypo'sa,** a form marked by a mammillated state of the gastric mucous membrane. **G., Pseudomem'branous,** a kind in which patches of false membrane occur within the stomach.
- Gastroanastomosis, gas-tro-an-as-to-mo'-sis.** In hour-glass contraction the formation of a communication between the two pouches of the stomach.
- Gastrobrosis, gas-tro-bro'-sis.** Perforation of the stomach.
- Gastrocele, gas'-tro-sèl.** Hernia of the stomach.
- Gastrocnemius, gas-trok-ne'-me-us.** The large muscle of calf of leg.
- Gastrocolic Omen'tum, gas-tro-kol'-ik.** The great omentum.
- Gastrocoli'tis.** Inflammation of both the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolostomy, gas-tro-ko-los'-to-me.** The formation of a fistula between the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolotomy, gas-tro-kol-ol'-o-me.** The formation of a communication between the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolpot'omy.** An abdominal incision through the vagina.
- Gastrodiaphane, gas-tro-di'-af-ān.** An electric apparatus for illuminating the interior of the stomach so that its outlines can be seen through the abdominal wall.
- Gastrodiaphanoscöpy, Gastrodiaphany, gas-tro-di-af-an-os'-ko-pe, gas-tro-di-af'-an-e.** The use of the gastrodiaphane.
- Gastrodid'ymus.** A double monster with one abdominal cavity.
- Gastroduodeni'tis.** Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.



- trooduodenostomy**, *gas-tro-du-od-en-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and duodenum.
- trodynia**, *gas-tro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the stomach.
- troelytrotomy**, *gas-tro-el-it-rol'-o-me*. See *Gastrocolpotomy*.
- troenteral'gia**. Pain in the stomach and intestine.
- troenter'ic**. Pertaining to both stomach and intestine.
- troenteri'tis**. Inflammation of the stomach and bowel.
- troenterostomy**, *gas-tro-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and intestine.
- troenterotomy**, *gas-tro-en-ter-ol'-o-me*. An intestinal incision through the abdominal wall.
- troepiplo'ic**. Pertaining to both the stomach and omentum.
- strogastros'tomy**. See *Gastroanastomosis*.
- strogograph**, *gas'-tro-graf*. A device for learning the mechanical action of the stomach.
- strohelcosis**, *gas-tro-hel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the stomach.
- strohepat'ic**. Relating to the stomach and liver.
- strohysterec'tomy**. Uterine excision through the abdomen.
- strohysterotomy**, *gas-tro-his-ter-ol'-o-me*. Cesarean section.
- strointestinal**, *gas-tro-in-tes'-tin-al*. See *Gastroenteric*.
- strojejunos'tomy**, *gas-tro-je-ju-nos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and the jejunum.
- strolith**, *gas'-tro-lith*. A calcareous formation in the stomach.
- strolithi'asis**. The formation of gastroliths.
- strologist**, *gas-trol'-o-jist*. One versed in gastric disorders.
- strology**, *gas-trol'-o-je*. A treatise on the stomach.
- strolysis**, *gas-trol'-is-is*. The loosening of the stomach from its adhesions.
- stromalacia**, *gas-tro-mal-a'-se-ah*. Morbid softening of stomach.
- stromelus**, *gas-trom'-el-us*. A monster with limbs on the belly.
- stromenia**, *gas-tro-me'-ne-ah*. Gastric vicarious menstruation.
- stromyx'in**. A preparation of pepsin.
- stropathy**, *gas-trop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the stomach.
- stroperiodyn'ia**. Intense periodic pain in the stomach.
- strophren'ic**. Pertaining to both stomach and diaphragm.
- stroplasty**, *gas'-tro-plas-te*. Plastic operation on the stomach.
- stropole'gia**. Paralysis of the stomach.
- stroplica'tion**. Reefing and stitching the stomach-wall.
- stroptosis**, *gas-trop-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the stomach.
- stropylorec'tomy**. Excision of the pyloric end of the stomach.
- storrhagia**, *gas-tror-a'-je-ah*. See *Hematemesis*.
- storrhaphy**, *gas-tror'-a-fe*. Suture of a wound of the stomach.
- storrhe'a**. Regurgitant flow of gastric mucus from the mouth.
- stroschisis**, *gas-tros'-kis-is*. Fissure of the abdominal wall.
- s'troscope**. An instrument for viewing interior of the stomach.
- stros'copy**, *gas-tros'-ko-pe*. Inspection of the stomach-cavity.
- strosis**, *gas-tro'-sis*. Any disease of the stomach.
- strosplen'ic**. Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.
- strostenosis**, *gas-tro-sten-o'-sis*. Contraction of the stomach.

- Gastrostomy**, *gas-tros'-to-me*. The establishment of a gastric fistula.
- Gastrosuccorrea**, *gas-tro-suk-o-re'-ah*. Hypersecretion of gastric juice.
- Gastrotome**, *gas'-tro-tōm*. An instrument to perform gastrotomy.
- Gastrotomy**, *gas-trot'-o-me*. Incision of the stomach or abdomen.
- Gastrotubot'omy**. Oviduct incision through the abdomen.
- Gastrotympani'tes**. Gaseous distention of the stomach.
- Gastrox'ia**. An abnormal acidity of the stomach-contents.
- Gastroxynsis**, *gas-troks'-in-sis*. See *Gastroxia*.
- Gastrula**, *gas'-tru-lah*. An early embryonic stage in which, by blastular invagination, there is formed a hollow double-coated vesicle with an aperture.
- Gastrulation**, *gas-tru-la'-shun*. The formation of the gastrula.
- Gathering**, *gath'-er-ing*. An abscess; a suppurating sore.
- Gaul'therase**. A special ferment acting on the glucosid of plants.
- Gaultheria**, *gawl-the'-re-ah*. A genus of plants, and also the leaves of *G. procumbens*, wintergreen or teaberry; it is antipyretic and antirheumatic.
- Gaultherin**, *gawl'-ther-in*. A glucosid obtained from the bark of the black birch.
- Gauntlet**, *gawnl'-let*. A bandage for the hand and fingers.
- Gauze**, *gawz*. A thin, light cloth used in antiseptic dressings.
- Gavage**, *gav-ahzh'*. Forced feeding, as of infants.
- Geissospermin**, *gi-so-sper'-min*.  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$ . A poisonous alkaloid from the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii*.
- Gelante**, *jel-an'-te*. A dressing of tragacanth and gelatin to which medicaments can be added.
- Gelan'thum**. A glycerin and gelatin vehicle in skin-diseases.
- Gelatification**, *jel-at-if-ik-a'-shun*. A conversion into gelatin.
- Gelatin**, *jel'-at-in*. A nitrogenous principle obtained by boiling certain animal tissues, as cartilage, ligaments, etc. **G. Cul'ture**, microorganisms grown in gelatin-solution. **G. Disc**, a disc of medicated gelatin used in ophthalmology. **G. Pep'tone**, a substance produced by digesting gelatin. **G. Su'gar**. See *Glycocol*.
- Gelatiniferous**, *jel-at-in-if'-er-us*. Producing gelatin.
- Gelatiniform**, *jel-at-in'-if-orm*. Resembling gelatin.
- Gelatinize**, *jel'-at-in-iz*. To convert into gelatin.
- Gelatinosa**, *jel-at-in-o'-sah*. See *Substantia gelatinosa*.
- Gelatinous**, *jel-at'-in-us*. Resembling gelatin; jelly-like. **G. Tis'sue**, mucous tissue.
- Gel'atol**. An ointment-base containing gelatin and glycerin.
- Gelose**, *jell'-oz*. 1.  $C_6H_{10}O_6$ . A principle from agar. 2. A culture-medium used in bacteriologic studies.
- Gelosin**, *jell'-o-sin*. A mucilage from Japanese alga.
- Gel'semin**. 1. A resinoid from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*; antipyretic and hypnotic. 2. A poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{14}O_2N$ , from root of gelsemium; it is antispasmodic.
- Gelsemium**, *jel-sem'-e-um*. A genus of shrubs; also the root of *G. sempervirens*, yellow jasmine; it is antispasmodic.

ellus, *jem'-el-us*. Double; in pairs. G. Mus'cle, the gas-  
træmimus muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

inate, Geminous, *jem'-in-āt, jem'-in-us*. In pairs.

mation, *jem'-a'-shun*. Reproduction by budding.

mule, *jem'-ūl*. A bud produced by gemmation.

al, *je'-nal*. Pertaining to the cheek. G. Line, a furrow on  
cheek produced by abdominal disease.

eral, *jen'-er-al*. Not special. G. Anat'omy, histology, *q. v.*

Paral'ysis, G. Par'esis, insanity characterized by progressive  
alysis, with delusions of grandeur and dementia.

eralize, *jen'-er-al-iz*. To make general, as a disease.

erate, *jen'-er-āl*. To beget; to produce.

eration, *jen-er-a'-shun*. 1. The begetting of offspring. 2. Race.

Al'ternate. See *Alternation of Generation*. G., Asex'ual,  
production by fission or gemmation. G., Sex'ual, reproduction  
union of a male and female element. G., Sponta'neous,  
eration of living from nonliving matter.

erative, *jen'-er-a-tiv*. Pertaining to generation.

eric, *jen-er'-ik*. Pertaining to the same genus.

esial, Genesic, *jen-e'-ze-al, jen-e'-sik*. Pertaining to generation.

esiology, *jen-e-ze-ol'-o-je*. The science of reproduction.

esis, *jen'-es-is*. The act of begetting.

etic, *jen-el'-ik*. Pertaining to generation.

etica, *jen-el'-ik-ah*. Agents affecting the sexual organs.

etous, *jen'-et-us*. Congenital.

ial, *je'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the chin. G. Tu'bercles, the four  
bercles on the internal surface of the lower maxilla.

iculate, *jen-ik'-u-lāl*. Knee-like. G. Bod'ies. See *Corpora  
niculata*.

icul'atum, Genic'ulum. One of the corpora geniculata.

iohyoglos'sus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

iohyoid, *jen-e-o-hi'-oid*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

ion, *jen-i'-on*. The point at the apex of the lower genial tubercle.

oplasty, *je'-ne-o-plas-te*. The operation of restoring the chin.

ital, *jen'-it-al*. Pertaining to the organs of generation. G.

r'puscles, G. Corpuscle. See *Corpuscle*. G. Folds, the cu-  
neous folds around the genital tubercle. G. Fur'row, a groove  
the under surface of the genital tubercle. G. Spots, nasal  
rts which show increased sensitiveness during menstruation.

Tu'bercle, a fetal eminence giving origin to the genitalia.

italia, *jen-it-a'-le-ah*. The organs of generation.

itals, *jen'-it-alz*. The reprodnetive organs.

tocrural, *jen-it-o-kru'-ral*. See *Nerves, Table of*.

tou'rinary. Pertaining to both genital and urinary organs.

ian, *jen'-she-an*. The bitter tonic root of *Gentiana lutea*. G.-  
olet, a violet coloring-matter used in histology.

tianin, *jen-she-an'-in*. A crude bitter principle from gentian;  
s used in dyspepsia.

isin, *jen'-tis-in*.  $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$ . A coloring-matter from gentian.



**Genu, je'-nu.** The knee. **G. extror'sum, G. va'rum,** leg distorted inward throwing the knee outside of normal line. **G. intror'sum, G. val'gum,** leg distorted outward throwing the knee inside of normal line. **G. recurva'tum,** the backward curvature of the knee-joint.

**Gen'uclast.** An instrument for breaking adhesions of knee-joint.

**Genuflex, jen'-u-fleks.** Bent at the knee.

**Genupectoral, je-nu-pek'-lo-ral.** The knee-chest posture--the patient resting upon the knees and chest.

**Genyantritis, jen-e-an-tri'-tis.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum.

**Genyplasty, jen'-e-plas-te.** An operation for restoring the cheek.

**Ge'oform.** A compound of guaiacol and formaldehyd.

**Geographic Tongue, je-o-graf'-ik.** A rare disease of the tongue in which there are irregular areas of denudation.

**Geophagism, je-off'-aj-izm.** The practice of clay-eating.

**Geophagy, je-off'-aj-e.** Same as *Geophagism*.

**Geosote, je'-o-söt.** Guaiacol valerianate.

**Geraniin, je-ra'-ni-in.** An astringent preeipitate from geranium.

**Geraniol, je-ra'-ni-ol.** The chief odorous constituent of attar of rose.

**Geranium, jer-a'-ne-um.** A genus of plants, and also the root of *G. maculatum*, cranesbill; it is astringent.

**Geratology, jer-at-ol'-o-je.** A treatise on old age.

**Germ, jerm.** A microbe or baeterium; an ovum; a spore; an undeveloped embryo. **G.-cell,** a cell resulting from a fecundated germinal vesicle. **G.-disease',** any disease of microbial origin. **G. Epithe'lium,** the cylindric cells on the median plate of the mesoblast. **G.-force,** plastic or constructive force. **G.-plasm,** germinal protoplasm transmitting inherited peculiarities. **G.-ridge.** Same as *G. Epithelium*. **G. The'ory,** (1) the theory of the bacterial origin of disease; (2) the doctrine of the origin of every organism from a germ.

**German Mea'sles, jer'-man.** Roetheln, *q. v.*

**Germanium, jer-ma'-ne-um.** A rare metallic element.

**Germicidal, jer-mis-i'-dal.** Destroying germs.

**Germicide, jer'-mis-id.** An agent destroying germs.

**Germinal, jer'-min-al.** Pertaining to a germ. **G. A'rea, G. Disc,** the white spot on one side of the vitelline membrane. **G. Mem'-brane,** the blastoderm, *q. v.* **G. Spot,** the nucleolus of the ovule. **G. Ves'icle,** the nucleus of the ovule.

**Germination, jer-min-a'-shun.** The development of a seed or germ.

**Germinative, jer'-min-a-tiv.** The same as *Germinal*, *q. v.*

**Germol, jer'-mol.** An antibactericidal preparation.

**Geromorph'ism.** The appearance of age in a young person.

**Gerontic, jer-on'-tik.** Pertaining to old age.

**Gerontin, jer-on'-tin.**  $C_5H_4N_2$ . A poisonous leukomatin from the hepatic cells of dogs.

**Gerontoxon, jer-on-toks'-on.** See *Arcus senilis*.

- ation, *jes-ta'-shun*. See *Pregnancy*.
- at-cor'puscle, *gōst*. See *Phantom-corpuscle*.
- t, *ji'-ant*. An adult of unusually large size.
- tism, *ji'-ant-izm*. See *Gigantism*.
- osity, *gib-os'-it-e*. A protuberance or prominence.
- ous, *gib'-us*. Bunched or bulged out.
- iness, *gid'-e-nes*. A sensation of whirling.
- ly. Having a sensation as of whirling.
- ntism, *ji-gan'-tizm*. Abnormal overgrowth, or excessive size of the whole or a part of the body.
- ntoblast, *ji-gan'-to-blast*. A very large red corpuscle.
- gil*. A measure; one-fourth of a pint.
- enin, *gil'-en-in*. The active principle of *Gillenia trifoliata*, a lian physic; it is emetic, cathartic, and tonic.
- gin*. An aromatic spirit flavored with juniper berries. **G.-inker's Li'ver**, a cirrhotic liver.
- ger, *jin'-jer*. See *Zingiber*.
- erol, *jin'-jer-ol*. A pungent oil from zingiber, *q. v.*
- iva, *jin-jil'-ve*. The gum.
- rival, *jin'-jiv-al*. Pertaining to the gums. **G. Line**, the dark line on the gums produced by certain metallic poisons.
- rivitis, *jin-jiv-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the gums.
- lymoarthro'dial. Both ginglymoid and arthrodial.
- lymoid, *ging'-lim-oid*. Resembling a hinge-joint.
- lymus, *ging'-lim-us*. A hinge-joint, *q. v.*
- eng, *jin'-seng*. The root of several species of aralia; it is muculent.
- le, *ger'-dl*. A band to go around the body. **G. Anesthe'sia**, an anesthetic ring around the body. **G. Pain**, **G. Sensa'tion**, the sensation as of a band tied around the pelvis or a limb.
- ella, *gla-bel'-ah*. The same as *Glabellum*, *q. v.*
- ellum, *gla-bel'-um*. A triangular space between the eyebrows.
- rification, *glab-rif-ik-a'-shun*. The process of becoming smooth, softening, hairless.
- rificin, *gla-brif'-is-in*. An antibody which renders bacteria innocuous.
- ial, *gla'-shal*. Resembling ice. Assuming a crystalline form.
- iolin, *glad-i'-o-lin*. A certain alkaloid in brain-tissue.
- iolus, *glad-i'-o-lus*. The middle piece of the sternum.
- rin, *glār'-in*. The same as *Baregin*, *q. v.*
- ry, *glār'-e*. Slimy; albuminous.
- nd. 1. A secretory organ. 2. A lymphatic ganglion. **G.**, osor'bent, a lymphatic gland. **G.**, Acces'sory Thyroid, an appendage of the thyroid gland. **G.**, Ac'inous. See *G.*, Race-se. **Gs.**, Ag'gregate. See *Cowper's Glands*. **G.**, Ag'minate. See *Peyer's Patches*. **G.**, Ax'illary, the lymph-glands in the axilla. **Gs.**, Bron'chial, the lymph-glands of the root of the bronchi. **G.**, Ceru'minous, glands secreting the cerumen of the ear. **G.**, Cer'vical, the lymph-glands of the neck. **G.**, Coccy'-

gea., a small vascular body at the tip of the coccyx. G., Com'pound, one with its duct more or less branched. G., Conglo'bate, a lymphatic gland. G., Duct'less, one without a duct. G., Duod'enal, a gland of the duodenum. G., Hematopoi'etic, glands that take part in blood-formation, as the spleen, thymus, etc. G., Intes'tinal, Sol'itary, one of the isolated lymph-glands distributed through the intestinal mucous membrane. G., Lac'rimal, a compound racemose gland in the upper and outer part of the orbit that secretes tears. Gs., Lymphat'ic, masses of lymphatic tissue in the course of lymphatic vessels. G., Mam'mary, the milk-secreting organ. G., Mucip'arous, G., Mu'cous, one that secretes mucus. G., Parot'id, a large salivary gland in front of the ear. G., Pin'eal, the pineal body. G., Pitu'itary, a term for the hypophysis of the brain. G., Pros'tate. See *Pros-tate*. Gs., Pylor'ic, glands of the stomach near the pylorus secreting pepsin. G., Rac'emose, a compound gland resembling a bunch of grapes. G., Sal'ivary, any one secreting saliva. Gs., Seba'ceous, glands in the corium of the skin secreting sebum. Gs., Se'rous, glands secreting a thin watery fluid. G., Sim'ple, a gland having but one secreting sac and a single tube. G., Sublin'gual, a salivary gland on each side beneath the tongue. G., Submax'illary, a salivary gland below the angle of the jaw. Gs., Sudorip'arous, Gs., Sweat, the convoluted glands in the skin secreting sweat. G., Thy'mus. See *Thymus*. G., Thy'roid. See *Thyroid Gland*. G., Tu'bular. Same as *Follicle*. G., Tu'bular, Compound, one composed of several tubules with only one duct. G., Ure'thral. See *Littre's Glands*. G., Vag'inal, one of the glands of the vaginal mucous membrane. G., Vulvovag'inal, a minute gland on each side of the vagina.

Glan'ders. Contagious disease of horses, often transmitted to man.

Glandilemma, *glan-dil-em'-ah*. The capsule of a gland.

Glandula, *glan'-du-lah*. A small gland.

Glandular, *glan'-du-lar*. Pertaining to a gland.

Glandule, *glan'-dül*. A small gland.

Glan'dulen. A product of the bronchial glands of sheep compressed with sugar of milk; it is used in tuberculosis.

Glandulin, *glan'-du-lin*. An extract from gland-tissue.

Glandulosity, *glan-du-los'-it-e*. A collection of, or full of, glands.

Glans, *glanz*. 1. A gland. 2. The bulbous extremity of the penis and clitoris.

Glassy, *glas'-e*. Resembling glass, as hyaline matter.

Glauber's Salt, *glaw'-berz*.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Sodium sulphate.

Glaucina, *glaw-si'-nah*. The natural form of cow-pox.

Glaucoma, *glaw-ko'-mah*. A disease of the eye, characterized by increased intraocular tension.

Glaucomatous, *glaw-ko'-mat-us*. Affected with or like glaucoma.

Gleet. Chronic stage of gonorrhea with mucopurulent discharge.

Gleety, *gle'-te*. Resembling or affected with gleet.

Glenohumeral, *gle-no-hu'-mer-al*. Pertaining to the glenoid cavity



- the humerus. **G. Lig'aments**, three ligaments of the cap- of the shoulder-joint.
- oid, glen'-oid**. Pit-like; shallow. **G. Cav'ity**, a fossa in the d of the scapula for the humerus.
- gli'-ah**. See *Neuroglia*. **G. Cells**. See *Deiters' Cells*.
- lin, gli'-ad-in**. A globulin from wheat and rye.
- na, gli'-o'-mah**. A tumor composed of neuroglia.
- matosis, gli-o-mat-o'-sis**. The formation of a glioma.
- myo'ma**. Glioma mixed with myoma.
- nyxo'ma**. A glioma with a mucoid degeneration.
- neuroma, gli-o-nu-ro'-mah**. A combined glioma and neuroma.
- sarcoma, gli-o-sar-ko'-mah**. A sarcomatous glioma.
- te, glo'-bāt**. Spheroid; shaped like a globe.
- of the Eye, glōb**. The eyeball.
- bin**. One of the products of the decomposition of hemoglobin.
- ular, glob'-u-lar**. Shaped like a globe.
- ule, glob'-ūl**. A small spheric body.
- ulicidal, glob-u-lis-i'-dal**. Destroying blood-corpuscles.
- ulin, glob'-u-lin**. 1. The albuminous constituent of blood-corpuscles and of the crystalline lens. 2. A class of native proteins.
- ulinu'ria**. The presence in the urine of globulin.
- ulose, glob'-u-lōs**. A product of peptic digestion of globulin.
- ous, glo'-bus**. A ball or globe. **G. hyster'icus**, the sensation of hysteria as of a ball in the throat. **G. ma'jor**, the head of the epididymis. **G. mi'nor**, the lower end of the epididymis. **G. pal'-us**, the light-colored inner portion of the lenticular nucleus.
- nerate, glom'-er-āt**. Clustered; grouped.
- nerular, glo-mer'-u-lar**. Pertaining to a glomerulus.
- nerule, Glomer'ulus**. A knot or small tuft of vessels.
- nerulitis, Glomerulonephritis, glo-mer-u-li'-tis, glo-mer-u-lo-ri'-tis**. Inflammation of the renal glomeruli.
- noin, glon'-o-in**. Nitroglycerin, *q. v.*
- noism**. Intoxication from nitroglycerin.
- sa, glos'-ah**. The tongue.
- sagra, glos-a'-grah**. The same as *Glossalgia, q. v.*
- sal, glos'-al**. Pertaining to the tongue.
- salgia, glos-al'-je-ah**. Pain in the tongue.
- sectomy, glos-ek'-to-me**. Amputation or excision of the tongue.
- sitis, glos-i'-tis**. Inflammation of the tongue.
- socele, glos'-o-sēl**. A swollen or an edematous tongue.
- soepiglottid'ean**. Pertaining to the tongue and epiglottis.
- sograph, glos'-o-graf**. An instrument for showing the movements of the tongue in speaking.
- sography, glos-og'-ra-fe**. A description of the tongue.
- sohyal, glos-o-hi'-al**. Pertaining to the tongue and hyoid bone.
- soid, glos'-oid**. Resembling the tongue.
- sology, glos'-ol'-o-je**. The science of the tongue.
- solysis, glos-ol'-is-is**. Paralysis of the tongue.

- Glossopathy**, *glos-op'-a-the*. Any disease of the tongue.
- Glossopharyngeal**, *glos-o-far-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx. **G. Nerve**, the ninth cranial nerve.
- Glossophytia**, *glos-o-fit'-te-ah*. A dark discoloration of the tongue from an epithelial accumulation.
- Glossoplasty**, *glos-o-plas'-te*. Plastic surgery of the tongue.
- Glossoplegia**, *glos-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the tongue.
- Glossospasm**, *glos'-o-spazm*. A spasm of the muscles of the tongue.
- Glossotomy**, *glos-ot'-o-me*. Dissection or excision of the tongue.
- Glossy Skin**, *glos'-e*. Neurosis of the skin marked by shining smoothness, attended with intense pain.
- Glot'tis**. Aperture between the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx.
- Glou-glou**, *glu'-glu'*. A gurgling sound in the stomach due to temporary biloculation of it by a corset.
- Glover's Su'ture**, *gluw'-erz*. A form of continuous suture.
- Glucinum**, *glu'-sin-um*. See *Beryllium*.
- Glucohemias**, *glu-ko-he'-me-ah*. A saccharine state of the blood.
- Glucosamine**, *glu-ko-sam'-in*.  $4C_6H_{13}NO_5$ . An amido derivative of dextrose.
- Glucose**, *glu'-kōs*.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . Grape-sugar; the sugar of fruits.
- Glu'cosid**. A body containing glucose with some organic principle.
- Glucosin**, *glu'-ko-sin*. A substance formed by the action of ammonia on glucose.
- Glucosuria**, *glu-ko-su'-re-ah*. See *Glycosuria*.
- Glue'-like Tu'mor**. A glioma.
- Glusid**, *glu'-sid*.  $C_6H_4COSO_2NH$ . A coal-tar derivative.
- Glutamin**, *glu-tam'-in*.  $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3$ . A certain vegetable compound.
- Gluteal**, *glu'-te-al*. Pertaining to the buttocks. **G. Bur'sas**, three bursas below the glutei muscles. **G. Re'flex**, contraction of the glutei on stimulation of the skin over them.
- Glutei**, *glu'-te-i*. The muscles of the buttocks.
- Gluten**, *glu'-ten*. The nitrogenous part of flour.
- Gluteus**, *glu-te'-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Glutin**, *glu'-tin*. The viscid constituent of wheat-gluten.
- Glutinous**, *glu'-tin-us*. Viscid; glue-like.
- Glutitis**, *glu-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the glutei muscles.
- Glu'toform**. A compound of gelatin and formaldehyd.
- Glutol**, *glu'-tol*. The commercial name for formaldehyd-gelatin.
- Glybolid**, *gli'-bol-id*. A proprietary antiseptic paste.
- Glycemia**, *gli-se'-me-ah*. Presence of sugar in the blood.
- Glycerid**, *glis'-er-id*. An acid compound of glycerin.
- Glycerin**, *glis'-er-in*.  $C_3H_5(HO)_3$ . The sweetish principle of oils and fats. **G.-jelly**, a mixture of glycerin and jelly.
- Glycerite**, **Glyceritum**, *glis'-er-it*, *glis-er-i'-tum*. A medicinal substance dissolved in glycerin.
- Glycerol**, *glis'-er-ol*. Same as *Glycerin*.
- Glycerophosphate**, *glis-er-o-fos'-fāt*. A combination of glycerin and phosphoric acid with a base.
- Glyceryl**, *glis'-er-il*.  $C_2H_5$ . The radicle of glycerin.

- in, *gli'-sin*. See *Glycocoll*.
- ocin, *gli'-ko-sin*.  $C_2H_5NO_2$ . A product of the decomposition of proteids.
- ocoll, *gli'-ko-kol*. A sugar derived from gelatin. See *Glycocin*.
- ogen.  $C_6H_{10}NO_5$ . 1. Animal starch, found in blood and liver. 2. Protoplasm in fungi containing this compound.
- ogenesis, *gli-ko-jen'-es-is*. The formation of glycogen.
- ohemia, *gli-ko-he'-me-ah*. See *Glucohemias*.
- ol, *gli'-kol*.  $C_2H_6O_2$ . A diatomic alcohol.
- olytic Fer'ment. A glucose-decomposing ferment.
- onin, *gli'-ko-nin*. A glycerite of the yolk of egg.
- orrhœa. A discharge of saccharine fluid from the body.
- ose'mia. The presence of glucose in the blood.
- osuria, *gli-ko-su'-re-ah*. Sugar in the urine.
- ozone, *gli'-ko-zōn*. A proprietary remedy for gastric diseases.
- pyrrhiza, *glis-er-i'-zah*. A genus of plants, and also the demulcent root of *G. glabra*, licorice root; licorice.
- pyrrhi'zin.  $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$ . A principle from licorice.
- otic For'mula. A chemie formula designed to illustrate the arrangement and connection of the atoms of a molecule.
- thalgia, *nā-thal'-je-ah*. Pain in the jaw.
- thic, *nā'-thik*. Pertaining to the jaw. G. In'dex, a number expressing the amount of projection of the jaw.
- thion, *nā'-the-on*. The lowest point in the median line of the inferior maxilla.
- thitis, *nā-thi'-tis*. Inflammation of the jaw.
- thocephalus, *nā-tho-sef'-al-us*. A fetal monster without a head, but with large jaws.
- thoplasty, *nā-tho-plas-te*. A plastic operation on the jaw.
- Pow'der, *go'-ah*. The powdered medullary matter of the wood *Andira araroba*, which yields chrysarobin, *q. v.*
- plet Cells. Cup-like cells in the intestinal epithelium.
- ple-eye, *gog'-l-i*. The eye of exophthalmic goiter.
- ples, *gog'-ls*. Colored spectacles to protect the eyes.
- ter, Goitre, *goi'-ter*. An enlargement of the thyroid gland. G., Exophthal'mic. See *Exophthalmic*.
- ld, *gōld*. A valuable yellow metal; its salts are used in medicine.
- thread. See *Coptis*.
- l'-beaters' Skin. A membrane prepared from cecum of ox.
- den Seal, *gōl'-den*. See *Hydrastis*.
- aphiasis, *gom-fi'-as-is*. Looseness of the teeth.
- aphosis, *gom-fo'-sis*. A form of synarthrosis, *q. v.*
- ad, *gon'-ad*. A reproductive gland.
- agra, *gon-a'-grah*. Gont of the knee.
- arthritis, *gon-ar-thri'-tis*. Inflammation of the knee-joint.
- arthrocace, *gon-ar-throk'-as-e*. White swelling of the knee.
- arthrotomy, *gon-ar-throt'-o-me*. An incision into the knee-joint.
- ecystic, *gon-e-sis'-tik*. Pertaining to the seminal vesicles.
- ecystis, *gon-e-sis'-tis*. A seminal vesicle.



- Gonocystitis**, *gon-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.
- Goneitis**, *gon-e-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the knee.
- Gonepoiesis**, *gon-e-poi-e'-sis*. A secretion of semen.
- Gonepoietic**, *gon-e-poi-et'-ik*. Pertaining to the secretion of semen.
- Goniometer**, *gon-e-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring angles.
- Gonion**, *go'-ne-on*. The angle of the lower jaw.
- Gonitis**, *gon-i'-tis*. See *Goneitis*.
- Gonococcus**, *gon-o-kok'-us*. The specific germ of gonorrhea.
- Gonohemia**, *gon-o-he'-me-ah*. Gonorrheal infection.
- Gonopepsin**, *gon-o-pep'-sin*. A proprietary gonorrheal remedy.
- Gonorrhea**, *gon-or-e'-ah*. A contagious inflammation with a purulent discharge from the genitals.
- Gonorrheal**, *gon-or-e'-al*. Pertaining to gonorrhea. **G. Arthri'tis**, **G. Rheu'matism**, a rheumatic affection of the joints following gonorrhea.
- Gonoschecele**, *gon-os'-ke-o-sēl*. Swelling of testicle with semen.
- Gonotoxin**, *gon-o-loks'-in*. The poison of gonococcus.
- Gonyalgia**, *gon-e-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the knees.
- Gonyocele**, *gon'-e-o-sēl*. White swelling of the knee.
- Gonyoncus**, *gon-e-ong'-kus*. A tumor or swelling of the knee.
- Goose' Flesh**, **Goose' Skin**. Prominence of the skin about the hair-follicles.
- Gorget**, *gor'-jet*. A grooved instrument used in lithotomy.
- Gormand**, **Gourmand**, *gor'-mand*, *gūr'-mand*. A glutton.
- Gormandizing**, *gor'-man-di-zing*. Devouring food greedily.
- Gossyp'iin**. An emmenagog extract from cotton-root bark.
- Gossyp'ium**. The genus of plants furnishing cotton; the bark of the root is emmenagog and oxytocic.
- Gossypol**, *gos'-ip-ol*. A compound from cotton-seed, allied to tannin.
- Gouge**. An instrument for cutting away bone or hard tissues.
- Gout**, *gowt*. A disease associated with joint-inflammation, swelling, uric acid in the blood, etc. **G.**, **La'tent**, **G.**, **Masked**, a state ascribed to a gouty habit but without the typical symptoms of gout. **G.**, **Misplaced'**, **G.**, **Retroce'dent**, a form with severe internal manifestations without arthritic symptoms. **G.**, **Poor Man's**, that due to exposure, poor food, and excess in the use of malt liquor.
- Gouty**, *gow'-te*. Pertaining to or of the nature of gout. **G. Diath'-esis** or **Hab'it**, the peculiar state of the body predisposing to gout. **G. Kid'ney**, a chronically contracted kidney from gout.
- Gracile**, *gras'-il*. Slender. **G. Fascic'ulus**, **G. Funic'ulus**. See *Fasciculus*. **G. Nu'cleus**. See *Nucleus gracilis*.
- Gracilis**, *gras'-il-is*. The rectus internus femoris muscle.
- Graduate**, *grad'-u-āt*. 1. A glass vessel marked with liquid measurements. 2. One who has a college degree.
- Graduated**, *grad'-u-a-ted*. Divided into degrees.
- Graft**. Transplanted living tissue, as of the skin.
- Grain**, *grān*. 1. A small pill. 2. A seed of cereals. 3. The smallest division of a pound.

1. The unit of weight of the metric system, 15.43 grains troy.  
 atonin, *gran-a'-o-nin*. The same as *Pseudopelletierin*, *q. v.*  
 atum, *gran-a'-tum*. The dried bark of the root of *Punica*  
*natum*, the pomegranate tree; it is a valuable anthelmintic.  
 ula, *gran'-u-lah*. The granules or microsome of protoplasm.  
 ular, *gran'-u-lar*. Composed of grains or granulations. *G.*  
 conjunctivi'tis, *G. Lids*. See *Trachoma*.  
 ula'tion. Formation of small elevations on a healing surface.  
 ule, *gran'-ül*. 1. A small rounded grain. 2. A spore. 3. A  
 pill. *G. Lay'er*, one of the retinal layers; also the subcor-  
 al layer of the cerebellum.  
 ulo'ma. A tumor consisting of granulation tissue. *G. tri-*  
*phyt'icum*, granuloma due to trichophyton.  
 ulose, *gran'-u-lös*. A soluble portion of starch-granule.  
 um, *gran'-um*. A grain.  
 oe'-cure. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by inges-  
 tion of quantities of grapes. *G.-su'gar*. See *Glucose*.  
 white, *graf'-it*. A native form of carbon.  
 ology, *graf-ol'-o-je*. The study of the handwriting for the  
 purpose of diagnosing nerve-disease.  
 ophospasm, *graf'-o-spazm*. Writers' cramp.  
 ting. The sound produced by the friction of rough surfaces.  
 iolin, *gra-ti'-ol-in*. Alkaloid,  $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$ , from *Gratiola officinalis*.  
 tage, *grah-tahzh'*. Scraping; cureting.  
 ve, *grāv*. 1. Serious. 2. A place of interment. *G.-wax*, adip-  
 ere, *q. v.*  
 vedo, *grav-e'-do*. Coryza; catarrh of the upper air-passages.  
 vel, *grav'-el*. A sand-like deposit in the urine.  
 vid, *grav'-id*. Pregnant; being with child.  
 vidin, *grav'-id-in*. Same as *Kyestein*.  
 yimetric, *grav-im-et'-rik*. Determined by weight. *G. Anal'ysis*.  
*Analysis*.  
 vitation, *grav-it-a'-shun*. The force by which bodies are drawn  
 toward the earth's center.  
 vity, *grav'-it-e*. The property of possessing weight. *G.*,  
 pecif'ic, the weight of a substance compared with that of water.  
 y, *grā*. A color between white and black. *G. At'rophy*, *G.*  
*regenera'tion*. See *Degeneration*. *G. Mat'ter*, the cortical sub-  
 stance of the brain. *G. Oil*, mercurial liquid used in syphilis.  
 Pow'der, mercury with chalk. *G. Soap*. See *Sapo cinereus*.  
 Soft'ening, an inflammatory softening of the brain or cord  
 with a gray discoloration. *G. Sub'stance*. See *G. Matter*.  
 en, *grēn*. A color. *G.-blind'ness*, an inability to distinguish  
 the color green. *G. Sick'ness*. See *Chlorosis*. *G. Soft'ening*,  
 morbid softening of nervous matter. *G. Vit'riol*, ferrous sulphate.  
 en'-stick Frac'ture. See *Fracture*.  
 otome, *gref'-o-lōm*. An instrument for making tissue-grafts.  
 garina, *greg-ar-e'-nah*. A genus of parasitic protozoa.  
 fe des orteilles, *grēf-da-zor-ta'-e*. Claw-foot.

- Grindelia**, *grin-de'-le-ah*. A genus of plants, and also the leaves and tops of *G. robusta*; it is an antispasmodic.
- Grinders**, *grind'-erz*. The name applied to the molar teeth.
- Grinders' Asth'ma or Disease'**, *grin'-derz*. A chronic lung-disease from the inhalation of metallic dust.
- Grip**, *Grippe*. See *Influenza*.
- Gripe**, *grīp*. 1. To suffer griping pain. 2. A spasmodic pain in the bowels.
- Gripes**, *grīps*. Colic; tormina.
- Grippal**, *grip'-al*. Pertaining to influenza.
- Grippotoxin**, *grip-o-toks'-in*. The specific poison of influenza.
- Gristle**, *gris'-l*. Cartilage.
- Groan**, *grōn*. 1. To utter a low moaning sound. 2. The sound so uttered.
- Gro'cer's Itch**. A peculiar psoriasis or eczema of the hands.
- Groin**, *groin*. The depression between the thigh and trunk.
- Groove**, *groov*. A furrow, channel, crease, or fold.
- Gross**, *grōs*. Coarse, great. **G. Anat'omy**. See *Anatomy*. **G. Appearance**, appearance of tissue as seen without a microscope. **G. Le'sion**, a lesion perceptible to the eye.
- Ground-bundle**, *grownd'-bun-dl*. One of the two portions of the anterolateral tract of the cord.
- Grow'ing Pains**. Neuralgie pains in the limbs during youth.
- Grub**. See *Comedo*.
- Gruel**, *gru'-el*. A decoction of meal in water.
- Grumous**, *gru'-mus*. Thick; viscid; clotted.
- Grutum**, *gru'-tum*. See *Milium*.
- Gryochrome**, *grī'-o-krōm*. A somatochrome nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules.
- Gryposis**, *grip-o'-sis*. An inward curving of the nails.
- Guachamaca**, *gwah-chah-mah'-kah*. A poisonous plant of Venezuela, *Malouetia nitida*, yielding an arrow-poison.
- Guachamacin**, *gwah-chah-mah'-kin*. Alkaloid from guachamaca, identical with curarin.
- Guaco**, *gwah'-ko*. A South American plant, *Mikania amara*; used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic.
- Guaethol**, *gua-eth'-ol*. Guaiacol-ethyl,  $C_6H_4OC_2H_5.OH$ , an internal and external substitute for guaiacol.
- Guaiac**, *gwi'-ak*. An alterative resin from the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*; a South American tree.
- Guaiacetin**, *gwi-as'-et-in*. Sodium pyrocatechinacetate; it is antitubercular.
- Guaiacic**, *gwi'-as-ik*. Relating to or obtained from guaiacum.
- Guaiacin**, *gwi'-as-in*. Alkaloid from guaiacum.
- Guaiacol**, *gwi'-ak-ol*. The methyl ether of pyrocatechin,  $C_7H_8O_2$ , a distillation product of creasote; it is antiseptic and antitubercular.
- G. Bini'odid**,  $C_7H_9I_2O_2$ , a brown powder; it is antitubercular. **G. Carbonate**,  $C_{15}O_5H_{14}$ , odorless crystals; it is used in tuberculosis.
- G. Cin'namite**. See *Styracol*. **G. Eth'ylene**, the ethylene ether of



guaiacol; it is antitubercular. **G. Phos'phate** ( $C_6H_4OCH_3)_2PO_3$ , and tablets; used as guaiacol. **G.-sa'lol** or **G. Salic'ylate**,  $H_{12}O_4$ , a crystalline substance; it is an antiseptic, antirheumatic. **G. Suc'cinate**,  $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2C_4H_4O_4$ , fine crystals; it is used as guaiacol. **G. Vale'rianate**, geosote; it is an antitubercular and antizymotic oily fluid.

**Guaiacum**, *gwi'-ak-um*. A genus of trees of the West Indies. **G.**, wood, the heart-wood of *G. officinale*; it is stimulant and diaphoretic. **G. Resin**. See *Guaiac*.

**Guaiacyl**, *gwi'-as-il*. Same as *Gaiacyl*.

**Guaiaperol**, *gwi-ap'-er-ol*. Piperidin guaiacolate,  $C_5H_{11}N.(C_7H_8O_2)_2$ ; it is antitubercular.

**Guaiquin**, *gwi'-ah-kwin*. Quinin guaiacol-bisulphonate; it is used in anemia and malaria.

**Guadinin**, *gwah'-nin*.  $C_5H_5N_5O$ . A leukomatin from guano.

**Guano**, *gwah'-no*. The dung of sea-fowl.

**Guarana**, *gwah-rah'-nah*. Paste of the seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, a Brazilian shrub; it is used in migraine.

**Guaranin**, *gwah-rah'-nin*. An alkaloid,  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ , from guarana, identical with caffeine; it is used as caffeine.

**Gard-cells**, *gard'-selz*. Certain endothelial cells found in the mesothelias of serous membranes.

**Guernaculum tes'tis**, *gu-ber-nak'-u-lum*. A fetal cord directing the descent of the testes.

**Guethol**, *gwe'-thol*. Oily liquid allied to guaiacol; it is analgesic.

**Gillotine**, *gil'-o-tēn*. An instrument for excision of the tonsils and laryngeal tumors.

**Guinea Worm**, *gin'-e werm*. A nematode worm of the tropics, *Medicaria medinensis*, occasionally parasitic in human tissues.

**Gullet**, *gul'-et*. See *Esophagus*.

**Gum**. 1. The concrete juice of certain plants. 2. The gingivus. **G.**, **gum'acia**, gum from *Acacia senegal*. **G.-Ara'bic**. Same as *G.*, *acacia*. **G. Bas'sora**, a Persian gum said to be from plum and almond trees. **G.-boil**, an abscess of the jaw; *parulis*. **G.**, **gum'bitish**, dextrin. **G.-res'in**, a concrete vegetable juice. **G.-trag'acanth**. See *Tragacanth*.

**Gumma**, *gum'-ah*. A gummy tumor from a peculiar caseation of tertiary syphilitic inflammatory deposit.

**Gummatous**, *gum'-at-us*. Resembling a gumma.

**Gummy**, *gum'-e*. 1. Gummatous. 2. Resembling gum.

**Gums**, *gumz*. See *Gingiva*.

**Guncotton**, *gun'-kot-n*. See *Pyroxylin*.

**Gumstock Deform'ity**. See *Deformity*.

**Gurgling**. The sound of air passing through fluid in a cavity.

**Jun Bal'sam**, *ger'-jun*. East India wood oil, an oleoresin from the tree *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*; it is used in leprosy.

**Gustatory**, *gus'-tat-o-re*. Pertaining to the special sense of taste.

**Taste Bulbs**. See *Taste-bulbs*. **G. Cells**. See *Cell*. **G. Cen'ter**.

See *Center*.

**Gut.** The intestine; the intestinal tissue or fiber.

**Gutta**, *gut'-ah*. A drop. **G. per'cha**, the flexible concrete juice of *Dichopsis gutta*, an East India tree; it is used as a protective application. **G. rosa'cea**. See *Acne rosacea*. **G. sere'na**, a synonym for *Amaurosis*, *q. v.*

**Guttatim**, *gut'-a'-tim*. Drop by drop.

**Guttur**, *gut'-oor*. The throat, with reference to the trachea.

**Guttural**, *gut'-u-ral*. Pertaining to the throat.

**Gutturotet'any**. Pharyngeal spasm with stammering.

**Guvacin**, *gut'-va-sin*. A teniafuge alkaloid from areca nut.

**Gymna'sium**. A place for systematic muscular exercise.

**Gymnastic**, *jin-nas'-lik*. Pertaining to gymnastics.

**Gymnastics**, *jin-nas'-tiks*. Systematic bodily exercise. **G.**, *Swe'dish*, a system of exercises to restore parietic muscles.

**Gym'nocyte**. A unicellular organism without a limiting membrane.

**Gynandria**, *jin-an'-dre-ah*. Hermaphroditism, *q. v.*

**Gynandris**m, *jin-an'-drizm*. Hermaphroditism.

**Gynatresia**, *jin-at-re'-ze-ah*. Imperforation of the vagina.

**Gynecologic**, *jin-ek-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to gynecology.

**Gynecologist**, *jin-ek-ol'-o-jist*. One versed in gynecology.

**Gynecology**, *jin-e-kol'-o-je*. The science of the diseases of women.

**Gynecomastia**, *jin-e-ko-mas'-te-ah*. An excessive development of the male breasts.

**Gynephobia**, *jin-e-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of women.

**Gynocar'dia odora'ta**. Chaulmoogra, an East India plant yielding an oil.

**Gynoplastic**, *jin-o-plas'-tik*. A plastic operation on female genitals.

**Gypsum**, *jip'-sum*. Native calcium sulphate.

**Gyration**, *ji-ra'-shun*. Revolving in a circle.

**Gyre**, *jiv*. A cerebral convolution.

**Gyri**, *ji'-ri*. 1. The convolutions of the brain. 2. The spiral cavities of the internal ear.

**Gyromele**, *ji'-ro-mel*. An instrument for cleansing and massaging the stomach.

**Gyrosa**, *ji-ro'-sah*. Gastric vertigo in which everything seems to whirl around.

**Gyros**spasm, *ji'-ro-spazm*. A rotatory spasm of the head.

**Gyrus**, *ji'-rus*. A convolution of the brain. **G.**, *An'gular*, the posterior part of that one between the intraparietal fissure in front and above and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. **G.**, *Annec'tant*, four small convolutions connecting the occipital with the temporosphenoid and parietal lobes. **G.**, *Ascend'ing Fron'tal*, that in front of Rolando's fissure. **G.**, *Ascend'ing Pari'etal*, that just behind Rolando's fissure. **G.**, *Den'tal*, in man, a rudimentary one in the hippocampal fissure. **G. fornica'tus**, a long convolution on the median surface of the brain above the corpus callosum. **G.**, *Fron'tal*, the convolutions of the frontal lobe. **G.**, *Hippocam'pal*, that part of the fornicate convolution

at winds around the splenium of the corpus callosum. **G.**, **Marginal**, the small gyri composing the island of Reil. **G.**, **Medial**, the median surface of the first frontal convolution. **G.**, **Occipital**, the convolutions making up the occipital lobe. **G.**, **Paramarginal**, one on the mesial surface of the brain representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. **G.**, **Parietal**, those of the parietal lobe. **G.**, **Supramarginal**, the anterior part of one between the intraparietal fissure in front and above and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. **G.**, **Temporal**, those of the temporal lobe. **G.**, **Uncinate**, the hook-like termination of the fornicate convolution.

## H.

**Habena**, *ha-be'-nah*. 1. A frenum. 2. A bandage.  
**Hamula**, *ha-ben'-u-lah*. A name applied to several anatomic structures. **H.** **arcua'ta**, **H.** **tec'ta**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **H.** **conar'ii**, the peduncle of the pineal gland.  
**Habit**, *hab'-it*. Disposition. Tendency to repetition. **H.** **Chorea**, **H.** **spasm**, habitual spasmodic action of voluntary muscles.  
**Habitat**, *hab'-it-at*. The natural locality of an animal or a plant.  
**Habitation**, *hab-it-a'-shun*. A dwelling-place; habitat.  
**Habromania**, *hab-ro-ma'-ne-ah*. A gay form of insanity.  
**Hacking**, *hahsh-mon(g)'*. The same as *Hacking*, *q. v.*  
**Hacking**, *hak'-ing*. The chopping movement in massage. **H.** **ough**, a frequent short cough.  
**H.** Sec *He*.  
**Hamatoxylon campechia'num**. American tropical tree, logwood; the wood is astringent.  
**Hailstone** **Spu'ta**. Sec *Sputa*.  
**Hair**, *hār*. The hirsute appendage of the skin. **H.** **bulb**, the expanded portion at the lower end of a hair-root. **H.** **cell**, an epidermal cell with a hair-like process. **H.** **fol'licle**, a recess lodging the root of a hair. **H.** **papil'la**, a portion of the corium projecting upward into the center of a hair-bulb. **H.** **salt**, native magnesium sulphate.  
**Hairy**, *hār'-e*. Characterized by hair. **H.** **Heart**, a heart covered with a rough mass of exudate. **H.** **Tongue**, a tongue covered with hair-like papillas.  
**Plankton**, *hal-ip-langk'-ton*. The totality of the swimming and floating population of the ocean.  
**Hypostere'sis**. The loss of lime-salts from osteomalacia.



**Halitus**, *hal'-it-us*. A vapor; an expired breath.

**Hallucination**, *hal-lu-sin-a'-shun*. A false perception or image.

**Hallus**, *hal'-us*. See *Hallux*.

**Hallux**, *hal'-uks*. The great toe. **H. val'gus**, an outward bending of the great toe. **H. va'rus**, an inward bending of the great toe.

**Halo**, *ha'-lo*. A brownish eirele about the female nipple. **H. glaucomato'sus**, in glaucoma, a white ring surrounding the optic disc. **H.-symp'tom**, the colored eireles around lights seen in glaucoma.

**Halobios**, *hal-o'-be-os*. The totality of the marine flora and fauna.

**Halogenous**, *hal-oj'-en-us*. Producing saline compounds.

**Halogens**, *hal'-o-jenz*. The electronegative bodies, chlorin, bromin, iodine, and fluorine.

**Haloid**, *ha'-loid*. Any salts of the halogens.

**Ham**. The part of the leg between the knee and hip-joint. **H.-strings**, the tendons of the posterior muscles of the thigh.

**Hamamelin**, *ham-am-e'-lin*. A tonic and hemostatic extract from the leaves of witch-hazel.

**Hamamelis**. A genus of shrubs, and also the leaves of *H. virginiana*, witch-hazel; it is used as a hemostatic and astringent.

**Hammer-toe**, *ham'-er-to*. An upward bending of the second toe.

**Hamular**, *ham'-u-lar*. Shaped like a hook.

**Hamulus**, *ham'-u-lus*. A hook-like process of a bone.

**Hand**. The organ of prehension in man. **H.-elect'rode**, an electrode for use in the hand.

**Hangnail**, *hang'-nāl*. A fragment of epidermis hanging at the root of a nail, attended with inflammation.

**Haphalgnesia**, *haf-al-je'-ze-ah*. Pain on touching objects.

**Haphephobia**, *haf-e-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of touching things.

**Haploscope**, *hap'-lo-skōp*. A form of stereoscope.

**Haptics**, *hap'-tik-s*. The science of the tactile sense.

**Hard Chan'cre**. The true Hunterian chancre.

**Harelip**, *hār'-lip*. A congenital fissure of the lip. **H. Su'ture**, the twisted suture.

**Har'lequin Fe'tus**. A fetus with congenital ichthyosis.

**Harmalin**, *har'-ma-lin*. An alkaloid,  $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$ , from harmel; it is used as a stimulant and anthelmintic.

**Harmel**, *har'-mel*. Wild rue, *Peganum harmala* of Turkey; it is a vermifuge.

**Harmonia**, **Harmony**, *har-mo'-ne-ah*, *har'-mo-ne*. A form of suture in which the opposed surfaces are smooth.

**Hartshorn**, *hartz'-horn*. Ammonium hydrate.

**Haschisch**, **Hashishin**, *hash'-ish*, *hash'-ish-in*. An alcoholic extract of *Cannabis indica*; it is used in dyspepsia.

**Hasheesh**, **Hashisch**, **Hashish**, *hash'-ish*. The dried stems and leaves of *Cannabis indica*.

**Hat'ters' Disease'**. A form of constitutional mercurial poisoning.

**Haunch**, *haw'ch*. The part of the body including the hips and the buttocks. **H.-bone**, the ilium.

**stus**, *haws'-tus*. A draft of medicine. **H. ni'ger**, black draft.

**t mal**, *ho' mal*. A severe form of epilepsy.

**king**, *hawk'-ing*. An effort at raising phlegm from the throat.

**Asth'ma** or **Fe'ver**. A microbic disease of the nasal mucous membrane, with coryza, catarrhal inflammation, and lachrimation.

**elin**, *ha'-zel-in*. A colorless distilled product containing the volatile active principles of *Hamamelis virginica*.

**d**, *hed*. 1. The upper part of the body, containing the brain. The upper end of a long bone. **H.-ache**, pain in the head.

**-drop**, a Japanese disease characterized by drooping of the head. **H.-fold**, a blastodermic fold at the cephalic end of the embryo. **H.-gut**. See *Foregut*. **H.-kid'ney**, the pronephros.

**-lock'ing**, the entanglement of the heads of twins at the time of birth. **H.-louse**, *Pediculus capitis*.

**al**, *hēl*. To make sound; to cure.

**aling**, *hēl'-ing*. The union and cicatrization of a wound. **H. by First Inten'tion**, union without scar-formation. **H. by Sec'ond Inten'tion**, union with granulation. **H. by Third Inten'tion**, union by adhesion of granulating surfaces.

**alth**, *helth*. The normal condition of the body.

**althy Pus**, *hel'-the*. "Laudable" pus; that of normal healing.

**althy Ul'cer**, an ulcer showing a tendency to heal.

**ar'ing**. Special sense conveying sound-impressions to the brain.

**-dis'-tance**, the distance at which a certain sound can be heard.

**art**, *hart*. The hollow muscular body, the center of the circulatory system. **H.-burn**, a burning sensation at the epigastrium and lower part of the chest. **H.-clot**, coagulation of blood in the cardiac cavity. **H., Fat'ty**, (1) fatty degeneration of the muscular fibers of the heart; (2) an increase in the quantity of subpericardial fat. **H., Fi'broid**. See *Fibroid*. **H., Hair'y**. See *Hairy*.

**at**, *hēt*. The sensation of warmth. **H., Atom'ic**. See *Atomic*.

**-cen'ter**, a cerebral center controlling bodily heat. **H., La'tent**. See *Latent*. **H., Molec'ular**, the product of the molecular weight of a compound multiplied by its specific heat. **H., Prick'ly**. See *Erticaria*. **H., Specif'ic**, the ratio of the capacity of heat of a body to that of an equal weight of water. **H.-stroke**, sunstroke; prostration from excessive heat. **H.-unit**. Same as *Calorie*.

**ephrenia**, *he-be-fre'-ne-ah*. A peculiar form of insanity incident to the age of puberty.

**etude**, *heb'-e-tūd*. Dullness of the senses and of the intellect.

**etic**, *hek'-tik*. 1. Habitual. 2. Pertaining to phthisis. **H. e'ver**, the protracted fever of phthisis. **H. Flush**, reddening of the cheeks in tuberculosis.

**togram**, **Hectoliter**, **Hectometer**, *hek'-to-gram, -le-ter, -me-ter*. One hundred grams, liters, or meters, respectively.

**leoma**, *he-de-o'-mah*. A genus of herbs, and also the leaves and seeds of *H. pulegioides*, pennyroyal; it is used as a carminative.

**lge'hog Crystals**. Spiny, cuneate crystals of uric acid.

- Hedrocele**, *hed'-ro-sēl*. 1. Hernia through the ischiatic notch. 2. Prolapse of the anus.
- Heel**, *hēl*. The hinder part of the foot. **H.-bone**, the os calcis.
- Helcoid**, *hel'-koid*. Resembling an ulcer.
- Helcology**, *hel'-kol'-o-je*. The science of ulcers.
- Helcoplasty**, *hel'-ko-plas-te*. Engrafting of sound skin on ulcers.
- Helcosis**, *hel'-ko'-sis*. The formation of an ulcer.
- Helcosol**, *hel'-ko-sol*. Bismuth pyrogallate; used as an antiseptic.
- Helenin**, *hel'-en-in*.  $C_6H_8O$ . A stearopten from *Inula helenium*; used as an internal and external antiseptic.
- Helexin**, *hel'-eks'-in*. A glucosid,  $C_{32}H_{54}O_{11}$ , from *Hedera helix*.
- Helicin**.  $C_{13}H_{16}O_7 + \frac{3}{4}H_2O$ . An oxidation product of salicin.
- Helicina**, *hel'-is-in'-ah*. A mixture of snail-mucus and sugar, used in chest-diseases.
- Helicine**, *hel'-is-in*. Spiral. **H. Ar'teries**, the spiral arteries of the penis.
- Helicoid**, *hel'-ik-oid*. Coiled like a helix.
- Helicotre'ma**. The opening between the two scalas of the cochlea.
- Heliencephalitis**, *hel-e-en-sef-al-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the brain from exposure to the rays of the sun.
- Heliophobia**, *he-le-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of sunlight.
- Heliother'apy**. The treatment of disease by exposure to sunlight.
- Heliotropin**, *he-li-ol'-ro-pin*.  $C_8H_6O_3$ . An antipyretic, antiseptic, crystalline substance from piperin.
- Heliotropism**, *he-li-ol'-ro-pizm*. Pneumonia induced in a growing organ by the action of light.
- Helium**, *he'-le-um*. A gaseous atmospheric element.
- Helix**, *he'-liks*. The margin of the external ear.
- Hel'lebore**. See *Helleborus*. **H.**, American or Swamp. See *Veratrum viride*. **H.**, Black, *Helleborus niger*, and its root; it is used as a cathartic and emmenagog.
- Helleborein**, *hel-eb-or-e'-in*. A poisonous glucosid,  $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$ , from *Helleborus niger* and *viridis*.
- Helleborin**, *hel-eb'-or-in*.  $C_{36}H_{72}O_6$ . A poisonous glucosid from black hellebore.
- Helleborus**, *hel-eb'-or-us*. A genus of herbs, hellebore.
- Helminth**, *hel'-minth*. An intestinal worm.
- Helminthagog**, *hel-min'-tha-gog*. See *Anthelmintic*.
- Helminthi'asis**. Condition characterized by the presence of worms.
- H. elas'tica**, elastic tumors of the axillas and groins due to filaria.
- Helminthic**, *hel-min'-thik*. The same as *Anthelmintic*, *q. v.*
- Helminthics**, *hel-min'-thiks*. See *Anthelmintics*.
- Hel'minthism**. The existence of intestinal worms in the body.
- Helminthogen'esis**. The same as *Helminthiasis*, *q. v.*
- Helminthology**, *hel-min-thol'-o-je*. A treatise on worms.
- Helminthous**, *hel-min'-thus*. Wormy.
- Helodes**, *hel-o'-dēz*. Marsh-fever.
- Helonin**, *hel-o'-nin*. An extract from the rhizomes of *Chamælririum carolinianum*; it is diuretic and anthelmintic.



- hemabarometer**, *hem-ab-ar-om'-et-er*. An instrument for finding the specific gravity of the blood.
- hemachroin**, *hem-ak-ro'-in*. Hematosin, *q. v.*
- hemachrome**, *hem'-ak-rōm*. The red coloring-matter of blood.
- hemachro'sis**. Affection with abnormal red coloration of blood.
- hemacyanin**, *hem-as-i'-an-in*. The blue coloring-matter of blood.
- hemacytometer**, *hem-as-i-tom'-et-er*. See *Hemocytometer*.
- hemad**, *hem'-ad*. Toward the hemal or ventral side.
- hemadromometer**, *hem-ad-ro-mom'-et-er*. See *Hemodromometer*.
- hemadynam'eter**. Apparatus for measuring blood-pressure.
- hemadynamom'eter**. See *Hemodynamometer*.
- hemafacient**, *hem-af-a'-shent*. An agent producing blood.
- hemagog**, *hem'-ag-og*. Agent increasing menstrual discharge.
- hemal**, *hem'-al*. Pertaining to the blood. **H. Arch**, the arch formed by the ribs, sternum, and vertebral bodies. **H. Spine**, the sternum or linea alba.
- hemalbumin**, *hem-al-bu'-min*. Iron albuminate, used in anemia.
- hemalopia**, *hem-al-o'-pe-ah*. An effusion of blood in the eye.
- hemangioendothelioma**, *hem-an-je-o-en-do-the-li-o'-mah*. Epithelial hyperplasia of the capillaries.
- hemangioma**, *hem-an-je-o'-mah*. A true angioma.
- hemangiosarco'ma**. The same as *Angiosarcoma*, *q. v.*
- hemaphein**, *hem-af-e'-in*. The brown coloring-matter of blood.
- hemapoiesis**, *hem-ap-oi-e'-sis*. The formation of blood.
- hemapoietic**, *hem-ap-oi-et'-ik*. See *Hematopoietic*.
- hemapophysis**, *hem-ap-off'-is-is*. A costal cartilage.
- hemarthrosis**, *hem-ar-thro'-sis*. An effusion of blood in a joint.
- hemastat'ic**. See *Hemostatic*.
- hemastatics**, *hem-as-tat'-iks*. The hydrostatics of the blood.
- hemasthenosis**, *hem-as-then-o'-sis*. Weakening of the blood.
- hematachometer**, *hem-at-ak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.
- hematangionosis**, *hem-at-an-je-on'-o-sis*. Disease of blood-vessels.
- hemate'in**.  $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ . A stain from hematoxylin.
- hematemesis**, *hem-at-em'-es-is*. The vomiting of blood.
- hematenceph'alon**. A hemorrhage within the brain.
- hemathermous**, *hem-ath-er'-mus*. See *Hematothermal*.
- hematidrosis**, *hem-at-hid-ro'-sis*. See *Hematidrosis*.
- hematic**, *hem-at'-ik*. Bloody.
- hematica**, *hem-at'-ik-ah*. Agents affecting the blood.
- hematidrosis**, *hem-at-id-ro'-sis*. Bloody sweat, caused by the extravasation of blood into the coils and ducts of the sweat-glands.
- hematim'eter**. See *Hematocytometer*.
- hematin**, *hem'-at-in*.  $C_{34}H_{35}N_4FeO_5$ . A brown pigment from hemoglobin of blood.
- hematinic**, *hem-at-in'-ik*. An agent improving the blood-quality.
- hematinometer**, *hem-at-in-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the quantity of hemoglobin in the blood.
- hematinuria**, *hem-at-in-u'-re-ah*. Hematin in the urine.

- Hematobium**, *hem-at-o'-be-um*. 1. An animalcule in the blood. 2. A blood-corpusele.
- Hematoblast**, *hem'-at-o-blast*. An immature red blood-corpusele.
- Hematocele**, *hem'-at-o-sēl*. A blood-tumor.
- Hematoceph'alus**. An effusion of blood into the brain.
- Hematochezia**, *hem-at-o-ke'-ze-ah*. A discharge of blood by stool.
- Hematochylu'ria**. The presenee in the urine of blood and chyle.
- Hematocolpos**, *hem-at-o-kol'-pos*. Hemorrhage into the vagina.
- Hematocrite**, *hem'-at-o-krīt*. See *Hematokrit*.
- Hematocryal**, *hem-at-o-krī'-al*. Cold-blooded.
- Hematocrystallin**, *hem-at-o-kris'-tal-in*. See *Hemoglobin*.
- Hematocy'anin**. A blue coloring-matter from the blood of *Octopus*.
- Hematocyst**, *hem'-at-o-sist*. 1. A blood-cyst. 2. An effusion of blood into the bladder.
- Hematocyte**, *hem'-at-o-sīt*. A blood-corpusele.
- Hematocytometer**, *hem-at-o-si-tom'-et-er*. A device for counting the corpuscles in a given volume of blood.
- Hematodes**, *hem-at-o'-dēz*. See *Hematomyces*.
- Hem'atogen**. An iron albuminate derivative, used in anemia.
- Hematogen'esis**. The development of the blood.
- Hematogenic**, *hem-at-o-jen'-ik*. Pertaining to formation of blood.
- Hematogenous**, *hem-at-ōj'-en-us*. Derived from the blood.
- Hematoglobin**, *hem-at-o-glo'-bin*. See *Hemoglobin*.
- Hematoglobulin**, *hem-at-o-glob'-u-lin*. See *Hemoglobulin*.
- Hematography**, *hem-at-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the blood.
- Hematohidrosis**, *hem-at-o-hid-ro'-sis*. See *Hematidrosis*.
- Hematoid**, *hem'-at-oid*. Blood-like.
- Hematoi'din**. Same as *Bilirubin*.
- Hematokolpus**, *hem-at-o-kol'-pus*. Same as *Hematocolpos*.
- Hematokrit**, *hem'-at-o-krit*. An instrument for determining the number of corpuseles in the blood.
- Hematolin**, *hem-at'-o-lin*.  $C_{68}H_{78}N_8O_7$ . A derivative of hematin.
- Hematology**, *hem-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of the blood.
- Hematolymphangio'ma**. A tumor containing blood and lymph.
- Hematolysis**, *hem-at-ol'-is-is*. Imperfect coagulation of the blood.
- Hematolytic**, *hem-at-o-lit'-ik*. Agent impoverishing blood-quality.
- Hematoma**, *hem-at-o'-mah*. A tumor containing blood. *H. au'ris*, a blood-tumor beneath the perichondrium of the ear-cartilage.
- Hematomedias'tinum**. See *Hemomediastinum*.
- Hematometer**, *hem-at-om'-et-er*. An instrument to estimate the properties or constituents of blood.
- Hematometra**, *hem-at-o-me'-trah*. 1. A hemorrhage into the womb. 2. A collection of menstrual discharge in the womb.
- Hematomphal'ocele**. A bloody tumor at the navel.
- Hematom'yces**. A bloody variety of encephaloid cancer.
- Hematomyelia**, *hem-at-o-mi-e'-le-ah*. Hemorrhage into the eord.
- Hematomyeli'tis**. Acute myelitis from hemorrhage into the cord.
- Hematopericar'dium**. A bloody effusion into the pericardium.
- Hematophagous**, *hem-at-ōff'-ag-us*. Living on blood.

- natophilia, *hem-at-o-fil'-e-ah*. See *Hemophilia*.  
 natophyte, *hem'-at-o-fīt*. A microscopic parasite of the blood.  
 natoplastic, *hem-at-o-plas'-tik*. Blood-forming.  
 natopoiesis, *hem-at-o-poi-e'-sis*. Blood-making.  
 natopoietic, *hem-at-o-poi-et'-ik*. Pertaining to hematopoiesis.  
 natoporphyrin, *hem-at-o-por'-fir-in*.  $C_{68}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$ . A substance produced by removing the iron from hematin.  
 natoporphyrinuria, *hem-at-o-por-fi-rin-u'-re-ah*. The presence of hematinoporphyrin in the urine.  
 natoposia, *hem-at-o-po'-ze-ah*. The drinking of blood.  
 natopsia, *hem-at-op'-se-ah*. Hemalopia, *q. v.*  
 natorrhachis, *hem-at-or'-ak-is*. Spinal hemorrhage.  
 natorrhea, *hem-at-or-e'-ah*. A passive flow of blood.  
 natosal'pinx. A bloody distention of the Fallopian tube.  
 natoschecele, *hem-at-os'-ke-o-sēl*. A bloody tumor of scrotum.  
 natoscope. An instrument for the examination of the blood.  
 natos'copy. Examination of the blood and the blood-discs.  
 natosepsis, *hem-at-o-sep'-sis*. See *Septicemia*.  
 natosin, *hem-at-o'-sin*. See *Hematin*.  
 natosis, *hem-at-o'-sis*. Blood-formation.  
 natospec'troscope. An instrument for examining the blood.  
 natospectros'copy. The use of the hematospectroscope.  
 natosper'mia. The passage of bloody semen.  
 natothermal, *hem-at-o-ther'-mal*. Warm-blooded.  
 natothorax, *hem-at-o-tho'-raks*. See *Hemothorax*.  
 natotoxic, *hem-at-o-toks'-ik*. Pertaining to blood-poisoning.  
 natotympanum, *hem-at-o-tim'-pan-um*. Bloody exudation in the drum-cavity.  
 natōxic, *hem-at-oks'-ik*. The same as *Hematotoxic*.  
 natox'ylin.  $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$ . A crystalline pigment from logwood.  
 natozoon, *hem-at-o-zo'-on*. Any living organism in the blood.  
 naturia, *hem-at-u'-re-ah*. Blood in the urine.  
 nautograph, *hem-aw'-to-graf*. The tracing formed on a moving paper by an arterial jet.  
 nautog'raphy. The production of a hemautograph.  
 naxis, *hem-aks'-is*. Blood-letting.  
 neralopia, *hem-er-al-o'-pe-ah*. An inability to see at night.  
 niabilepsia, *hem-e-ab-lep'-se-ah*. The same as *Hemianopsia*, *q. v.*  
 niachromatopsia, *hem-e-ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*. Absent color-perception in one-half of the field of vision.  
 nialbumin, *hem-e-al-bu'-min*. The same as *Antialbumin*, *q. v.*  
 nialbu'minose. The same as *Hemialbumose*, *q. v.*  
 nial'bumose. An albumose that is converted by further digestive activity into hemipeptone.  
 nialbumosu'ria. The presence in the urine of hemialbumose.  
 nianalge'sia. A loss of sense of pain on one side of the body.  
 nianesthe'sia. A loss of sensibility on one side of the body.  
 nianopia, *Hemianopsia*, *hem-e-an-o'-pe-ah*, *hem-e-an-op'-se-ah*. Blindness of one-half of the visual field.



- Hemiarthrosis**, *hem-e-ar-thro'-sis*. A false synchondrosis.
- Hemiatax'ia**. An inability to coordinate on one side of the body.
- Hemiathetosis**, *hem-e-ath-et-o'-sis*. Involuntary rhythmic movements of but one side of the body.
- Hemiat'rophy**. Impaired nutrition of one side of the body.
- Hemic**, *hem'-ik*. Hemal, *q. v.* **H. Cal'culus**, a concretion of coagulated blood. **H. Mur'mur**, a murmur due to anemia.
- Hemicatalepsy**, *hem-e-kat'-al-ep-se*. See *Hypnotism*.
- Hemicellulose**, *hem-e-sel'-u-lōs*. The term for the carbohydrates of a cell-wall that are not colored blue by chlor-zinc-iodid.
- Hemicepha'lia**. An absence of a lateral half of the skull.
- Hemiceph'alus**. A monster with only half of a head, the calvaria and the cerebral hemispheres being absent.
- Hemichore'a**. Chorea confined to one side of the body.
- Hemicrania**, *hem-e-kra'-ne-ah*. 1. Neuralgia of half of the head. 2. Imperfect development of one-half of the skull.
- Hemidiaphore'sis**. Sweating of one-half of the body.
- Hemidrosis**, *hem-id-ro'-sis*. The production of bloody sweat.
- Hemidysesthesia**, *hem-e-dis-es-the'-ze-ah*. A dulled sensation in the lateral half of the body.
- Hemiencephalus**, *hem-e-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster without organs of sense, but having otherwise a nearly normal brain.
- Hemiep'ilepsy**. Epilepsy of one lateral half of the body.
- Hemiglossi'tis**. Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.
- Hemihidrosis**, *hem-e-hid-ro'-sis*. The same as *Hemidiaphoresis*, *q. v.*
- Hemihyperesthe'sia**. Hyperesthesia of one-half of the body.
- Hemihypertrophy**, *hem-e-hi-per'-tro-fe*. Hypertrophy of one-half of the body or of one-half of a limb.
- Hemimelus**, *hem-im'-el-us*. 1. A monster with atrophied extremities. 2. A phocomelus.
- Hem'in**. Hematin chlorid, a crystalline derivative of blood.
- Hemineurasthe'nia**. One-sided neurasthenia.
- Hemiopia**, *hem-e-o'-pe-ah*. The same as *Hemianopsia*, *q. v.*
- Hemiopic**, *hem-e-o'-pik*. Affected with hemiopia.
- Hemipagus**, *hem-ip'-ag-us*. A double monomphalic monster united by the thoraces, and having a common mouth.
- Hemiparanesthesia**, *hem-e-par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Anesthesia of one-half of the lower portion of the body.
- Hemiparaple'gia**. Paralysis of the lower limb on one side.
- Hemipar'esis**. Paresis of one lateral half of the body.
- Hemiparesthe'sia**. Paresthesia of a lateral half of the body.
- Hemi pep'tone**. A peptone formed in proteid digestion.
- Hemiphonia**, *hem-e-fo'-ne-ah*. Half-voice; half-whisper.
- Hemiplegia**, *hem-e-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of one side of the body.
- H.**, **Al'ternate**, that affecting one side of the face and the trunk and extremities of the opposite side. **H.**, **Cer'ebral**, that due to brain-lesion. **H.**, **Crossed'**. Same as *II.*, *Alternate*. **H.**, **Fa'cial**, motor paralysis of one side of the face. **H.**, **Hephes'tic**, a form

spasmodic hemiplegia in blacksmiths. **H.**, **Spas'tic**, infantile  
 m with spasms. **H.**, **Spi'nal**, Brown-Séquard's paralysis, *q. v.*  
 hprotein, *hem-e-pro'-te-in*. The same as *Antialbumid*, *q. v.*  
 hsection, *hem-e-sek'-shun*. Division of one-half of a part.  
 h'ispasm. A spasm affecting but one side of the body.  
 hisphere, *hem'-is-fēr*. Half a sphere.  
 hisystole, *hem-e-sis'-to-le*. Contraction of but half of the heart.  
 hiteric, *hem-e-ter'-ik*. Deformed but not monstrous.  
 hlock, *hem'-lok*. 1. See *Conium*. 2. A tree of the genus *Tsuga*.  
 hchromato'sis. Discoloration from deposit of blood-pigment.  
 hchromogen, *hem-o-kro'-mo-jen*. A reduced alkali-hematin.  
 hchromometer, *hem-o-kro-mom'-et-er*. An instrument for  
 making the color-test in estimating the quality of the blood.  
 hocrystallin, *hem-o-kris'-tal-in*. See *Hemoglobin*.  
 hocyannin, *hem-o-si'-an-in*. The same as *Hematocyanin*, *q. v.*  
 hocyte, *hem'-o-sīt*. A blood-corpuscle.  
 hcytolysis, *hem-o-si-tol'-is-is*. Dissolution of blood-corpuscles.  
 hcytometer, *hem-o-si-tom'-et-er*. A device for estimating the  
 relative number of corpuscles in the blood.  
 hcytotrip'sis. The breaking-up of blood-corpuscles by pressure.  
 hcytozoon, *hem-o-si-to-zo'-on*. The plasmodium of malaria.  
 hndromometer, *hem-o-dro-mom'-et-er*. An instrument for  
 measuring the velocity of the blood-current.  
 hodynamom'eter. Contrivance for measuring blood-pressure.  
 hoferrum, *hem-o-fer'-um*. The trade name for oxyhemoglobin.  
 hofuchsin, *hem-o-fook'-sin*. An iron-free pigment of the blood.  
 hofuscin, *hem-o-fus'-in*. A brown pigment from the blood.  
 hogallol, *hem-o-gal'-ol*. A brown powder derived from hemo-  
 bin and used in anemia.  
 hogenesis, *hem-o-jen'-es-is*. The formation of blood.  
 hogenic, *hem-o-jen'-ik*. Producing blood.  
 hoglobin, *hem-o-glo'-bin*. The coloring-matter of red corpuscles.  
 hoglobinemia, *hem-o-glo-bin-e'-me-ah*. The presence in the  
 blood of dissolved hemoglobin.  
 hoglobinometer, *hem-o-glo-bin-om'-et-er*. An instrument for  
 estimating the hemoglobin in the blood.  
 hoglobinu'ria. The presence of hemoglobin in the urine. **H.**,  
 pidem'ic, a condition of the new-born marked by cyanosis and  
 undice. **H.**, **Intermit'tent** or **Paroxys'mal**, a form with recur-  
 ring periodic attacks. **H.**, **Tox'ic**, a form due to poisoning.  
 hogregari'na. Gregarine-like bodies in malarial blood.  
 hoid, *hem'-oid*. Resembling blood.  
 hokonja, *hem-o-ko'-ne-ah*. Minute, spheric, colorless granules  
 normally existing in the blood. Blood-motes.  
 hol, *hem'-ol*. An iron-powder obtained from blood.  
 holymph, *hem'-o-limph*. Bloody lymph.  
 holysis. The breaking-up of the red blood-corpuscles.  
 holytic, *hem-o-lit'-ik*. An agent causing hemolysis.  
 homedias'tinum. A bloody effusion in the mediastinum.

**Hemometer**, *hem-om'-et-er*. See *Hemodynamometer*.

**Hemome'tra**. The retention of menstrual discharge in the womb.

**Hemopericardium**, *hem-o-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. See *Hematopericardium*.

**Hemoperitone'um**. A bloody effusion in the peritoneal cavity.

**Hemophagocyte**, *hem-o-fag'-o-sit*. A white blood-corpusele.

**Hemophilia**, *hem-o-fill'-e-ah*. Abnormal tendency to hemorrhage.

**Hemophthal'mia**. A hemorrhage into the interior of the eye.

**Hemopneumotho'rax**. A pleural effusion of air and blood.

**Hemopoiesis**, *hem-o-poi-e'-sis*. See *Hematopoiesis*.

**Hemoptysis**, *hem-op'-tis-is*. The spitting of blood.

**Hemorrhachis**. Same as *Hematorrhachis*.

**Hemorrhage**, *hem'-or-āj*. A flow of blood from the vessels. **H.**,

**Acciden'tal**, that due to premature detachment of the placenta.

**H.**, **Cap'illary**, oozing of blood from the capillaries. **H.**, **Con-**

**cealed'**, a variety of accidental hemorrhage occurring between the ovum and uterine walls without escape from the genital tract.

**H.**, **Consec'utive**, one ensuing some time after injury. **H.**, **Crit'-**

**ical**, one occurring at a crisis. **H.**, **Pete'chial**, one under the sur-

face in the form of minute points. **H.**, **Postpar'tum**, one following

labor. **H.**, **Pri'mary**, that immediately following an injury. **H.**,

**Sec'ondary**, that occurring some time after an injury. **H.**, **Un-**

**avoid'able**, that from detachment of a placenta prævia. **H.**,

**Vica'rious**, a habitual discharge occurring in an abnormal situa-

tion.

**Hemorrhagic**, *hem-or-aj'-ik*. Pertaining to hemorrhage.

**Hemorrhagip'arous**. Producing hemorrhage.

**Hemorrhæa**, *hem-or-e'-ah*. Hematorrhea, *q. v.*

**Hem'orrhoid**. A pile; a small blood-tumor at the anal orifice.

**Hemorrhoid'al**. Pertaining to the anus or to hemorrhoids.

**Hemosiderin**, *hem-o-sid'-er-in*. An iron-derivative of the blood.

**Hemospasia**, *hem-o-spa'-ze-ah*. The drawing of blood to a part.

**Hemospastic**, *hem-o-spas'-tik*. An agent drawing blood to a part.

**Hemosper'matism**. See *Hematospermia*.

**Hemosta'sia**, **Hemosta'sis**. The stagnation of blood in a part.

**Hemostatic**, *hem-o-stat'-ik*. Arresting hemorrhage.

**Hemostatin**, *hem-o-stat'-in*. An extract from veal-thymus.

**Hemotachometer**, *hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*. An instrument to measure the velocity of the blood-current.

**Hemothorax**, *hem-o-tho'-raks*. An effusion of blood into the chest.

**Hemp**. See *Cannabis*.

**Henbane**, *hen'-bān*. See *Hyoscyamus*.

**Hepaptosis**, *hep-ap-to'-sis*. See *Hepatoptosis*.

**Hepar**, *he'-par*. The liver. **H. sul'phuris**, potassium sulphid.

**Hepatalgia**, *hep-at-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the liver.

**Hepatectomize**, *hep-at-ek'-to-mīz*. To excise a part of the liver

**Hepatectomy**, *hep-at-ek'-to-me*. An excision of a part of the liver.

**Hepatic**, *hep-at'-ik*. Pertaining to the liver. **H. Duct**. See *Duct*.

**H. Lobes**, the anatomic divisions of the liver. **H. Veins**, three



ns running from the liver to the inferior vena cava. **H.**  
 nes, certain areas in a hepatic lobule.  
 atica, *hep-at'-ik-ah*. 1. Agents affecting the liver. 2. A genus  
 herbs and demulcent leaves of *Anemone hepatica*.  
 aticos'tomy. The formation of a fistula into the hepatic duct.  
 atin, *hep'-at-in*. Glycogen, *q. v.*  
 atitis, *hep-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the liver.  
 atiza'tion. A conversion into a liver-like substance.  
 ato-. A prefix signifying relation to the liver.  
 atoccele, *hep'-at-o-sēl*. Hernia of the liver.  
 atocirrhosis, *hep-at-o-sir-o'-sis*. Cirrhosis of the liver.  
 atocys'tic. Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.  
 atodynia, *hep-at-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the liver.  
 atogenic, Hepatogenous, *hep-at-o-jen'-ik*, *hep-at-oj'-en-us*.  
 oduced by the liver.  
 atography, *hep-at-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the liver.  
 'atolith. A stone in the liver; a biliary calculus.  
 atolithi'asis. The formation of hepatoliths.  
 atology, *hep-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature, structure,  
 eases, etc., of the liver.  
 atomalacia, *hep-at-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the liver.  
 atopathy, *hep-at-op'-a-the*. Any disease of the liver.  
 atopexy, *hep-at-o-peks'-e*. Fixation of wandering liver.  
 atophage, *hep'-at-o-fāj*. A giant-cell destroying liver-cells.  
 atophyma, *hep-at-o-fi'-mah*. Suppurative swelling of the liver.  
 atopostema, *hep-at-o-pos-te'-mah*. Abscess of the liver.  
 atopto'sis. Glénard's name for movable liver.  
 atorrhaphy, *hep-at-or'-a-fe*. Suture of the liver.  
 atorrhhe'a. 1. A morbid flow from the liver. 2. Bilious diarrhea.  
 atorrhexis, *hep-at-or-eks'-is*. Rupture of the liver.  
 atotomy, *hep-at-ol'-o-me*. An incision of the liver.  
 hestic, *hef-es'-tik*. Affecting hammermen. **H.** Hemiple'gia  
 Spasm. See *Hemiplegia*.  
 tad, *hep'-tad*. An element with a valence of seven.  
 tane, *hep'-tān*.  $C_7H_{16}$ . A colorless liquid from petroleum.  
 'apathite. Quinin iodosulphate, used in scrofula.  
 b, *urb*. Any plant with a soft, succulent stem.  
 bivorous, *her-biv'-or-us*. Eating vegetation.  
 editary, *her-ed'-it-a-re*. Acquired by inheritance. **H.** Atax'ia,  
 hereditary form of ataxia.  
 edity, *her-ed'-it-e*. The influence of parents upon offspring.  
 maphrodism, Hermaphroditism, *her-maf'-ro-dizm*, *her-maf'-*  
*dit-izm*. The condition of a hermaphrodite. **H.**, Com'plex,  
 arked by the presence of the internal and external organs of  
 th sexes. **H.**, Dimid'iate or Lat'eral, an instance in which  
 ale organs are developed on one side, female organs on the oppo-  
 eside. **H.**, Spu'rious, that in which the individual is of one  
 x but has the outward appearance of the other. **H.**, Trans'-  
 rse, that in which the outward organs indicate one sex, the

internal organs the opposite sex. *H.*, True, the existence of a double sex. *H.*, Unilat'eral, on one side an ovary and a testicle, on the other either an ovary or a testicle.

**Hermaphrodite**, *her-maf'-ro-dīt*. One whose generative organs combine those of both sexes.

**Hermetic**, *her-met'-ik*. Sealed. Concealed.

**Her'mitin**. The proprietary name for a surgical antiseptic.

**Hernia**, *her'-ne-ah*. The protrusion of a viscus from its normal position. *H.*, Abdom'inal, a protrusion of part of the viscera through the abdominal wall. *H.* of Blad'der, hernia of the bladder through an opening of the abdominal cavity. *H.* cer'ebri, hernia of a part of the brain through the skull. *H.*, Complete', one in which the sac and its contents have passed the hernial orifice. *H.*, Concealed', one not perceptible on palpation. *H.*, Congen'ital, a hernia existing at birth into the vaginal process of the peritoneum. *H.*, Cru'ral. Same as *H.*, Femoral. *H.*, Cys'tic, cystocele, *q. v.* *H.*, Diaphragmat'ic, hernia of the abdominal viscera into the thorax. *H.*, Divertic'ular, hernia of a congenital diverticulum of the gut. *H.*, Encyst'ed, hernia of the scrotum enveloped by the tunica vaginalis. *H.*, Fem'oral, one through the femoral canal. *H.*, Funic'ular; one into the umbilical cord. *H.*, Incar'cerated, an old occluded hernia causing obstruction of the bowels. *H.*, Incomplete', one that has not quite passed through the hernial orifice. *H.*, Ing'uinal, one into the inguinal canal. *H.*, Inguinocru'ral, a hernia both inguinal and crural. *H.*, Irredu'cible, one that can not be returned by manipulation. *H.*, Ischiat'ic, one of the bowel through the great sacrosciatic foramen. *H.*, La'bial, one into the labium majus. *H.*, Lum'bar, one in the loin. *H.*, Mesocol'ic, a protrusion into a pouch of the mesocolon. *H.*, Nuck'ian, one into the canal of Nuck. *H.*, Ob'turator, one through the obturator foramen. *H.*, Omen'tal, a hernia containing omentum. *H.*, Properitone'al, one within the abdominal walls in front of the peritoneum. *H.*, Redu'cible, one that may be returned by manipulation. *H.*, Retroperitone'al, one in which the small intestine lodges in the fossa duodenojejunalis. *H.*, Scro'tal, inguinal hernia in which the protrusion has entered the scrotum. *H.*, Stran'gulated, one so tightly constricted as to interfere with its return, with the circulation of blood, and with the passage of feces. *H.*, Umbil'ical, one through the umbilicus. *H.*, Vag'inal, one in the vagina. *H.*, Ven'tral, one through the abdominal wall.

**Herniate**, *her'-ne-āt*. To form a hernia.

**Hernioenterot'omy**. A combined herniotomy and an enterotomy.

**Herniopuncture**, *her-ne-o-punk'-chūr*. The incision of a hernia.

**Herniotomy**, *her-ne-ol'-o-me*. The operation of cutting for hernia.

**Heroic**, *he-ro'-ik*. Having recourse to extreme measures.

**Heroin**, *her'-o-in*. The diacetic acid ester of morphin; it is a substitute for codein.

**Herpes**, *her'-pēz*. A skin-disease with patches of distinct vesicles.

**circina'tus**, *tinea circinata*. **H. febril'is**, a fever-sore. **H. tatio'nis**, herpes of the limbs in pregnancy. **H. i'ris**, herpes appearing in rings on the dorsum of the hands. **H. præputia'lis**, herpes of the genitals. **H. zos'ter**. See *Zoster*.

**herpetic**, *her-pet'-ik*. Pertaining to herpes. **H. Neural'gia**, the neuralgia accompanying herpes zoster.

**herpetiform**, *her-pet'-if-orm*. Having the appearance of herpes.

**herpetism**, *her'-pet-izm*. The herpetic diathesis.

**herpetology**, *her-pet-ol'-o-je*. The science of skin-diseases.

**heteradelphus**, *het-er-ad-el'-fus*. The same as *Heteropagus*, *q. v.*

**heteradenia**. An abnormal development of glandular tissue.

**heteraden'ic**. Relating to abnormal glandular structure.

**heteradenoma**, *het-er-ad-en-o'-mah*. A tumor of heteradenic tissue.

**heteral'ius**, *het-er-a'-le-us*. A marked heteradelphus.

**heteroecious**, *het-er-e'-se-us*. Parasitic upon different hosts at different stages of growth.

**heteroal'bumose**. An insoluble form of hemialbumose.

**heteroautoplasty**, *het-er-o-au'-to-plas-te*. The grafting of skin from one person upon another.

**heteroceph'alus**. A monster with two heads of unequal size.

**heterochromia**, *het-er-o-kro'-me-ah*. A condition of diversity of color, as of the irises, or of different parts of the same iris.

**heterochro'mous**. Of diversity of color.

**heterochronic**, *het-er-o-kron'-ik*. Irregular in occurrence.

**heterod'y'mus**. A double monster with imperfect accessory head.

**heterogeneous**, *het-er-o-je'-ne-us*. Differing in kind or nature.

**heterogenesis**, *het-er-o-jen'-es-is*. The same as *Abiogenesis*, *q. v.*

**heterogenetic**, *het-er-o-jen-et'-ik*. Pertaining to heterogenesis.

**heteroinfection**, *het-er-o-in-fek'-shun*. Infection transmitted from an external source or by a noninfected person.

**heteroinocula'tion**. Inoculation from another person.

**heterol'ogous**. Differing from the normal in structure or form.

**heteromor'phism**. Deviation from the normal shape.

**heteromorphous**, *het-er-o-mor'-fus*. Of abnormal form.

**heteronomous**, *het-er-on'-o-mus*. Abnormal.

**heteronymous**, *het-er-on'-im-us*. Crossed.

**heteropagus**, *het-er-op'-ag-us*. A monster with a parasite attached to the anterior abdominal wall.

**heteropathy**, *het-er-op'-ath-e*. Allopathy, *q. v.*

**heteropha'sia**. The misapplication of terms in mental disease.

**heterophe'mia**. The saying of one thing when another is meant.

**heterophonia**, *het-er-o-fo'-ne-ah*. A change of voice.

**heterophoralgia**, *het-er-o-for-al'-je-ah*. Painful heterophoria.

**heterophoria**, *het-er-o-fo'-re-ah*. The tending of the visual lines away from parallelism.

**heterophthalmos**, *het-er-off-thal'-mos*. State in which the irises differ in color.

**heteroplasia**, *het-er-o-pla'-ze-ah*. Abnormality of tissue.

**heteroplastic**, *het-er-o-plas'-tik*. See *Heterologous*.



**Heteroplasty**, *het'-er-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery in which the tissue is taken from another person.

**Heterotaxia**, *het'-er-o-taks'-e-ah*. See *Heterotaxis*.

**Heterotax'is**. Abnormal arrangement of viscera.

**Heterotopia**, *het'-er-o-to'-pe-ah*. An abnormal position of a part.

**Heterotopy**, *het'-er-ot'-o-pe*. Same as *Heterotopia*.

**Heterotro'pia**. Deviation of the eyes from the normal position.

**Heteroxanthin**, *het'-er-o-zan'-thin*. A leukomatin found in urine.

**Hexabasic**, *heks-ab-a'-sik*. Having a basicity of six.

**Hexad**, *heks'-ad*. See *Sextalent*.

**Hexadactylous**, *heks-ad-ak'-til-us*. Having six fingers or toes.

**Hexamethylenetetram'in**. See *Urotropin*.

**Hexatomic**, *heks-at-om'-ik*. Containing six atoms.

**Hexicol'ogy**. The relations of an animal to its environment.

**Hexylamin**, *heks-il-am'-in*. Same as *Caproylamin*.

**Hiatus**, *hi-a'-tus*. 1. A space or opening. 2. The vulva. **H.** of Fallo'pius, a shallow groove on the petrosa.

**Hibernation**, *hi-ber-na'-shun*. A sleeping throughout the winter.

**Hiccup**, **Hiccough**, *hik'-kup*. A spasmodic inspiration suddenly arrested by an involuntary closure of the glottis.

**Hide'-bound Disease'**. See *Scleroderma*.

**Hidropedesis**, *hid-ro-ped-e'-sis*. Excessive sweating.

**Hidropoiesis**, *hid-ro-poi-e'-sis*. The formation of sweat.

**Hidropoietic**, *hid-ro-poi-et'-ik*. Pertaining to hidropoiesis.

**Hidrosadeni'tis**. Suppuration of the sweat-glands.

**Hidroschesis**, *hid-ros'-ke-sis*. The suppression of sweat.

**Hidrose**, *hid'-rōs*. Full of sweat.

**Hidrosis**, *hid-ro'-sis*. The formation and excretion of sweat.

**Hierapicra**, *hi-er-ah-pi'-krah*. A powder of aloes and canella.

**Hilum**, *hi'-lum*. A small fissure, notch, or depression.

**Hind**, *hind*. Relating to the rear extremity. **H.-brain**, the posterior division of the embryonic brain. **H.-gut**, the embryonic intestine from which the colon develops. **H.-kid'ney**. See *Metanephros*.

**Hinge-joint**, *hinj'-joint*. See *Diarthrosis*.

**Hip**. The upper part of the thigh. **H.-joint**, the articulation of the femur and innominate bone. **H.-joint Disease'**, arthritis of the hip-joint.

**Hippocampal**, *hip-o-kam'-pal*. Pertaining to the hippocampus.

**H. Convolu'tion**, a convolution on the cerebral mesial surface anterior to the lingual lobe. **H. Fis'sure**, a fissure on the cerebral mesial surface above the temporal lobe.

**Hippocam'pus**. Two convolutions of the brain—major and minor.

**Hippomel'anin**. A black pigment from tumors in the horse.

**Hippuria**, *hip-u'-re-ah*. An excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

**Hippuris**, *hip-u'-ris*. The canda equina, *q. v.*

**Hippus**, *hip'-us*. A spasmodic pupillary movement independent of the action of light; a clonic spasm of the iris.

**Hirsute**, *her'-sūt*. Covered with hair; hairy.

- uties, *her-su'-te-ēz*. An excessive or abnormal growth of hair.
- ado, *hi-ru'-do*. The leech.
- idin, *his'-te-din*.  $C_6H_9N_3O_2$ . A base from the spermatozoa of h.
- oid, *his'-te-oid*. See *Histoid*.
- ochemistry, *his-to-kem'-is-tre*. Chemistry of organic tissue.
- odialysis, *his-to-di-al'-is-is*. The dissolution of organic tissue.
- ogenesis, *his-to-jen'-es-is*. The development of organic tissues.
- ogenetic, *his-to-jen-el'-ik*. Producing tissue.
- ohem'atin. A pigmentary extractive of the body.
- oid, *hist'-oid*. Resembling organic tissue.
- ol'ogy. The study of the intimate structure of tissues. H., or'mal, that of sound tissues. H., Patholog'ic, study of diseased tissues.
- olysis, *hist-ol'-is-is*. The dissolution of organic tissue.
- ton, *his'-ton*. An albumose derived from cell-nuclei.
- ton'omy. The laws of the development of organic tissue.
- tophysiology, *his-to-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of the functional activity of tissues.
- totherapeutics, **Histotherapy**, *his-to-ther-ap-u'-tiks*, *his-to-er'-ap-e*. The remedial use of animal tissues.
- totome, *his'-to-tōm*. The same as *Microtome*, *q. v.*
- totomy, *his-tol'-o-me*. The dissection of organic tissue.
- tozyme, *his'-to-zīm*. A blood-enzyme producing enzymosis.
- trion'ic. Affecting the muscles of facial expression, as a spasm.
- es, *hivs*. A vesicular cutaneous eruption; urticaria.
- ang-nan, *ho-ang'-nan*. The bark of *Strychnos malaccensis*; it is used in chronic skin-diseases.
- arhound, *hor'-hownd*. See *Marrubium*.
- arse'ness. Harshness of the voice from disease of the larynx.
- onail Liv'er, *hob'-nāl*. See *Liver*.
- g Chol'era. A contagious febrile disease of hogs.
- agog, *hol'-ag-og*. A radical remedy.
- low-back, *hol'-o-bak*. A term for lordosis.
- oblastic, *hol-o-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to segmentation of the ova. H. O'va, ova whose yolks undergo segmentation.
- ocain, *hol-o-ka'-in*. A derivative of phenetidīn; it is a local anesthetic.
- orachis'chisis. Complete fissure of the spinal cord.
- oschisis, *hol-os'-kis-is*. Direct cell-division.
- zin, *hōll'-zin*. A proprietary disinfectant solution of formaldehyde.
- zinol, *hōll'-zin-ol*. A proprietary disinfectant solution of formaldehyde and menthol.
- natropin, *hōm-at'-ro-pin*.  $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$ . An artificial alkaloid from tropin mandlate; it is used as a mydriatic.
- neochronous, *ho-me-ok'-ro-nus*. True ontogenetic sequence; appearance in proper order in time.
- neomorphous, *ho-me-o-mor'-fus*. Like in form and structure.

- Homeop'athy.** A system of medicine which assumes that such agents cure disease as in health produce similar symptoms.
- Homeoplasia,** *ho-me-o-pla'-ze-ah.* The formation of new tissue upon similar preexisting tissue.
- Homeoplastic,** *ho-me-o-plas'-tik.* Resembling the tissue from which it is formed, as a tumor.
- Homesickness,** *hōm'-sik-nes.* Longing for home; nostalgia.
- Homocentric,** *ho-mo-sen'-trik.* Having the same center, as rays.
- Homocerebrin,** *ho-mo-ser'-eb-rin.* A glucosid from brain-tissue.
- Homogeneous,** *ho-mo-je'-ne-us.* Having the same nature.
- Homogenesis,** *ho-mo-je'-es-is.* The generation of a progeny experiencing the same cycle of developmental changes as the parent.
- Homogeny,** *ho-moj'-en-e.* See *Homogenesis.*
- Homogonous,** *ho-moj'-o-nus.* With like offspring.
- Homoiosis,** *ho-moi-o'-sis.* The process of assimilating food.
- Homoiothermal,** *ho-moi-o-ther'-mal.* 1. Warm-blooded. 2. Maintaining a uniform temperature.
- Homologous,** *ho-mol'-o-gus.* Having the same form or function.
- Hom'olog.** A particular organ common to a number of species.
- Homology,** *ho-mol'-o-je.* Correspondence; a homologous state.
- Homonomous,** *ho-mon'-o-mus.* Governed by the same law.
- Homonymous,** *ho-mon'-im-us.* Of the same name or position.
- H. Diplo'pia,** a form of diplopia in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, and that seen by the left eye is on the left side.
- Homoquinin,** *ho-mo-kwi'-nīn.* An alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$ , in cinchona.
- Homosexual'ity.** The attraction of persons of the same sex.
- Homothermal,** *ho-mo-ther'-mal.* Warm-blooded.
- Homotonic,** *ho-mo-ton'-ik.* Of the same clinical course.
- Homotype,** *ho'-mo-tip.* A corresponding part.
- Honduras Bark,** *hon-du'-ras.* See *Cascara amarga.*
- Honey,** *hun'-e.* See *Mel.*
- Honeycomb Ring'worm.** See *Favus.*
- Honorarium,** *on-or-a'-re-um.* A physician's fee.
- Hook.** A curved instrument. **H., Blunt,** one used in embryotomy or in extraction of the fetus.
- Hooping-cough,** *hoop'-ing-kof.* See *Whooping Cough.*
- Hop,** *hop.* See *Humulus.*
- Hordein,** *hor'-de-in.* A globulin from barley.
- Hordeolum,** *hor'-de-o-lum.* A sty; furuncular abscess on the eyelid.
- Hordeum,** *hor'-de-um.* Barley, *q. v.*
- Horehound,** *hor'-hownd.* Same as *Hoarhound.*
- Hor'mion.** The anteromedian point of the sphenoccipital bone.
- Horn.** 1. A substance composed chiefly of keratin. 2. Cornu.
- Horny,** *hor'-ne.* Of the nature of horn. **H. Epithe'lium,** horny granulations in trachoma. **H. Lay'er,** the stratum corneum of the skin.



**opter**, *hor-op'-ter*. The sum of all the points seen single by the two retinas while the fixation-point remains stationary.

**tripilation**, *hor-ip-il-a'-shun*. A bristling of the hair.

**tremors**, *hor'-orz*. Delirium tremens, *q. v.*

**tree-chestnut**. See *Æsculus*.

**truse'pox**. A pustular disease of horses.

**truse'radish**. The plant *Cochleria armoracia*; the root is antiscorbutic and stimulant.

**trushoe Fis'tula**, *hors'-shu*. A fistula partly surrounding the anus. **H. Kid'ney**, a congenital union of the kidneys.

**hospital**, *hos'-pit-l*. An institution for the care of the sick. **H. e'ver**, fever in hospitals due to unsanitary conditions. **H. an'grene**. See *Gangrene*.

**hosp'talism**. Morbid influence of the atmosphere of a hospital.

**host**, *hōst*. An organic body upon which parasites live.

**Hot Drops**. A term for the tincture of capsicum and myrrh. **H. eye**, congestion of the eye attending gout.

**hypertentot A'pron**. Hypertrophy of the labia minora. **H. deformity**. See *Steatopygia*.

**stutterism**, *hol'-en-tot-izm*. Pronounced stammering.

**hyster'glass Contraction**. An irregular contraction of the uterus.

**hyster'maid's Knee**. An inflammation of the patellar bursa.

**hyster'-surgeon**. The resident surgeon of a hospital.

**humanized Vi'rus**, *hu'-man-īzd*. Human vaccine virus.

**humectant**, *hu-mek'-tant*. 1. Moistening. 2. A diluent.

**humectation**, *hu-mek-ta'-shun*. The act of moistening.

**humeral**, *hu'-mer-al*. Pertaining to the humerus.

**humerora'dial**. Pertaining to the humerus and radius.

**humerus**, *hu'-mer-us*. The large bone of the upper arm.

**humid**, *hu'-mid*. Moist. **H. Gan'grene**. See *Gangrene*.

**humidity**, *hu-mid'-it-e*. Moisture.

**humor**, *hu'-mor*. Any fluid of the body.

**humoral**, *hu'-mor-al*. Pertaining to the natural fluids of the body.

**H. Pathol'ogy**, pathology which ascribes all disease to alterations in the body-juices.

**humoralism**. The doctrine that ascribes all disease to the abnormal condition of the fluids or humors of the body.

**hump'back**. See *Kyphosis*.

**humulus lu'pulus**, *hu'-mu-lus*. The hop plant; the dried strobiles (hops) are tonic and hypnotic.

**humus**, *hu'-mus*. A dark material from decaying vegetable matter.

**hunch'back**. See *Kyphosis*.

**typha'rian Disease**. Typhus fever.

**hunger**, *hun'-ger*. A longing for food. **H.-cure**, treatment by restricted diet.

**hanya'di Ja'nos Wa'ter**. A laxative mineral water.

**hyalin**. The generic term for the soluble substances obtained from dialyzogens by the action of alkalies or superheated water.

**hyaline**, *hi'-al-in*. Glassy; crystalline.

- Hyalinuria**, *hi-al-in-u'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of hyalin.
- Hyalitis**, *hi-al-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.
- Hyalogen**, *hi-al'-o-jen*. Generic term for insoluble substances resembling mucin, found in the walls of hydatid cysts, the vitreous humor, tubercles, etc.; the mother-substance of hyalin.
- Hyaloid**, *hi'-al-oid*. Transparent; resembling glass. **H. Ar'tery**, a branch of the central retinal artery in the fetus. **H. Canal'**, the canal in the vitreous humor transmitting the hyaloid artery. **H. Fos'sa**, the depression for the crystalline lens. **H. Mem'brane**, the transparent membrane inclosing the vitreous humor.
- Hyaloiditis**, *hi-al-oid-i'-tis*. See *Hyalitis*.
- Hyalonyxis**, *hi-al-o-niks'-is*. Puncture of the vitreous body of the eye.
- Hyaloplasm**, *hi'-al-o-plazm*. A clear, transparent protoplasm.
- Hybrid**, *hi'-brid*. Having parents of different species.
- Hydantoin**, *hi-dan'-to-in*.  $C_3H_4N_2O_2$ . A crystalline base.
- Hydatid**, *hi-dat'-id*. A cyst of the tenia in its larval state. **H. Cyst**. See *Hydatid*. **H. Fremi'tus**, a tremulous impluse on percutting a hydatid cyst. **H. Mole**. See *Mole*, *Hydatid*.
- Hydatidiform**, *hi-dat-id'-if-orm*. Resembling a hydatid.
- Hydatogenesis**, *hi-dat-o-jen'-es-is*. The formation of water within the tissues or cavities of the body.
- Hydatoid**, *hi'-dat-oid*. 1. Hydatidiform. 2. Watery.
- Hydaton'cus**. Any cyst or watery tumor.
- Hydracetin**, *hi-dras'-et-in*. Same as *Acetylphenylhydrazin*.
- Hydracid**, *hi-dras'-id*. Any hydrogen acid that contains no oxygen.
- Hydradenitis**, *hi-drad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of lymphatic gland.
- Hydradeno'ma**. An adenoma with watery contents.
- Hydraeroperitoneum**, *hi-drah-er-o-per-it-o-ne'-um*. A collection of gas and fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
- Hydragog**, *hi'-dra-gog*. Purgative; causing watery discharges.
- Hydram'nion**, **Hydram'nios**. Dropsy of the amnion.
- Hydrangiology**, *hi-dran-je-ol'-o-je*. The science of the lymphatics.
- Hydrargism**, *hi-drar'-jism*. The constitutional effects of mercury.
- Hydrargyralia**, *hi-drar-jir-a'-le-ah*. Mercurial drugs.
- Hydrargyrate**, *hi-drar'-jir-ât*. A mercurial preparation.
- Hydrargyria**, *hi-drar-jir'-e-ah*. See *Mercurialism*.
- Hydrargyriasis**, **Hydrargyrisim**, *hi-drar-jir-i'-as-is*, *hi-drar'-jir-izm*. Mercurial poisoning.
- Hydrargyrol**, *hi-drar'-jir-ol*.  $C_6H_4.OH.SO_3H_9$ . Para-phenyl-thionate of mercury; it is used as an antiseptic.
- Hydrar'gyrum**. Mercury; quicksilver; it is an alterative.
- Hydrarthrosis**, **Hydrarthrus**, *hi-drar-thro'-sis*, *hi-drar'-thrus*. White swelling; a serous effusion in a joint.
- Hydrastin**, *hi-dras'-tin*. An antiperiodic alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$ , and also an antiseptic resinous extract from the root of *Hydrastis canadensis*.
- Hydrastinin**, *hi-dras'-tin-in*. An artificial alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$ , from hydrastin; it is used as a hemostatic.

- ras'tis canaden'sis.** Golden seal; the root is tonic and anti-iodic.
- rate, hi'-drät.** A compound of the water type formed by substituting a metal for an atom of hydrogen.
- rated, hi'-dra-ted.** Combined with water.
- ration, hi-dra'-shun.** The process of impregnating a substance with water.
- raulics, hi-draw'-liks.** The science of fluids in motion.
- razin, hi-dra'-zin.**  $H_4N_2$ . Diamin, a gaseous compound.
- remia, hi-dre'-me-ah.** A watery condition of the blood.
- rencephalitis, hi-dren-sef'-al-i'-tis.** Acute hydrocephalus.
- rencephalocoele, hi-dren-sef'-al-o-sël.** See *Meningocoele*.
- rencephalus, hi-dren-sef'-al-us.** See *Hydrocephalus*.
- ren'terocele.** An intestinal hernia with fluid in the sac.
- riasis, hi-dri'-as-is.** See *Hydrotherapeutics*.
- riatric, hi-dre-at'-rik.** See *Hydropathic*.
- rid, hi'-drid.** A compound of hydrogen and an element.
- ro'a.** Certain vesicular eruptions with erythematous lesions.
- roadenitis, hi-dro-ad-en-i'-tis.** Inflammation of sweat-glands.
- roadipsia, hi-dro-ad-ip'-se-ah.** A lack of thirst.
- robilirubin, hi-dro-bil-e-ru'-bin.** A pigment,  $C_{32}H_{44}N_4O_7$ , from bilirubin.
- robromate, hi-dro-bro'-mät.** A salt of hydrobromic acid.
- rocar'bon.** A compound formed of hydrogen and carbon.
- rocele, hi'-dro-sël.** A collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis or in connection with the testicle or cord. **H. mulie'bris,** hydrocele of Nuck's canal.
- rocelia, hi-dro-se'-le-ah.** Dropsy of the belly.
- roceno'sis.** The evacuation of water by cathartics or tapping.
- rocephalic, hi-dro-sef'-al-ik.** Pertaining to hydrocephalus.
- rocephalocoele, hi-dro-sef'-al-o-sël.** Congenital hydrocephalus with protrusion of the encephalon.
- rocephaloid, hi-dro-sef'-al-oid.** Resembling hydrocephalus.
- . Disease'.** See *Disease*.
- rocephalus, hi-dro-sef'-al-us.** A collection of water in the head. Dropsy of the brain.
- rochi'none.** See *Hydroquinone*.
- rochlo'rate.** Any salt of hydrochloric acid.
- rochloric, hi-dro-klo'-rik.** Consisting of hydrogen and chlorine.
- rochlorid, hi-dro-klo'-rid.** A salt of hydrochloric acid.
- rocholecystis, hi-dro-kol-e-sis'-tis.** Dropsy of the gall-bladder.
- rocirsocele, hi-dro-sir'-so-sël.** Hydrocele with varicocele.
- rocol'idin.  $C_9H_{13}N$ .** A toxic ptomain from putrid flesh.
- rocolpocoele, hi-dro-kol'-po-sël.** A serous tumor of the vagina.
- roconion, hi-dro-ko'-ne-on.** An atomizer.
- rocotoin, hi-dro-ko'-to-in.  $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$ .** An alkaloid from coto bark.
- rocrania, hi-dro-kra'-ne-ah.** The same as *Hydrocephalus*, *q. v.*
- rocyst, hi'-dro-sist.** A cyst with aqueous contents.



- Hydrocystoma**, *hi-dro-sis-to'-mah*. A disease in which small, hard cysts form on the face.
- Hydroderma**, *hi-dro-der'-mah*. Dropsy of the skin.
- Hydroelectriza'tion**. Electrization through water.
- Hydrogen**, *hi'-dro-jen*. A light gaseous element, a constituent of water. **H. Acid**. See *Hydracid*. **H. Disul'phid**,  $H_2S$ , a foul-smelling gas. **H. Monox'id**, water. **H. Per'oxid**,  $H_2O_2$ , a colorless, oily fluid used as a disinfectant.
- Hydrohemia**, *hi-dro-hem'-e-ah*. The same as *Hydremia*.
- Hydrohymeni'tis**. Inflammation of a serous membrane.
- Hydrohystera**, *hi-dro-his'-te-rah*. Hydrometra, *q. v.*
- Hydro'lein**. Cod-liver oil emulsified with pancreatin and borax.
- Hydrology**, *hi-drol'-o-je*. A treatise on water.
- Hydrolysis**, *hi-drol'-is-is*. The decomposition of water.
- Hydrolytic**, *hi-dro-lit'-ik*. Producing hydrolysis.
- Hydroma**, *hi-dro'-mah*. A cyst filled with serous fluid.
- Hydromel**, *hi'-dro-mel*. Honey and water.
- Hydromeningi'tis**. Meningitis with a watery effusion.
- Hydromeningocele**, *hi-dro-men-in'-go-sēl*. A watery tumor of the meninges protruding through the skull.
- Hydrom'eter**. Instrument to measure the specific gravity of liquids.
- Hydrometra**, *hi-dro-me'-trah*. A collection of fluid in the womb.
- Hydromphalus**, *hi-drom'-fal-us*. A watery tumor at the navel.
- Hydromyelia**, **Hydromy'eloccele**, *hi-dro-mi-e'-le-ah*. A condition in children in which cystic cavities form in the spinal cord.
- Hydromy'elus**. Congenital cavity of spinal cord containing water.
- Hydronaphthol**, *hi-dro-naf'-thol*. A naphthol-derivative used as an intestinal disinfectant.
- Hydruncus**, *hi-drong'-kus*. A watery tumor or swelling.
- Hydronephro'sis**. Renal dropsy from obstruction.
- Hydrooligocythemia**, *hi-dro-ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*. A form of anemia in which there is an excess of serum in the blood.
- Hydroparasalpinx**, *hi-dro-par-ah-sal'-pingks*. An accumulation of water in the accessory tubes of an oviduct.
- Hydropathic**, *hi-dro-path'-ik*. Pertaining to hydropathy.
- Hydrop'athy**. The treatment of disease by the use of water.
- Hydropericar'dium**. Dropsy of the pericardium.
- Hydroperitoneum**, *hi-dro-per-it-o-ne'-um*. Ascites, *q. v.*
- Hydrophilous**, *hi-drof'-il-us*. Absorbing water.
- Hydrophobia**, *hi-dro-fo'-be-ah*. Fear of water; a symptom of *Rabies*, *q. v.*
- Hydrophobopho'bia**. A morbid fear of hydrophobia.
- Hydrophone**, *hi'-dro-fōn*. A water-bag to assist auscultation.
- Hydrophthal'mia**. A morbid increase of the fluids of the eye.
- Hydrophthal'mus**. Same as *Hydrophthalmia*.
- Hydrophyr**, *hi'-dro-fir*. A variety of peptone insoluble in alcohol.
- Hydrophysome'tra**. A collection of water and gas in the womb.
- Hydropic**, *hi-drop'-ik*. Pertaining to dropsy.
- Hydroplasm**, *hi'-dro-plazm*. A fluid constituent of protoplasm.

- dropneumatosi**s, *hi-dro-nu-mat-o'-sis*. A morbid collection of fluid and gas in the tissues.
- dropneumonia**, *hi-dro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Edema of the lungs.
- dropneumopericardium**, *hi-dro-nu-mo-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. A collection of air and water in the pericardium.
- dropneumothorax**, *hi-dro-nu-mo-tho'-raks*. A collection of gas and liquid in the pleural sac.
- drops**, *hi'-drops*. Dropsy. **H. cap'itis**, hydrocephalus, *q. v.*
- dropyretus**, *hi-dro-pi-re'-tus*. Sweating fever, *q. v.*
- droquinon**, *hi-dro-kwi'-nōn*.  $C_6H_6O_2$ . An antipyretic product of quinon.
- drorheostat**, *hi-dro-re'-o-stat*. A rheostat in which the resistance is furnished by water.
- drorrachis**, *hi-dror'-ak-is*. A serous effusion in the spinal canal.
- drorrachitis**, *hi-dror-ak-i'-tis*. Inflammatory hydrorrachis.
- drorrhea**, *hi-dror-e'-ah*. A copious watery discharge.
- drosgadeni'tis**. An inflammation of the sweat-glands.
- drosalpinx**, *hi-dro-sal'-pingks*. Water in the Fallopian tube.
- drosar'cocele**. A combined hydrocele and sarcocele.
- droschecele**, *hi-dros'-ke-o-sēl*. Dropsical hernia of the scrotum.
- drosis**, *hi-dro'-sis*. The same as *Hidrosis*, *q. v.*
- drosphymograph**, *hi-dro-sfig'-mo-graf*. A sphygmograph with a column of water as an indicator.
- drostat'ic**, *hi-dro-stat'-ik*. Relating to hydrostatics. **H. Test**, test for live birth in which the fetal lungs are floated upon water.
- drostat'ics**. The science of liquids in a state of rest.
- drostomia**, *hi-dro-sto'-me-ah*. An excessive secretion of fluids from the mouth; salivation; ptyalism.
- drosyngomyelia**, *hi-dro-sir-ing-go-mi-e'-le-ah*. A disease of the spinal cord characterized by disintegration with cavity-formation.
- drotherapeutics**, **Hydrotherapy**, *hi-dro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*, *hi-dro-ther'-ap-e*. The use of water as a therapeutic agent.
- drothermostat**, *hi-dro-ther'-mo-stat*. An apparatus for providing a continuous degree of heat for therapeutic purposes.
- drothionammonemia**, *hi-dro-thi-on-am-o-ne'-me-ah*. The presence in the blood of hydrosulphid of ammonium.
- drothione'mia**. The presence in the blood of hydrogen sulphid.
- drothionuria**, *hi-dro-thi-on-u'-re-ah*. Hydrogen sulphid in urine.
- drothorax**, *hi-dro-tho'-raks*. Dropsy of the chest.
- drotis**, *hi-dro'-tis*. Dropsy of the ear.
- drotomy**, *hi-drot'-o-me*. The dissection of tissues by the forcible injection of water into the vessels.
- drotym'panum**. Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.
- drovarium**, *hi-dro-va'-re-um*. Ovarian dropsy.
- droxid**, *hi-droks'-id*. The same as *Hydrate*, *q. v.*
- droxyl**, *hi-droks'-il*. The radicle HO.
- droxylamin**, *hi-droks-il-am'-in*.  $NH_2OH$ . A base the hydrochlorid of which is used in dermatology.
- drozone**, *hi'-dro-zōn*. A watery solution of hydrogen peroxid.

- Hydruria**, *hi-dru'-re-ah*. An excessive flow of watery urine.
- Hygiene**, *hi'-je-ēn*. The science of health.
- Hygienic**, *hi'-je-en'-ik*. Pertaining to hygiene.
- Hygrin**, *hi'-grin*.  $C_{12}H_{13}N$ . A mydriatic alkaloid from coca.
- Hygrology**, *hi-grol'-o-je*. The science of the fluids of the body.
- Hygroma**, *hi-gro'-mah*. A serous cyst.
- Hygrometer**, *hi-grom'-et-er*. An instrument used to determine the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.
- Hygrom'etry**. The estimation of the moisture of the air.
- Hygroscop'ic**. Having the property of absorbing moisture from air.
- Hygrostomia**, *hi-gro-sto'-me-ah*. Chronic salivation.
- Hy'men**. A fold of mucous membrane at the vaginal entrance.
- Hymenal Tu'bercles**, *hi'-men-al*. See *Myrtiform Caruncles*.
- Hymenitis**, *hi-men-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hymen.
- Hymenography**, *hi-men-og'-ra-fe*. A description of membranes.
- Hymenology**, *hi-men-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature, structure, and diseases of membranous tissue.
- Hymenomala'cia**. An abnormal softening of membranous tissues.
- Hymenor'rhaphy**. Suture of the vagina at the hymen.
- Hymenotome**, *hi'-men-o-tōm*. A knife for dividing membranes.
- Hyobasioglossus**, *hi-o-bas-e-o-glos'-us*. See *Basioglossus*.
- Hyoepiglottid'ean**. Pertaining to the epiglottis and hyoid bone.
- Hyoglos'sal**. Pertaining to the tongue and hyoid bone.
- Hyoglossus**, *hi-o-glos'-us*. A muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the tongue.
- Hyoid**, *hi'-oid*. Shaped like an upsilon, Y. **H. Arch**, the second visceral arch. **H. Bone**, the bone at the root of the tongue.
- Hyopharyn'geus**. The middle pharyngeal constrictor.
- Hyoscin**, *hi'-os-in*.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . An alkaloid of *Hyoscyamus niger*.
- Hyoscy'amin**.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . An alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus niger*.
- Hyoscy'amus ni'ger**. Henbane, a solanaceous plant; the leaves are narcotic and hypnotic.
- Hypacousis**, **Hypacusis**, *hip-ak-oo'-sis*. Hardness of hearing.
- Hypalbumino'sis**. A deficiency of albumin in the blood.
- Hypalgesia**, *hip-al-je'-ze-ah*. The same as *Hypalgia*, *q. v.*
- Hypalgia**, *hip-al'-je-ah*. Diminished sensibility to pain.
- Hypaph'orin**. An alkaloid from *Erythrina lithosperma*.
- Hypaxial**, *hip-aks'-e-al*. Beneath the body-axis.
- Hypemia**, *hip-e'-me-ah*. Anemia, *q. v.*
- Hyperacid**, *hi-per-as'-id*. Excessively acid.
- Hyperacidity**, *hi-per-as-id'-it-e*. An excess of acidity.
- Hyperacousis**, **Hyperacusis**, **Hyperakusis**, *hi-per-ak-oo'-sis*. Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.
- Hyperalbumino'sis**. An excess of albumin in the blood.
- Hyperalgesia**, *hi-per-al-je'-ze-ah*. Excessive sensibility to pain.
- Hyperalgia**, *hi-per-al'-je-ah*. Excessive pain.
- Hyperaphia**, *hi-per-a'-fe-ah*. Excessive sensitiveness to touch.
- Hyperbrachycephal'ic**. With a cephalic index over 85.
- Hypercatharsis**, *hi-per-kath-ar'-sis*. Excessive purging.



erementosis, *hi-per-sem-en-to'-sis*. Excessive growth of tooth-entum.

erchlorhy'dria. An excess of gastric hydrochloric acid.

erchroma, *hi-per-kro'-mah*. Overpigmentation of the skin.

erchromato'sis. An excess of pigmentation.

ercinesia, *hi-per-sin-e'-ze-ah*. See *Hyperkinesia*.

ercrinia, *hi-per-krin'-e-ah*. Excessive secretion.

ercryalge'sia. A morbid sensitiveness to cold.

ercyesis, *hi-per-si-e'-sis*. Superfetation.

erdicrotic, *hi-per-di-krot'-ik*. Excessively dicrotic.

erdistention, *hi-per-dis-ten'-shun*. Excessive distention.

erdiuresis, *hi-per-di-u-re'-sis*. An excessive secretion of urine.

ergravida'rum. Sec *Morning Sickness*.

erdontog'eny. A third dentition late in life.

erdynamia, *hi-per-di-na'-me-ah*. Excessive muscular action.

eremesis, *hi-per-em'-es-is*. Excessive vomiting.

eremia, *hi-per-e'-me-ah*. A condition of plethora.

erenceph'alus. A monster with absence of the brain-cap.

erephidrosis, *hi-per-ef-id-ro'-sis*. Sec *Hyperhidrosis*.

eresopho'ria. A turning of the eyes upward and inward.

eresthesia, *hi-per-es-the'-ze-ah*. Excessive sensibility.

eresthetic, *hi-per-es-thet'-ik*. Pertaining to hyperesthesia.

erexopho'ria. A turning of the eyes upward and outward.

erextension, *hi-per-eks-ten'-shun*. Excessive extension.

ergen'esis. An excessive production of tissue-elements.

ergeusesthesia, *hi-per-gūs-es-the'-ze-ah*. See *Hypergeusia*.

ergeusia, *hi-per-gū'-ze-ah*. Morbid increase of sense of taste.

erglobu'lia. An abnormal increase of the red blood-corpuscles.

erglyce'mia. An excess of glucose in the blood.

erhidrosis, *hi-per-hid-ro'-sis*. Excessive sweating.

eridrosis, *hi-per-id-ro'-sis*. See *Hyperhidrosis*.

erinoemia, *hi-per-in-o-se'-me-ah*. See *Hyperinosis*.

erinosia, *hi-per-in-o'-sis*. An increase of fibrin in the blood.

erinvolu'tion. An abnormal involution of the uterus.

erkerato'sis. 1. Hypertrophy of the dermic stratum corneum.

Hypertrophy of the cornea. 3. Keratoglobus.

erkinia'sia. An exaggerated muscular contraction.

erkinesis, *hi-per-kin-e'-sis*. Same as *Hyperkinesia*.

erleukocyto'sis. An excessive formation of leukocytes.

ermas'tia. An excessive development of the mammas.

ermature, *hi-per-ma-chū'*. Postmature; overripe.

ermegalia, *hi-per-meg-a'-le-ah*. Excessive enlargement.

ermetrope. A person affected with hypermetropia.

ermetropia, *hi-per-me-tro'-pe-ah*. See *Hyperopia*.

ermnesia, *hi-perm-ne'-sis*. An abnormal power of memory.

ermyot'rophy. Excessive development of muscle.

ernephroma, *hi-per-nef-ro'-mah*. A tumor derived from supra-nal tissue.

ernormal, *hi-per-nor'-mal*. Above the normal, as the pulse.

**Hyperonychia**, *hi-per-o-nik'-e-ah*. An overgrowth of the nails.

**Hyperope**, *hi'-per-ōp*. One who is far-sighted.

**Hyperopia**, *hi-per-o'-pe-ah*. Far-sightedness. An abnormal refraction of the eye due to a too short anteroposterior diameter, the focus of parallel rays of lights being behind the retina. **H.**, **Ab'solute**, that which can not be corrected completely by accommodation. **H.**, **Ax'ial**, that due to abnormal shortness of the anteroposterior diameter of the eye. **H.**, **Fac'ultative**, that which may be corrected by accommodation. **H.**, **La'tent**, that part of the total that can not be overcome by the accommodation. **H.**, **Man'ifest**, that which the accommodation can overcome. **H.**, **Rel'ative**, that in which distinct vision is possible only when excessive convergence is made. **H.**, **To'tal**, the entire hyperopia, both latent and manifest.

**Hyperorexia**, *hi-per-or-eks'-e-ah*. See *Bulimia*.

**Hyperosmia**, *hi-per-oz'-me-ah*. A morbidly acute sense of smell.

**Hyperosphresis**, *hi-per-os-fre'-sis*. The same as *Hyperosmia*, *q. v.*

**Hyperostosis**, *hi-per-os-to'-sis*. A hypertrophy of bony tissue.

**Hyperpepsia**, *hi-per-pep'-se-ah*. Dyspepsia marked by excess of chlorids in the gastric juice.

**Hyperphagia**, *hi-per-fa'-je-ah*. See *Bulimia*.

**Hyperpho'ria**. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to be above that of the other.

**Hyperplasia**, *hi-per-pla'-ze-ah*. A hypertrophy of tissues.

**Hyperplastic**, *hi-per-plas'-tik*. Pertaining to hyperplasia.

**Hyperpnea**, *hi-per-pne'-ah*. Panting; excessive respiration.

**Hyperporosis**, *hi-per-por-o'-sis*. An excessive formation of callus.

**Hyperpraxia**, *hi-per-praks'-e-ah*. Excessive restlessness of mania.

**Hyperpselaphe'sia**. An unusually acute sense of touch.

**Hyperpyretic**, *hi-per-pi-ret'-ik*. Pertaining to hyperpyrexia.

**Hyperpyrexia**, *hi-per-pi-reks'-e-ah*. Excessively high temperature.

**Hyperresonance**, *hi-per-res'-on-ans*. Tympany; overresonance.

**Hypersecretion**, *hi-per-se-kre'-shun*. Excessive secretion.

**Hypersthenia**, *hi-per-sthe'-ne-ah*. Excessive strength.

**Hyperthermalge'sia**. An unusual sensitiveness to heat.

**Hyperthyrea**, *hi-per-thi'-re-ah*. The condition arising from excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland.

**Hyperthyroida'tion**. Excessive action of the thyroid gland.

**Hypertonia**, *hi-per-to'-ne-ah*. Overtension; great tonicity.

**Hypertrichi'asis**, **Hypertricho'sis**. Extreme hairiness.

**Hypertrophic**, *hi-per-tro'-fik*. Affected with hypertrophy.

**Hyper'trophy**. Abnormal increase in the size of a part or an organ.

**H.**, **Compen'satory**, that due to the increased activity of an organ to make up some deficiency in a paired organ or in itself.

**H.**, **Concen'tric**, of the heart, increased thickness of the walls, without enlargement, but with diminished capacity. **H.**, **False**,

increase in some one constituent tissue of an organ. **H.**, **Nu-**

**mer'ic**, increase in the number of cells. **H.**, **Physiolog'ic**.

Same as *H.*, *Compensatory*. **H.**, **Sim'ple**, (1) that due to increased

of individual cells; (2) of the heart, increased thickness of the  
s, without change in the size of the cavities. **H.**, **True**, an  
ease of all component tissues of an organ.

**Ortho'pia**. The deviation of one visual line above another.

**Sthe'sia**. Impairment of sensation.

**Hem'ia**, *hi-fe'-me-ah*. Hemorrhage into the globe of the eye.

**Hydro'sis**. A deficiency in the water of the tissues.

**Fibrinosis**, *hip-in-o'-sis*. A deficiency of fibrin in the blood.

**Hyp'nic**, *hip'-nik*. Hypnotic, *q. v.*

**Hyp'notic**, *hip-no-jen-et'-ik*. Producing sleep. **H. Spots**, sur-  
f-areas of the body, stimulation of which produces sleep.

**Hyp'notic**, *hip'-no-lep-se*. Morbid sleepiness.

**Hyp'notology**, *hip-nol'-o-je*. A treatise upon sleep.

**Acetophenone**,  $C_6H_5(CO)(CH_3)$ . Acetophenone; an unsafe hypnotic.

**Hyp'notic**, *hip-nop'-ath-e*. Morbid sleep.

**Hyp'notic**, *hip-no'-sis*. The condition of abnormal sleep.

**Hyp'notic**, *hip-not'-ik*. An agent causing sleep.

**Hyp'notism**. The state of artificial somnambulism.

**Hyp'notize**, *hip'-no-tiz*. To bring into a hypnotic condition.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-as-id'-it-e*. Insufficient acidity.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-az-ot-n'-re-ah*. Decrease of urea in the urine.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi'-po-blast*. The internal layer of the blastoderm.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the hypoblast.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-kath-ar'-sis*. Slight purging.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-kro'-me-ah*. A deficiency of the gastric hydrochloric acid.

**Hyp'notic**, *hip-o-kon'-dre-ak*. 1. One affected with hypo-  
chondriasis. 2. Below the ribs.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-kon'-dre-um*. The region of the abdomen  
each side of the epigastrium.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-kro'-me-ah*. An abnormal pallor of the skin.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-kro'-sis*. The same as *Hypochromia*, *q. v.*

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-si-to'-sis*. A condition in which there is less  
in the normal number of red blood-corpuscles.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-der-mat'-ik*. See *Hypodermic*.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-der-mat'-o-me*. Subcutaneous incision.

**Hyp'notic**. Subcutaneous; applied to injections of medicines.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-der-mok'-lis-is*. The hypodermic injection  
fluids to supply a lack of blood.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-din'-e-ah*. Slight pain.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to the hypogastrium. **H.**  
**tery**. See *Artery*. **H. Plex'us**, a sympathetic nerve-plexus  
the pelvis. **H. Re'gion**, the hypogastrium.

**Hyp'notic**. The lower anterior abdominal region.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-gas'-tro-sel*. Hernia of the hypogastrium.

**Hyp'notic**, *hi-po-gu'-se-ah*. Subnormal acuteness of the sense of  
ce.



- Hypoglobu'lia.** A diminution in the number of red corpuseles.
- Hypoglossal, hi-po-glos'-al.** Under the tongue. **H. Nerve.** See *Nerves, Table of*. **H. Nu'cleus.** See *Nucleus*.
- Hypoglottis, hi-po-glot'-is.** The under part of the tongue.
- Hypogna'thus.** Monster with parasite attached to inferior maxilla.
- Hypohemia, hi-po-he'-me-ah.** An extravasation of blood in the eye.
- Hypohidrosis, hi-po-hid-ro'-sis.** See *Hyphidrosis*.
- Hypoleukocyto'sis.** A diminution of leukocytes in the blood.
- Hypolipe'mia.** Deficiency of fat in the blood.
- Hypoma'nia.** A moderate degree of maniacal exaltation.
- Hypomelancho'lia.** A moderate degree of melancholia.
- Hypometropia, hi-po-me-tro'-pe-ah.** Myopia, *q. v.*
- Hyponeuria, hi-po-nu'-re-ah.** Diminished nerve-power.
- Hypon'omous.** Spreading beneath the surface; burrowing.
- Hypopep'sia.** Dyspepsia from functional gastric inactivity.
- Hypophosphite.** A salt of hypophosphorous acid.
- Hypophysis cere'bri, hi-poff''-es-is.** The pituitary body, *q. v.*
- Hypoplasia, hi-po-pla'-ze-ah.** Defective formation.
- Hypopselaphe'sia.** Subnormal tactile sensibility.
- Hypopyon, hi-po'-pe-on.** Effusion of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.
- Hyposarca, hi-po-sar'-kah.** Anasarea, *q. v.*
- Hyposmia, hi-poz'-me-ah.** A diminution in the sense of smell.
- Hypospadia, Hypospadias, hi-po-spa'-de-ah, hi-po-spa'-de-as.** A congenital fissure in the under surface of the penis.
- Hypostasis, hi-pos'-tas-is.** 1. Feces. 2. Sediment. 3. Deposit.
- Hypostatic, hi-po-stat'-ik.** Pertaining to hypostasis.
- Hyposthenia, hi-po-sthe'-ne-ah.** A want of strength; debility.
- Hyposthen'ic.** 1. Of subnormal power. 2. Debilitating.
- Hypostyptic, hi-po-stip'-tik.** A mild astringent.
- Hypoth'enar.** An eminence on the outer side of the palm.
- Hypothermal, hi-po-ther'-mal.** Tepid; lukewarm.
- Hypothermy, hi'-po-ther-me.** A state of lowered temperature.
- Hypotonia, Hypotonus, Hypotony, hi-po-to'-ue-ah, hi-pol'-o-nus, hi-pol'-o-ne.** Lessened intraocular tension.
- Hypotoxicity, hi-po-toks-is'-it-e.** A lessened toxicity.
- Hypotrophy, hi-pol'-ro-fe.** Defective nutrition.
- Hypoxanthin, hi-po-zan'-thin.** See *Sarcin*.
- Hypsicephalus, Hypsocephalus, hip-se-sef'-al-us, hip-so-sef'-al-us.**  
A head with a cranial index above 75.
- Hypurgia, hi-per'-je-ah.** The office, duties, or administration of a physician.
- Hypur'gic.** Helping, administering, aiding.
- Hyrgol, hir'-jol.** Colloidal mercury.
- Hystera, his'-ter-ah.** The uterus or womb.
- Hysteralgia, his-ter-al'-je-ah.** Pain in the womb.
- Hysteratresia, his-ter-at-re'-ze-ah.** Imperforation of the os uteri.
- Hysterectomy, his-ter-ek'-to-me.** Excision of the womb.
- Hysteria, his-te'-re-ah.** A functional neurosis with abnormal sensa-

s, emotions, or paroxysms. **H. ma'jor**, hysterolepilepsy. **H. minor**, a mild form of the disease.

**hysterical**, *his-te'-re-al*. Of the nature of hysteria.

**hysterical**, *his-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to hysteria. **H. Atax'ia**, a hysterical state marked by loss of sensation in the skin and in the muscles. **H. Chore'a**, a form of hysteria with choreiform movements.

**hystericonic**, *his-ter'-i-conic*. Like neuralgia but of hysterical origin.

**hysterics**, *his-ter'-iks*. A paroxysm of hysteria.

**hysteritis**, *his-ter-i'-tis*. See *Metritis*.

**hystero-cat'alepsy**. Hysteria associated with catalepsy.

**hysterocele**, *his'-ter-o-sēl*. Uterine hernia.

**hystero-cleisis**, *his-ter-o-kli'-sis*. Closure of the os uteri by suture.

**hystero-cyesis**, *his-ter-o-si-e'-sis*. Uterine pregnancy.

**hystero-dynia**, *his-ter-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the womb.

**hystero-ep'ilepsy**. Hysteria with epileptiform convulsions.

**hystero-gastror'r'haphy**. The same as *Hysteropexia*, *q. v.*

**hystero-genic**, *his-ter-o-jen'-ik*. Causing hysteria.

**hystero-oid**, *his'-ter-oid*. Resembling hysteria.

**hystero-lith**, *his'-ter-o-lith*. A calculus of the womb.

**hystero-logy**, *his-ter-ol'-o-je*. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the uterus.

**hystero-malacia**, *his-ter-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the womb.

**hystero-mania**, *his-ter-o-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Nymphomania*.

**hystero-m'eter**. An instrument for measuring the womb.

**hystero-metry**, *his-ter-om'-et-re*. The measurement of the womb.

**hystero-myoma**, *his-ter-o-mi-o'-mah*. A myoma of the womb.

**hystero-myomectomy**, *his-ter-o-mi-o-mek'-to-me*. Removal of a myoma of the uterus from the body.

**hystero-neuro'sis**. A reflex action from uterine irritation.

**hystero-paral'ysis**. Paralysis of the uterine walls.

**hystero-pathia**, *his-ter-o-path'-e-ah*. See *Hysteropathy*.

**hystero-pathy**, *his-ter-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the womb.

**hystero-pexia**, *his-ter-o-peks'-e-ah*. Abdominal fixation of the uterus; suspension of the uterus.

**hystero-phore**, *his'-ter-o-for*. A uterine pessary.

**hystero-psychosis**, *his-ter-o-si-ko'-sis*. Mental disorder with hysterical disease.

**hystero-ptosis**, *his-ter-o-to'-sis*. Falling of the womb.

**hystero-orrhaphy**, *his-ter-or'-a-fe*. Suture of the womb.

**hystero-orrhexis**, *his-ter-or-eks'-is*. Rupture of the womb.

**hystero-scope**. An instrument for examining the womb.

**hystero-scopy**, *his-ter-os'-ko-pe*. Inspection of the uterus with the aid of mirrors.

**hystero-tome**. An instrument for vaginal hysterotomy.

**hystero-tomy**. 1. Incision of the womb. 2. Cesarean section.

**hystero-trachelor'r'haphy**. Suture of a lacerated cervix uteri.

**hystero-trachelotomy**, *his-ter-o-tra-kel'-ol'-o-me*. Incision of the cervix of the womb.

**Hysterotraumatism**, *his-ter-o-traw'-mat-izm*. Hysterie symptoms due to traumatism.

**Hysterotrimus**, *his-ter-o-triz'-mus*. Spasm of the womb.

**Hystriiciasis**, **Hystriicism**, *his-tris-i'-as-is*, *his'-tris-izm*. 1. A disease of the hairs in which they stand erect. 2. Ichthyosis hystrix.

## I.

**Iamatology**, *i-am-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of remedies.

**Iateria**, *i-at-e'-re-ah*. Therapeutics, *q. v.*

**Iatraliptic**, *i-at-rat-ip'-tik*. Curing by ointments and friction.

**Iatralip'tics**. Treatment by friction and ointment.

**Iatric**, *i-at'-rik*. Relating to medicine.

**Iatrochemistry**, *i-at-ro-kem'-is-tre*. Therapeutic chemistry.

**Iatrol**, *i'-at-rol*. Oxyiodolmethylanilid, an antiseptic agent.

**Iatrology**, *i-at-rol'-o-je*. The science of medicine.

**Iatrophys'ics**. The relation of physics to therapeutics.

**Iatrotechnics**, *i-at-ro-tek'-niks*. The art of healing.

**Ice-bag**, *is'-bag*. A bag to contain ice for application to the body.

**Ice-cap**, **I-com'press**. An ice-bag for application to the head.

**Iceland Moss**, *is'-land*. See *Cetraria*.

**Ichor**, *i'-kor*. An acrid, thin discharge from ulcers.

**Ichoremia**, *i-kor-e'-me-ah*. The same as *Ichorremia*, *q. v.*

**Ichorous**, *i'-kor-us*. Pertaining to or like ichor. **I. Pus**, a thin, acrid pus.

**Ichorremia**, **Ichorrhemia**, *i-kor-e'-me-ah*. Pyemia, *q. v.*

**Ichthalbin**, *ik-thal'-bin*. An ichthyol albuminate; it is used as an analgesic.

**Ichthyocolla**, *ik-the-o-kol'-ah*. Isinglass, a gelatin made from the air-bladders of the sturgeon.

**Ichthyoid**, *ik'-the-oid*. Resembling a fish.

**Ichthyol**, *ik'-the-ol*. A syrupy liquid prepared from asphaltum, and used in skin-diseases and in gynecology and surgery.

**Ichthyosis**, *ik-the-o'-sis*. Fish-skin disease, a chronic cutaneous hypertrophy and induration, with scale-formation. **I. follicula'ris**, a form in which the sebum and epithelium are heaped around the orifices of the hair-follicles. **I. hys'trix**, warty ichthyosis.

**I. seba'cea**, seborrhea. **I. sim'plex**, xeroderma, *q. v.*

**Ichthyotic**, *ik-the-ot'-ik*. Affected with ichthyosis.

**Ichthyotoxicum**, *ik-the-o-toks'-ik-um*. A poisonous ptomain found in fish.

**Ichthysmus**, *ik-ihiz'-mus*. Poisoning from eating stale fish.

**Ichtol**, *ik'-tol*. A proprietary mixture of lanolin, iodoform, glycerin, carbolic acid, and oils of lavender and eucalyptus; it is used in skin-diseases.



g-liver, *i'-sing-liv-er*. Chronic perihepatitis.  
 Hepatitis, *ik-ter-hep-at-i'-tis*. Hepatitis with jaundice.  
 ic, *ik'-ter-ik*. Pertaining to jaundice.  
 itious, *ik-ter-ish'-us*. Resembling jaundice.  
 ode, *ik'-ter-ōd*. Having jaundice.  
 oid, *ik'-ter-oid*. Resembling jaundice.  
 us, *ik'-ter-us*. Jaundice, *q. v.* I. *febri'lis*. Same as *Weil's*  
*disease*. I. *gra'vis*, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. I. *neona-*  
*rum*, the jaundice of the newborn infant.  
 s, *ik'-tus*. A stroke. I. *so'lis*, sunstroke.  
 or -ide. A chemie suffix to denote a combination of two ele-  
 mentary substances.  
 nt. A chromosome believed to be an element in heredity.  
 a, *i-de'-ah*. A mental image or picture.  
 al, *i-de'-al*. Pertaining to an idea. I. *Paraple'gia*, reflex emo-  
 tional paraplegia.  
 tion, *i-de-a'-shun*. The process of forming ideas.  
 tional Insan'ity, *i-de-a'-shun-al*. A form of insanity charac-  
 terized by perversion of ideation.  
 ical Points. Corresponding retinal points of the two eyes.  
 omo'tion. A motion the result of a dominant idea.  
 omo'tor. Pertaining to ideation and movement.  
 ophrenia, *id-e-o-fre'-ne-ah*. Insanity with marked perversion  
 of ideas.  
 ophrenic, *id-e-o-fren'-ik*. Relating to or marked by ideophrenia.  
 cy, *id'-e-o-se*. A condition of extreme mental deficiency.  
 glossia, *id-e-o-glos'-e-ah*. Disorder of speech marked by sub-  
 stituting one consonant for another.  
 muscular, *id-e-o-mus'-ku-lar*. Peculiar to muscle tissue. I.  
 ontrac'tion, muscular contraction from direct stimulation.  
 neurosis, *id-e-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A disease of neurotic origin.  
 pathic, *id-e-o-path'-ik*. Spontaneous; primary. I. *Ane'mia*,  
 pernicious anemia. I. *Disease'*, a self-existing disease.  
 pathy, *id-e-op'-ath-e*. A peculiar morbid state.  
 plasm, *id'-e-o-plazm*. A hereditary reproductive substance con-  
 tained in the chromosomes of the nucleus.  
 some, *id'-e-o-sōm*. An ultimate element of living matter.  
 spasm, *id'-e-o-spazm*. A spasm confined to one part.  
 syncrasy, *id-e-o-sin'-kra-se*. Individual peculiarity.  
 t, *id'-e-ot*. A person with defective mental development.  
 tism, *id'-e-ot-izm*. The state of idiocy.  
 gan, *id'-or-gan*. A potential organ or organism.  
 sis, *id-ro'-sis*. See *Hyperhidrosis*.  
 surin, *ig-as-u'-rin*. A mixture of strychnin and brucin from  
*Aspidium vomica*, once considered an alkaloid.  
 tia, *ig-na'-she-ah*. The seeds of *Strychnos ignatii*.  
 extirpa'tion. Hysterectomy by cauterization.  
 punc'ture. Cauterization by puncture with heated needles.  
 s, *ig'-nis*. A fire. I. *sa'cer*, herpes zoster.

**Ignition**, *ig-nish'-un*. The act of taking fire.

**Ileac Pas'sion**, *il'-e-ak*. A disease with pain in the abdomen, fecal vomiting, and spasm of the abdominal muscles; ileus.

**Ileadel'phus**. A double monster joined from the pelvis down.

**Ileectomy**, *il-e-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the ileum.

**Ileitis**, *il-e-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the ileum.

**Ileocecal**, *il-e-o-se'-kal*. Pertaining to the ileum and cecum. I. Valve, the valve between the ileum and cecum.

**Ileocolic**, *il-e-o-kol'-ik*. Pertaining to the ileum and colon. I. Valve, the ileocecal valve, *q. v.*

**Ileocolitis**, *il-e-o-kol-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the ileum and colon.

**Ileocolostomy**, *il-e-o-ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the ileum and colon.

**Ileocolotomy**, *il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*. A surgical operation upon the ileum and colon.

**Ileoileos'tomy**. The formation of a fistula between two iliac folds.

**Ileoproctostomy**, **Ileorectos'tomy**, *il-e-o-prok-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the ileum and rectum.

**Ileostomy**, *il-e-os'-to-me*. The surgical establishment of a passage through the abdominal wall into the ileum.

**Ileum**, *il'-e-um*. The lower half of the small intestine.

**Ileus**, *il'-e-us*. 1. Intussusception of the bowels. 2. Enteralgia.

**Iliac**, *il'-e-ak*. Pertaining to the ilium or flanks. I. Crest. See *Crest*. I. Fa'scia, the fascia covering the iliac and psoas muscles. I. Mus'cle. See *Muscle*. I. Pas'sion. See *Ileac Passion*.

**Iliacus**, *il-i'-ak-us*. A large muscle of the pelvic region.

**Iliadelphus**, *il-e-ad-el'-fus*. See *Ileadelphus*.

**Ilicin**, *il'-is-in*. A bitter principle from *Ilex aquifolium*, holly; it is an antiperiodic.

**Ilio-**. A prefix denoting relation to the ilium.

**Iliocolotomy**, *il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*. Colotomy in the iliac region.

**Iliocostal Mus'cle**, *il-e-o-kos'-tal*. The sacrohumbalis muscle.

**Iliofemoral**, *il-e-o-fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the ilium and femur.

**Iliohypogastric Nerve**, *il-e-o-hi-po-gas'-trik*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

**Ilioin'guinal**. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin.

**Iliopectineal**, *il-e-o-pek-tin-e'-al*. Pertaining to the ilium and pectineus muscle. I. Line. See *Line*.

**Iliopsoas**, *il-e-o-so'-as*. The combined iliacus and psoas muscles.

**Iliotibial Band**, *il-e-o-tib'-e-al*. The portion of the fascia lata around the tensor fasciæ femoris.

**Ilium**, *il'-e-um*. The upper part of the innominate bone.

**Illaqueation**, *il-ak-we-a'-shun*. The altering of the position of an eyelash by means of a loop around its base.

**Illegitimate**, *il-e-jil'-im-āt*. Not legitimate; bastard.

**Illicium**, *il-is'-e-um*. A genus of shrubs and trees; also, the fruit of *I. anisatum*, star anise.

**Illumination**, *il-u-min-a'-shun*. The act of directing light upon an object. I., Ax'ial, illumination by light conveyed in the direction of the axis of the microscope. I., Direct', light thrown upon an

ect from in front. I., Fo'cal, that in which the light is concentrated on an object by means of a lens or mirror. I., Oblique', mination from one side.

ion, *il-u'-zhun*. A false perception of an external object.

ional, *il-u'-zhun-al*. Pertaining to or characterized by illusions.

ge, *im'-āj*. A picture of an object to the eye or mind. I., ter-. See *After-images*. I., Direct', I., Erect', a picture gained from rays not yet focused. I., False. See under *False*.

Real, that formed at the place where the rays meet. I., 'tual, that produced by the imaginary focus of the rays.

gination. The picture-making power of the mind.

cile, *im'-bes-il*. Feeble in mind.

ecility, *im-be-sil'-it-e*. Mental weakness or defect.

ed'. In histology, to fix an object in some hard substance.

bition, *im-bib-ish'-un*. The absorption of fluids.

icated, *im'-brik-a-ted*. Overlapped, as scales in skin-diseases.

, Im'ide, *im'-id*. Any compound of the radicle NH.

iod, *im-id'-e-od*. A nonpoisonous antiseptic used as iodoform.

ature, *im-a-chūr'*. Not ripe.

ediate, *im-e'-de-āt*. Direct. I. Agglutina'tion. See *I. Union*.

Auscul'ta'tion, auscultation performed with the ear against surface. I. Conta'gion, that from personal contact. I.

nion, union by first intention.

edicable, *im-ed'-ik-ab-l*. Incurable.

ersion, *im-er'-shun*. The plunging of a body into a liquid.

iscible, *im-is'-ib-l*. Not capable of mixture.

obility, *im-o-bil'-it-e*. The state of being fixed.

obiliza'tion. The act of rendering a part immobile.

une, *im-ūn'*. Safe from attack; protected by vaccination. I.

'imal, an animal in a control experiment rendered immune by eulation with some antispecific agent.

unity, *im-u'-nit-e*. Freedom from risk of infection. I., 'tive, that conveyed by recovery from infectious disease. I., ngen'ital, I., Nat'ural, that with which the individual is born.

Pas'sive, that conferred by the introduction of antitoxins or ecines.

unization, *im-mu-niz-a'-shun*. The act of rendering immune.

unotoxin, *im-mu-no-toks'-in*. An antitoxin.

acted, *im-pak'-ted*. Wedged in.

action, *im-pak'-shun*. 1. Concussion. 2. The state of being lged in.

alpable, *im-pal'-pa-bl*. Not capable of being felt.

aludism, *im-pal'-u-dizm*. Chronic malarial poisoning.

ar, *im'-par*. Odd or unequal.

eratorin, *im-per-at-o'-rin*. Same as *Peucedanin*.

erforate, *im-per'-for-āt*. Without opening; not open or pervious.

erforation, *im-per-for-a'-shun*. Occlusion.

ermeable, *im-per'-me-ab-l*. Not capable of being traversed.



- Impervious**, *im-per'-ve-us*. Not permitting a passage.
- Impetiginous**, *im-pet-ij'-in-us*. Pertaining to impetigo.
- Impetigo**, *im-pet-i'-go*. An acute pustular inflammation of the skin.
- I. contagio'sa**, a contagious form of impetigo. **I. herpetifor'mis**, a grave form affecting pregnant women and resembling herpes. **I. syphilit'ica**, the specific form.
- Implacental**, *im-pla-sen'-tal*. Having no placenta.
- Implantation**, *im-plan-ta'-shun*. The act of setting in; grafting, as the transfer of skin or teeth from the body of one person to that of another. **I., Hypoder'mic**, the introduction of a solid medicine under the skin. **I., Parenchy'matous**, the introduction of remedial agents into a neoplasm. **I., Terat'ic**, the union of an imperfect fetal monster with a perfect fetus.
- Imponderable**, *im-pon'-der-a-bl*. Without weight.
- Imposthume**, *im-pos'-tūm*. An abscess.
- Impotence**, *im'-po-tens*. A lack of sexual power.
- Impotency**, *im'-po-ten-se*. See *Impotence*.
- Impregnation**, *im-preg-na'-shun*. Fecundation; fertilization.
- Impres'sio**. An impression. **I. col'ica**, an impression on the liver made by the hepatic flexure of the colon. **I. rena'lis**, an impression on the liver made by the right kidney and suprarenal capsule.
- Impression**, *im-presh'-un*. A hollow or depression.
- Impulse of the Heart**, *im'-puls*. The systolic beat of the heart felt at the apex in the fifth intercostal space.
- Impulsive**, *im-pul'-siv*. Without premeditation.
- Impurity**, *im-pu'-rit-e*. 1. Want of purity. 2. Want of clearness, as of the sounds of the heart.
- Inactose**, *in'-ak-tōs*. An optically inactive vegetable sugar.
- Inadequacy**, *in-ad'-e-kwa-se*. Insufficiency.
- Inalimential**, *in-al-im-en'-tal*. Not affording nourishment.
- Inanimate**, *in-an'-im-āt*. Not animate; dead.
- Inani'tion**. 1. Emptiness. 2. Exhantion from starvation.
- Inappetence**, *in-ap'-et-ens*. Loss or want of appetite.
- Inappetency**, *in-ap'-e-ten-se*. See *Inappetence*.
- Inarticulate**, *in-ar-tik'-u-lāt*. 1. Not jointed or articulated. 2. Applied to speech arranged into syllables.
- In artic'ulo mor'tis**. At the point of death.
- Inassimilable**, *in-as-im'-il-ab-l*. Incapable of assimilation.
- Inaxone**, *in-aks'-ōn*. A long axone surrounded by a myelin sheath.
- Incandescent**, *in-kan-des'-ent*. Luminous from heat.
- Incarcerated**, *in-kar'-ser-a-ted*. Imprisoned, as a hernia.
- Incarceration**, *in-kar-ser-a'-shun*. Imprisonment.
- Incarnation**, *in-kar-na'-shun*. 1. Becoming flesh. 2. Granulation.
- Inca's Bone**, *in'-kas*. The interparietal bone.
- Incest**, *in'-sesl*. Sexual intercourse between near relatives.
- Incident Nerve**, *in'-sid-ent*. An afferent nerve.
- Incineration**, *in-sin-er-a'-shun*. Cremation. Reduction to ashes.
- Incipient**, *in-sip'-e-ent*. Beginning.
- Incised**, *in-sizd'*. Cut. **I. Wound**, a cleanly cut wound.

**ision**, *in-sizh'-un*. The act of cutting into. I., **Confir'matory**,  
**Diagnos'tic**, I., **Explor'atory**, section for diagnostic purposes.  
**ive**, *in-si'-siv*. 1. Cutting. 2. Pertaining to the incisors. I.  
**one**, the anterior portion of the superior maxilla.  
**isor Teeth**, *in-si'-sor*. The four anterior teeth in each jaw.  
**ura**, *in-sis-u'-rah*. An incision or a notch. I. **cerebel'li**, the  
 cuneus dividing the cerebellar hemispheres.  
**ure**, *in-sis'-ūr*. A slit or notch.  
**nometer**, *in-klin-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining  
 the ocular diameter from the horizontal and vertical lines.  
**usion**, *in-klu'-zhun*. The state of being inclosed or included.  
**ercible**, *in-ko-er'-sib-l*. Uncontrollable. I. **Vom'iting**, per-  
 sistent vomiting.  
**herent**, *in-ko-he'-rent*. Not connected or coherent.  
**ombustible**, *in-kom-bus'-tib-l*. Incapable of burning.  
**ompat'ible**. Not capable of being united in solution.  
**om'petence**. Inability to perform the natural functions.  
**ompressible**, *in-kom-pres'-ib-l*. Not compressible; compact.  
**ontinence**, *in-kon'-tin-ens*. 1. Involuntary evacuation. 2. Vene-  
 ral indulgence.  
**oordination**, *in-co-or-din-a'-shun*. An inability to produce co-  
 ordinate muscular movements.  
**orpora'tion**. The making into a homogeneous mass.  
**assate**, *in-kras'-āt*. Thickened, swollen.  
**ement**, *in'-kre-ment*. Increase or growth.  
**rustation**, *in-krus-ta'-shun*. The formation of a crust.  
**ubation**, *in-ku-ba'-shun*. The period between the implantation  
 of a contagium and the appearance of the disease.  
**ubator**, *in'-ku-ba-tor*. A device for rearing prematurely born  
 children.  
**abus**, *in'-ku-bus*. See *Nightmare*.  
**adal**, *ing'-ku-dal*. Pertaining to the incus.  
**udostape'dial**. Pertaining to both incus and stapes.  
**urable**, *in-ku'-ra-bl*. That which can not be cured.  
**urvate**, *in-ker'-vāt*. Curved inward.  
**us**, *ing'-kus*. The middle one of the bones of the middle ear.  
**agation**, *in-da-ga'-shun*. Close investigation.  
**entation**, *in-den-ta'-shun*. A notch, dent, or depression.  
**ex**, *in'-deks*. 1. The first finger. 2. The ratio of one part to  
 another taken as a standard. I., **Alve'olar**, the degree of promi-  
 nence of the jaws, measured by the basialveolar length multiplied  
 by 100 and divided by the basinasal length. I., **Cephal'ic**, the  
 breadth of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. I.,  
**er'ebreal**, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest  
 anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100.  
**Gnath'ic**, the ratio of the distance between the basion and the  
 alveolar point to the distance between the basion and the nasal  
 point, multiplied by 100. I., **Length-breadth**. See *I., Cephalic*.  
**Move'ment**, a compulsory rotary movement. I., **Pel'vic**.

- See under *Pelvic*. **I. of Refrac'tion**, the refractive capacity of any medium as compared with that of the air. **I., Refrac'tive**, the coefficient of refraction. **I., Thorac'ic**, the ratio of the antero-posterior diameter to the transverse, expressed in percentage. **I., Ver'tical**, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum of the anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.
- Indian Corn**, *in'-de-an*. See *Zea mays*. **I. Hemp**. See *Cannabis*. **I. Tobac'co**. See *Lobelia*.
- India-rubber**, *in'-de-ah-rub'-er*. See *Caoutchouc*.
- Indican**, *in'-dik-an*.  $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$ . 1. A glucosid from plants yielding indigo. 2. Same as *Indoxylsulphonic Acid*.
- Indicanu'ria**. The presence in the urine of indican.
- Indica'tion**. 1. A sign. 2. The pointing out of the proper remedy.
- Indicator**, *in'-dik-a-tor*. 1. A substance that indicates chemie reaction by a color change. 2. The index-finger. 3. The extensor indicis muscle.
- Indifferent**, *in-dif'-er-ent*. Neutral.
- Indigenous**, *in-dij'-en-us*. Native to a place.
- Indigestible**, *in-di-jes'-tib-l*. Not digestible.
- Indigestion**, *in-di-jes'-chun*. The same as *Dyspepsia*, *q. v.*
- Indigita'tion**. A displacement of the bowel by intussusception.
- Indiglucin**, *in-de-glu'-sin*.  $C_6H_{10}O_6$ . A decomposition product of the glucosid indican.
- Indigo**, *in'-dig-o*. A blue dye-stuff from various species of *Indigofera*. **I.-blue**,  $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$ , a blue pigment from indigo. **I.-car'min**, the sodium salt of indigotin-disulphonic acid. **I.-white**. Same as *Indigogen*.
- Indigogen**, *in'-dig-o-jen*.  $C_8H_6NO$ . A derivative of indigo-blue.
- Indigotin**, *in-dig-o'-tin*. Same as *Indigo-blue*.
- Indiguria**, *in-dig-u'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of indigo.
- Indirect**, *in-di-rekt'*. Not direct. **I. Cell-divis'ion**. See *Karyokinesis*. **I. Vis'ion**, vision with the peripheral parts of the retina.
- Indisposition**, *in-dis-po-zish'-un*. Any slight ailment.
- Indium**, *in'-de-un*. A rare metal.
- Indol**, *in'-dol*.  $C_8H_7N$ . A decomposition product of pancreas.
- Indolent**, *in'-do-lent*. Sluggish; of slow growth.
- Induced**, *in-düst'*. Produced. **I. Abor'tion**. See *Abortion*.
- Induc'tion**. The electric influence exerted by neighboring bodies.
- Inductogram**, *in-duk'-to-gram*. The same as *Skiagraph*, *q. v.*
- Inducto'rium**. An instrument for producing induced currents.
- Indurate**, **Indurated**, *in'-du-rāt, in'-du-ra-ted*. Hardened.
- Induration**, *in-du-ra'-shun*. The hardening of a tissue or part. **I., Black**, the hard pigmented condition of the lung in anthracosis. **I., Brown**, a hardening of lung-tissue, with deposition of pigmentary matter. **I., Gray**, induration of lung-tissue in pneumonia without pigmentation. **I., Red**, a firm, reddened condition of the lung in chronic pneumonia.
- Indurative**, *in'-du-ra-tiv*. Pertaining to induration.
- Inebriant**, *in-e'-bre-ant*. An intoxicating substance.



**riation**, *Inebri'ety*, *in-e-bre-a'-shun*. A drunken condition.  
**astic**, *in-e-las'-tik*. Not elastic.  
**tia**, *in-er'-shah*. Sluggishness; inactivity; absence of contrac-  
**ity**. I. **u'teri**, an atonic condition of the womb in labor.  
**xtremis**, *in eks-tre'-mis*. At the end; at the point of death.  
**ncy**, *in'-fan-se*. Early childhood.  
**nt**, *in'-fant*. A babe.  
**nticide**, *in-fan'-tis-īd*. The murder of an infant.  
**ntile**, *in'-fan-til*. Pertaining to infancy. I. **Her'nia**, oblique  
 guinal hernia behind the funicular peritoneal process. I.  
**aral'ysis**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. I. **U'terus**, an unde-  
 veloped womb.  
**ntilism**, *in-fan'-til-izm*. The persistence of childish character-  
 istics into adult life.  
**arct**, *in-farkl'*. An obstruction or a plug.  
**arction**, *in-fark'-shun*. The plugging of a vessel by an embolus.  
**ect**, *in-fekl'*. To communicate disease-germs.  
**ection**, *in-fek'-shun*. The communication of disease-germs.  
**ectious**, *in-fek'-shus*. Of the nature of infection; contagious.  
**ecundity**, *in-fe-kun'-dit-e*. Sterility; barrenness.  
**erior**, *in-fe'-re-or*. Lower.  
**bula'tion**. The operation of fastening the prepuce over the  
 mans penis, or of fastening together the labia of the vagina.  
**iltrate**. To ooze into the interstitial spaces of a tissue.  
**tration**, *in-fil-tra'-shun*. A fluid effusion into an organ or a  
 ssue. I. **-anesthe'sia**, local anesthesia from cocain-injections.  
**, Calca'reous**, deposits of lime or other calcium salts within a  
 ssue of the body. I., **Cel'lular**, an infiltration of the tissues  
 ith round cells. I., **Fat'ty**, a deposit of fat in the tissues or the  
 resence of oil in the interior of a cell. I., **Glycogen'ic**, a de-  
 posit of glycogen in cells. I. **Pig'mentary**, the deposit of pigments  
 a the tissues. I., **Pur'ulent**, the presence of scattered pus-cells  
 a tissue. I., **Se'rous**, an infiltration of the tissues with diluted  
 mph. I., **U'rinous**, the effusion of urine into a tissue. I.,  
**Wax'y**, a deposit of waxy substance.  
**nite**, *in'-fin-it*. Immeasurable. I. **Dis'tance**, parallelism of  
 ght-rays.  
**rm**, *in-ferm'*. Weak or feeble.  
**rmary**, *in-fer'-ma-re*. An institution for the cure of the sick.  
**rmy**, *in-fer'-mit-e*. Weakness; feebleness.  
**ame**, *in-flām'*. To undergo inflammation.  
**ammation**, *in-flam-a'-shun*. A morbid condition with hyper-  
 nia, pain, heat, swelling, and disordered function. I., **Acute'**,  
 at in which the processes are active. I., **Adhe'sive**, that which  
 romotes the healing of wounds. I., **Catar'rhal**, that occurring  
 a mucous surface and causing the shedding of its epithelium.  
**, Chron'ic**, that in which there is formation of new connective  
 ssue. I., **Intersti'tial**, that affecting chiefly the connective  
 ssue of an organ. I., **Parenchym'atous**, that affecting chiefly

the parenchyma of an organ. I., *Reac'tive*, that around a focus of degeneration or a foreign body. I., *Specif'ic*, that due to a special microorganism. I., *Sup'purative*, that attended by formation of pus. I., *Tox'ic*, that due to poison.

*Inflammatory*, *in-flam'-at-o-re*. Pertaining to inflammation.

*Inflation*, *in-fla'-shun*. Distention with air.

*Inflexion*, *in-flek'-shun*. A bending inward.

*Influenza*, *in-flu-en'-zah*. A contagious, epidemic catarrhal fever with great prostration and varying symptoms and sequels.

*Influenzal*, *in-flu-en'-zal*. Pertaining to influenza.

*Influenzin*, *in-flu-en'-zin*. A proprietary remedy for influenza.

*Influx*, *in'-fluks*. An inflow.

*Infraaxillary*, *in-frah-aks'-il-a-re*. Below the armpit.

*Infraclavicular*, *in-frah-klav-ik'-u-lar*. Below the collar-bone. I.

*Re'gion*, the space on the chest between the clavicle and third rib.

*Infracostal*, *in-frah-kos'-tal*. Below the ribs.

*Infraction*, *in-frak'-shun*. Incomplete fracture of a bone.

*Infrahyoid*, *in-frah-hi'-oid*. Below the hyoid bone.

*Inframammary*, *in-frah-mam'-a-re*. Below the mammas. I. *Re'gion*, the area on the chest below the sixth rib.

*Inframar'ginal Convolut'ion*. The inferior temporal gyrus.

*Inframaxillary*, *in-frah-maks'-il-a-re*. Below the jaw.

*Infraorbital*, *in-frah-or'-bit-al*. Below the orbit.

*Infrascapular*, *in-frah-skap'-u-lar*. Below the shoulder-blade.

*Infraspinatus*, *in-frah-spi-na'-tus*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

*Infraspinous*, *in-frah-spi'-nus*. Below the scapular spine.

*Infrasternal*, *in-frah-ster'-nal*. Beneath the sternum. I. *Depres'sion*, the depression of the ensiform cartilage.

*Infratrochlear*, *in-frah-trok'-le-ar*. Below the trochlea.

*Infriiction*, *in-frik'-shun*. The rubbing-in of oily substances.

*Infundibular*, *in-fun-dib'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the infundibulum.

*Infundibuliform*, *in-fun-dib'-u-lif-orm*. Funnel-shaped. I. *Fas'cia*, I. *Proc'ess*, the cremasteric process of the transversalis fascia.

*Infundibulum*, *in-fun-dib'-u-lum*. A funnel. I. of the *Brain*, a mass of gray matter attached to the pituitary gland. I. of *Coch'-lea*, a small cavity at the end of the modiolus. I. of *Heart*, the conus arteriosus. I. of *Kid'ney*, one of the primary divisions of the pelvis of a kidney. I. of *Lung*, any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiole. I. of *Ov'iduct*, the cavity formed by the fringes at the ovarian end of an oviduct.

*Infused*, *in-fūz'd*. Steeped; extracted.

*Infusible*, *in-fū'-zib-l*. Incapable of being fused.

*Infusion*, *in-fū'-zhun*. 1. See *Infusum*. 2. The slow injection of liquid into a vein.

*Infusodecoction*, *in-fū-zo-de-kok'-shun*. A combined infusion and decoction of a substance.

*Infusor*, *in-fū'-zōr*. An instrument for the slow injection of a liquid into a vein.

*Infusoria*, *in-fū-zo'-re-ah*. A class of protozoa.

- um, in-fu'-sum.** An aqueous preparation made by steeping a soluble substance in water without boiling.
- sta, in-jes'-tah.** Substances introduced into the body as food.
- stion, in-jes'-chun.** The introduction of food into the body.
- stol, in-jes'-tol.** A proprietary remedy for gastric and intestinal complaints.
- stin.** An enzyme from gizzard of fowl, used as a digestant.
- avescent, in-grav-es'-ent.** Growing more severe.
- avidation, in-grav-id-a'-shun.** See *Impregnation*.
- edient, in-gre'-de-ent.** Any part of a compound.
- growing Nail, in'-gro-ing.** See *Onychogryphosis*.
- groin, in'-gwen.** The groin.
- groinal, in'-gwin-al.** Pertaining to the groin. I. **Her'nia**, hernia through an abdominal ring.
- halation, in-hal-a'-shun.** The in-breathing of air or other vapor.
- haler, in-ha'-ler.** Instrument for inhalation of medicinal vapors.
- herent, in-he'-rent.** Native; intrinsic. I. **Cauteriza'tion**, deep cauterization.
- herited, in-her'-it-ed.** Derived from an ancestor.
- hibit, in-hib'-it.** To check or restrain.
- inhibition, in-hib'-it-ion.** The restraint of organic activity from nerve-action.
- inhibitory, in-hib'-it-or-e.** Having the power to restrain.
- inhibitor, in-hib'-it-rōp.** An individual in whom certain stimuli cause a partial arrest of function.
- inhumation, in-hu-ma'-shun.** Burial of the dead in the ground.
- inunction, in'-e-ak, in'-e-al.** Pertaining to the union.
- encephalus, in-e-en-sef'-al-us.** A monster with a protrusion of brain in the occipital region.
- occiput, in'-e-on.** The external protuberance of the occiput.
- incipient, in-ish'-al.** Beginning.
- inflammation, in-i'-tis.** Inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- injected, in-jek'-ted.** Congested; with full vessels.
- injection, in-jek'-tion.** Forcing of a liquid into a cavity or vessel of the body.
- injury, in'-ju-re.** Damage or harm to the body.
- os of the Pel'vis, in'-let.** The upper orifice of the true pelvis.
- ervation, in-er-va'-shun.** 1. A discharge of nervous force. 2. The function of the nervous system.
- innocent, in'-o-sent.** Benign; not harmful.
- innominate, in-om-in-a'-tah.** The largest branch of the aortic arch.
- innominate, in-nom'-in-āt.** Nameless. I. **An'eurysm**, aneurysm of the innominate artery. I. **Ar'tery**. See *Artery*. I. **Bone**, the hip-bone, including the pubis, ilium, and ischium.
- innominatum, in-om-in-a'-tum.** The hip-bone.
- innocent, in-ok'-shus.** The same as *Innocent*, q. v.
- innutrition, in-nu-trish'-un.** A want of nutrition.
- blast, in'-o-blast.** Any formative connective-tissue cell.
- transmissibility, in-ok-u-la-bil'-it-e.** The ability of transmission by inoculation.
- inoculable, in-ok'-u-la-bl.** Transmissible by inoculation.



- Inocula'tion.** The introduction of specific virus into the system.
- Inoepithelioma**, *in-o-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*. Medullary carcinoma containing fibrous tissue.
- Inogen**, *in'-o-jen*. A hypothetic substance supposed to decompose in muscular tissue when the latter is in action.
- Inohymenitis**, *in-o-hi-men-i'-tis*. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- Inoleiomyoma**, *in-o-li-o-mi-o'-mah*. Myoma containing unstriated muscular fibers.
- Inoma**, *in-o'-mah*. A fibrous tumor.
- Inopex'ia**. The tendency of blood to coagulate spontaneously.
- Inopolypus**, *in-o-pol'-ip-us*. A fibrous polypus.
- Inorganic**, *in-or-gan'-ik*. Devoid of organized structure. **I. Ac'id**, an acid without carbon. **I. Anal'ysis**, the analysis of inorganic substances. **I. Chem'istry**, the chemistry of inorganic compounds. **I. Com'pound**, a substance without carbon.
- Inosculating**, *in-os'-ku-la-ting*. Directly joining.
- Inosculation**, *in-os-ku-la'-shun*. The union of two vessels.
- Inosite**, *in'-o-sit*. A glucose,  $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$ , found in muscle, various organs of the body, plants, and urine.
- Inosituria**, *in-o-si-tu'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of inosite.
- Inosteatoma**, *in-os-te-at-o'-mah*. A fibrous and fatty tumor.
- Inosuria**, *in-o-su'-re-ah*. The same as *Inosituria*, *q. v.*
- Inotagmata**, *in-o-tag'-mat-ah*. The contractile elements that generate the force of protoplasmic motion.
- Inquest**, *in'-kwest*. A judicial inquiry.
- Inquisition**, *in-kwiz-ish'-un*. A systematic legal investigation.
- Insaliva'tion**. A mixture of food with saliva during mastication.
- Insalubrious**, *in-sal-u'-bre-us*. Unhealthy.
- Insane**, *in-sān'*. Diseased in mind; crazy.
- Insanitary**, *in-san'-it-a-re*. Not sanitary or healthful.
- Insanity**, *in-san'-it-e*. Mental derangement; madness. **I., Acquired'**, that arising after a long period of mental integrity. **I., Affec'tive**. Same as *I., Emotional*. **I., Ane'mic**, that due to anemia. **I., Arthrit'ic**, that due to rheumatism or gout. **I., Cir'cular or Cy'clic**, a form recurring in cycles, melancholy following mania and that followed by a lucid interval. **I., Climac'teric**, that occurring at the menopause. **I., Commu'nicated**, that transmitted by association with an insane person. **I., Com'pound**, that in which two or more groups of mental faculties are involved. **I., Concur'rent**, that caused by general diseases. **I., Confu'sional**, acute, temporary insanity due to nervous shock or disease. **I., Congen'ital**, that existing from birth. **I., Depres'sive**, melancholia. **I., Deuteropath'ic**, that due to disorders of other organs than the brain. **I., Diabe'tic**, that due to diabetes. **I., Diathet'ic**, inherited insanity. **I., Doubt'ing**, that marked by doubt or suspicion. **I., Egres'sing**, that growing out of a former disease. **I., Emo'tional**, that marked by emotional depression or exaltation. **I., Epidem'ic**, a form occasionally manifested among a number of people in an association. **I., Erot'ic**. See

*omphomania*. I., Gout'y. See *I., Arthritic*. I., Hered'itary, that transmitted from parents to children. I., Homici'dal, that marked by a desire to destroy human life. I., Hypochondri'acal. See *Hypochondriasis*. I., Hyster'ic, that following hysteria. I., Ideational. See *Ideational*. I., Ideophren'ic. Same as *I., Ideational*. I., Im'itative, that characterized by mimicry. I., Impul'sive, that marked by uncontrollable desire to commit violence. Intermit'tent. The same as *I., Recurrent*. I., Ische'mic, that due to persistent cerebral anemia. I., Melanchol'ic, melancholia. I., Men'strual, that occurring at the menstrual period. I., Mor'al, a form marked by depravity. I., Paroxys'mal, that marked by temporary paroxysms of mental aberration. I., Percept'ional, that marked by illusions and hallucinations. I., Period'ic, that recurring at regular intervals. I., Pubes'cent. The same as *I., Hereditary*. I., Recur'rent, that occurring at intervals with corresponding lucid intervals. I., Rheumat'ic. The same as *I., Arthritic*. I., Se'nile, that due to old age. Unsati'able, *in-sa'-she-ab-l*. Incapable of being satisfied. I. Ap'etite. See *Bulimia*. Inscriptio, *in-skrip'-she-o*. An inscription. I. tendin'ea, a tendon running through a muscle and giving attachment to its fibers. Prescription, *in-skrip'-shun*. The body of a prescription. Insecticide, *in-sek'-tis-īd*. A preparation for destroying insects. Insect-pow'der. Buhach, *q. v.* Insemination, *in-sem-in-a'-shun*. The introduction of semen. Insensible, *in-sen'-sib-l*. Without the sense of feeling. Insertion, *in-ser'-shun*. The attachment, as of a muscle. Insignificant, *in-sid'-e-ous*. Not manifest; hidden. In situ, *in si'-tu*. In a given or natural position. Insolation, *in-so-la'-shun*. Sunstroke. Exposure to the sun. Insoluble, *in-sol'-u-bl*. Incapable of solution. Insomnia, *in-som'-ne-ah*. Inability to sleep. Inspection, *in-spek'-shun*. An examination of the body or a part. Inperga'tion, Inspersion, *in-sper'-zhun*. The act of powdering. Inspiration, *in-spi-ra'-shun*. The inhalation of air into the lungs. Inspiratory, *in-spi'-rat-o-re*. Pertaining to inspiration. Inspissated, *in'-spis-a-ted*. Thickened, as by evaporation. Instep, *in'-step*. The arch of the foot. Instillation, *in-stil-a'-shun*. A pouring-in of a fluid drop by drop. Instinct, *in'-stingkt*. A natural impulse that, though unassociated with reason, prompts a useful act. Instinctive, *in-stingkt'-tiv*. Prompted by instinct. Institutes of Med'icine. Medical theory and principles. Instrument, *in'-stru-ment*. A mechanical tool used in surgery. Instrumental, *in-stru-men'-tal*. Pertaining to an instrument. I. Deliv'ery, labor requiring forceps. Instrumenta'tion. The care and use of instruments. Inefficiency, *in-suf-fish'-en-se*. Incapacity of normal action. Inflation, *in-suf-fla'-shun*. The blowing of powder into a cavity.

- Insufflator**, *in'-suf-fla-tor*. An instrument used for insufflation.
- Insula**, *in'-su-lah*. The island of Reil, *q. v.*
- Insular**, *in'-su-lar*. Isolated in condition; also pertaining to the island of Reil.
- Insulate**, *in'-su-lāt*. To isolate; to separate from surroundings.
- Insulation**, *in-su-la'-shun*. The surrounding of a body by non-conductors to prevent a loss of its electric force.
- Insulator**, *in'-su-la-tor*. A nonconductor.
- Insusceptibility**. Immunity; a want of susceptibility.
- Integument**, *in-teg'-u-ment*. A covering, especially the skin.
- Integumentary**, *in-teg-u-men'-lar-e*. Pertaining to the skin.
- Intellect**, *in'-tel-ekt*. The mind or the reasoning power.
- Intellection**, *in-tel-ek'-shun*. Mental activity.
- Intem'perance**. The immoderate use of food or drink, or both.
- Intensity**, *in-ten'-sit-e*. A high degree of power or activity.
- Intensive**, *in-ten'-sin*. Increasing in intensity.
- Intention**, *in-ten'-shun*. The process of healing. **I. Tre'mor**, a tremor produced by voluntary methods.
- Interarticular**, *in-ter-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Situated between joints.
- Interauricular**, *in-ter-ar-rik'-u-lar*. Between the auricles.
- Interbrain**, *in'-ter-brān*. The thalamencephalon, *q. v.*
- Interca'dence**. A pulse-wave between the regular beats.
- Intercalary**, *in-ter-kal'-a-re*. Placed or inserted between.
- Intercarotic**, **Intercarotid**, *in-ter-kar-ot'-ik*, *in-ter-kar-ot'-id*. Situated between the external and internal carotids.
- Intercellular**, *in-ter-sel'-u-lar*. Between cells.
- Intercentral**, *in-ter-sen'-tral*. Between nerve-centers.
- Interchondral**, *in-ter-kon'-dral*. Between cartilages.
- Intercileum**, *in-ter-sil'-e-um*. See *Glabella*.
- Interclavicular**, *in-ter-klav-ik'-n-lar*. Between the clavicles.
- Intercolum'nar Fas'cia**. The fascia covering the cord and testis.
- Intercon'dylar**, **Intercon'dyloid**. Between the condyles.
- Intercostal**, *in-ter-kos'-tal*. Between the ribs.
- Intercostales**, *in-ter-kos-ta'-lēz*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Intercostohumera'lis**. A branch of the second intercostal nerve.
- Intercourse**, *in'-ter-kors*. Coition.
- Intercrystal**, *in-ter-kris'-tal*. Between the surmounting ridges of a bone, and organ, or a process.
- Intercurrent**, *in-ter-kur'-ent*. Occurring between.
- Interdental**, *in-ter-den'-tal*. Between the teeth.
- Interdigital**, *in-ter-dij'-it-al*. Between the fingers.
- Interdigita'tion**. An interlocking by digital processes.
- Interfibrillary**, *in-ter-fi'-bril-a-re*. Between fibrils.
- Interfilar**, *in-ter-fi'-lar*. Between reticular filaments.
- Interganglionic**, *in-ter-gang-gle-on'-ik*. Between ganglia.
- Interglobular Spa'ces**, *in-ter-glob'-u-lar*. Certain irregular areas near the dentinal periphery.
- Interlobular**, *in-ter-lob'-u-lar*. Between lobules. **I. Emphyse'ma**, the presence of air between the lobules of the lung.



**maxillary**, *in-ter-maks'-il-a-re*. Between the maxillary bones.  
**Bone**. See *Incisive Bone*.  
**mediary Amputa'tion**, *in-ter-me'-de-a-re*. Amputation during the inflammatory fever. I. **Hem'orrhage**, hemorrhage following a primary hemorrhage.  
**mediolateral Tract**, *in-ter-me-de-o-lat'-er-al*. The tract of spinal cord lying between the anterior and posterior horns.  
**menin'geal**. Between the membranes of the brain or cord.  
**ment**, *in-ter'-ment*. The burial of the body.  
**mission**, *in-ter-mish'-un*. An interval, as between paroxysms.  
**mittent**, *in-ter-mit'-ent*. Occurring at intervals. I. **Cramp**, any. I. **Fe'ver**, a fever with periods of apyrexia.  
**muscular**, *in-ter-mus'-ku-lar*. Between muscles.  
**rn**, *in'-tern*. See *Interne*.  
**rnal**, *in-ter'-nal*. On the inside. I. **Cap'sule**, the fibrous tract between the crura and cerebral cortex. I. **Ear**, the labyrinth, *q. v.*  
**rne**, *in'-tern*. The resident physician of a hospital.  
**rneuronal**, *in-ter-nu'-ron-al*. Lying between neurones.  
**rnode**, *in'-ter-nōd*. The space between adjacent knots.  
**rnuncial**, *in-ter-nun'-shal*. Serving as a connecting medium.  
**Fi'bers**, the fibers joining nerve-cells.  
**rnus**, *in-ter'-mus*. 1. Internal. 2. An eye-muscle.  
**rolivary**, *in-ter-ol'-iv-a-re*. Between the olivary bodies.  
**rorbital**, *in-ter-or'-bit-al*. Between the orbits.  
**osseous**, *in-ter-os'-e-us*. Between bones.  
**rparietal**, *in-ter-par-i'-et-al*. Between the parietals. I. **Su'ture**, the sagittal suture, *q. v.*  
**rpeduncular**, *in-ter-pe-dung'-ku-lar*. Between peduncles.  
**rpubic**, *in-ter-pu'-bik*. Between the pubic bones.  
**rrupted**, *in-ter-up'-ted*. Broken. I. **Cur'rent**, the faradic current. I. **Su'ture**, a line of separate sutures.  
**rrupt'er**. A device for breaking an electric current.  
**rscapular**, *in-ter-skap'-u-lar*. Between the shoulder-blades.  
**rspinalis**, *in-ter-spi-na'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
**rstices**, *in-ter'-stis-ēz*. Spaces; intervals; pores.  
**rstitial**, *in-ter-stish'-al*. Lying or placed between. I. **Keratitis**. See *Keratitis*. I. **Preg'nancy**, pregnancy in the uterine wall. I. **Tis'sue**, the intercellular connective tissue.  
**rtragicus**, *in-ter-traj'-ik-us*. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
**rtransversa'lis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
**rtrigo**, *in-ter-tri'-go*. Erythema from friction.  
**rtrochanteric**, *in-ter-tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Between the trochanters; *e. g.*, a femoral line.  
**rtubular**, *in-ter-tu'-bu-lar*. Between tubules. I. **Tis'sue**, the interdentinal tissue.  
**rval**, *in'-ter-val*. A space or lapse of time or distance.  
**rventricular**, *in-ter-ven-trik'-u-lar*. Between the ventricles.  
**rvertebral**, *in-ter-ver'-te-bral*. Between the vertebrae.  
**stin**, *in-tes'-tin*. A proprietary intestinal antiseptic remedy.

- Intestinal**, *in-tes'-tin-al*. Pertaining to the intestine. **I. Juice**, the secretion of Lieberkühn's glands. **I. Obstruc'tion**, a hindrance to the passage of feces.
- Intes'tine**. The digestive tube from the stomach to the anus.
- Intima**, *in'-tim-ah*. The innermost coat of the vessels.
- Intimitis**, *in-tim-i'-tis*. Inflammation of an intima.
- Intol'erance**. Inability to endure pain or the action of a medicine.
- Intraabdominal**, *in-trah-ab-dom'-in-al*. Within the abdomen.
- Intraarterial**, *in-trah-ar-te'-re-al*. Within the arteries.
- Intraarticular**, *in-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Within a joint.
- Intracapsular**, *in-trah-kap'-su-lar*. Within the capsule of a joint.
- Intracartilaginous**, *in-trah-kar-til-aj'-in-us*. Within a cartilage.
- Intracellular**, *in-trah-sel'-u-lar*. Within a cell.
- Intracranial**, *in-trah-kra'-ne-al*. Within the skull.
- Intrad**, *in'-trad*. Inwardly.
- Intrafilar Mass**, *in-trah-fi'-lar*. The paramitome, *q. v.*
- Intraligamen'tous**. Situated within a ligament.
- Intralobular**, *in-trah-lob'-u-lar*. Within a lobule.
- Intramatrix**, *in-trah-mat'-rik-al*. Inside of a matrix.
- Intramural**, *in-trah-mu'-ral*. 1. In the substance of the walls of an organ. 2. Within city limits.
- Intramuscular**, *in-trah-mus'-ku-lar*. Within a muscle.
- Intraocular**, *in-trah-ok'-u-lar*. Within the globe of the eye.
- Intraorbital**, *in-trah-or'-bit-al*. Within the orbit.
- Intraparietal**, *in-trah-pa-ri'-et-al*. Within the parietes of a body.
- Intraperitoneal**, *in-trah-per-it-on-e'-al*. Within the peritoneum.
- Intrapyret'ic Amputa'tion**. See *Intermediary Amputation*.
- Intrathoracic**, *in-trah-tho-ras'-ik*. Within the thorax.
- Intrauterine**, *in-trah-u'-ter-in*. Within the womb.
- Intravasa'tion**. The passage of morbid matter into the vessels.
- Intravenous**, *in-trah-ve'-nus*. Within a vein.
- Intraventricular**, *in-trah-ven-trik'-u-lar*. Within a ventricle.
- Intrinsic**, *in-trin'-sik*. Inherent, inward. Peculiar to a part.
- Introitus**, *in-tro'-it-us*. Any aperture in the body.
- Intromis'sion**. The introduction of one body into another.
- Introsusception**, *in-tro-sus-sep'-shun*. See *Intussusception*.
- Introversion**, *in-tro-ver'-zhun*. A turning inward.
- Intubation**, *in-tu-ba'-shun*. The insertion of a tube into the larynx.
- Intumescence**, *in-tu-mes'-ens*. The swelling of a part.
- Intumescent**, *in-tu-mes'-ent*. Swollen.
- Intumescen'tia ganglifer'mis**. The geniculate ganglion.
- Intussuscep'tion**. Slipping of one part of intestine into another.
- Intussuscep'tum**. The invaginated portion of intestine.
- Intussuscip'iens**. The intestine receiving the intussusceptum.
- Inula**, *in'-u-lah*. A genus of plants. **I. hele'nium**, elecampane; the root is stimulant.
- Inulin**, *in'-u-lin*.  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . 1. A carbohydrate from elecampane and other plants. 2. An expectorant precipitate from a tincture of the root of inula.

- , *in'-u-lol*. The same as *Alantol*, *q. v.*
- tion, *in-ungk'-shun*. The act of rubbing in an ointment.
- inated, *in-vaj'-in-a-ted*. Inclosed in a sheath.
- ination, *in-vaj-in-a'-shun*. Intussusception, *q. v.*
- id, *in'-val-id*. One who is not well. I. Hab'it, neurasthenia.
- idism, *in'-val-id-izm*. Chronic ill-health.
- ion, *in-va'-zhun*. The onset of a disease.
- mina'tion. The condition of having intestinal worms.
- sion, *in-ver'-zhun*. The turning of an organ inside out.
- sive, *in-ver'-siv*. Applied to ferments which convert cane-sugar into glucose.
- rt Su'gar, *in'-vert*. A mixture of dextrose and levulose.
- rtase, *in'-ver-tāz*. Same as *Invertin*.
- rtin, *in-ver'-tin*. A ferment from yeast and intestinal juice.
- terate, *in-vel'-er-āt*. Confirmed; resisting treatment.
- scation, *in-vis-ka'-shun*. Insalivation, *q. v.*
- t'ro. In the glass.
- lucrum, *in-vo-lu'-krum*. The covering of a part; an envelope.
- luntary, *in-vol'-un-la-re*. Independent of the will.
- lution, *in-ro-lu'-shun*. A rolling or turning in.
- l, *i'-o-dal*.  $C_2I_3HO$ . A hypnotic resembling chloral.
- mylum, *i-od-am'-il-um*. Insoluble iodized starch, used as a surgical antiseptic dressing.
- ntifeb'rin.  $C_6H_4INH(C_2H_3O)$ . A crystalline substance.
- ntipyrin, *i-o-dan-te-pi'-rin*. See *Iodopyrin*.
- te, *i'-o-dāt*. A salt of iodic acid.
- affein, *i-ōd-kaf'-e-in*. A mixture of caffein and sodium iodid.
- d, *i'-o-did*. A compound of iodin.
- n, *i'-o-din*. A poisonous nonmetallic element with a metallic luster, used in medicine as an alterative. I. Ac'ne, acne from the constant or excessive use of iodids.
- pin. Sesame oil with the addition of iodin.
- sm, *i'-o-dizm*. Poisoning from the continued use of iodin.
- zed, *i'-o-dīzd*. Containing iodin.
- amy'lum. Insoluble iodized starch; a surgical antiseptic.
- caf'fein. A compound used in cardiac affections.
- ca'sein. An iodin antiseptic occurring as a yellow powder.
- cin, *i-o'-do-sin*. A proprietary antiseptic, analgesic, and styptic.
- cresine, *i-o-do-kre'-sin*. Same as *Traumatol*.
- cresol, *i-o-do-kre'-sol*. Same as *Traumatol*.
- derma, *i-o-do-der'-mah*. Iodin acne, *q. v.*
- eu'genol. An iodin and eugenol antiseptic compound.
- form, *i-o'-do-form*.  $CHI_3$ . A yellow antiseptic powder used largely in medicine.
- formal, *i-o-do-for'-mal*. A surgical antiseptic.
- form'in. An iodoform and urotropin antiseptic compound.
- formism, *i-o'-do-for-mizm*. Iodoform-poisoning.
- formogen, *i-o-do-for'-mo-jen*. A preparation of iodoform and albumin; it is used as a surgical dressing.



- Iodogallicin**, *i-o-do-gal'-is-in*. An antiseptic combination of bis-muth and iodine.
- Iodogenin**, *i-o-do-je'-nin*. A mixture of charcoal and an iodine compound, used in fumigation.
- Iodoglob'ulin**. A powder obtained from thyroid gland.
- Iodohe'm'atin**. The hydriodid of hematin.
- Iodoiodoform'in**. An antiseptic compound of iodine and iodoform.
- Iodol**, *i'-o-dol*.  $C_4I_4NH$ . An iodocarbamid in the form of an amorphous brown powder; it is odorless and antiseptic.
- Iodophen**, *i-o'-do-fen*. See *Nosophen*.
- Iodophenac'etin**.  $C_{20}H_{25}I_3N_2O_4$ . A germicidal combination of phenacetin and iodine.
- Iodophenin**, *i-o-do-fe'-nin*. See *Iodophenacetin*.
- Iodophenochlo'ral**. A mixture of iodine, carbolic acid, and chloral hydrate, used in skin-diseases.
- Iodophenol**, *i-o-do-fe'-nol*. A solution of iodine in carbolic acid.
- Iodopyrin**, *i-o-do-pi'-rin*.  $C_{11}H_{11}IN_2O$ . A colorless antipyretic.
- Iodospon'gin**. A substance containing iodine and possessing thyroid properties, isolated from bath-sponge.
- Iodoterpin**, *i-o-do-ter'-pin*.  $C_{10}H_{16}I$ . A direct combination of iodine and terpin; a substitute for iodoform.
- Iodothein**, *i-o-do-the'-in*. The same as *Iodcaffein*, *q. v.*
- Iodotheobro'min**. A mixture of theobromin and sodium iodid.
- Iodotherapy**, *i-o-do-ther'-ap-e*. The therapeutic use of iodine.
- Iodothymol**, *i-o-do-thi'-mol*. *Aristol*, *q. v.*
- Iodothyryn**, *i-o-do-thi'-rin*. The active principle of thyroid gland.
- Iodovasogene**, *i-o-do-vaz'-o-jên*. Oxidized vaselin with the addition of iodine.
- Iodozone**, *i-o'-do-zôn*. An antiseptic compound of iodine and ozone.
- Iodum**, *i'-o-dum*. Iodine.
- Ion**, *i'-on*. An element set free by electrolysis.
- I'onone**. An isomeric ketone prepared synthetically from citral.
- Iotacism**, *i-o'-tas-izm*. The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *i*.
- Ipecac**, *ip'-e-kak*. See *Ipecacuanha*.
- Ipecacuanha**, *ip-e-kak-u-an'-ha*. The root of *Psychotria* (*Cephaelis*) *ipeacacuanha*, used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagog.
- Ipomein**, *ip-o-me'-in*.  $C_{78}H_{132}O_{36}$ . A glucosid from the root of *Ipomœa fastigiata*.
- Iridal**, *i'-rid-al*. Pertaining to the iris.
- Iridectome**, *ir'-id-ek-tôm*. Instrument for performing iridectomy.
- Iridectomize**, *ir-id-ek'-to-mîz*. To perform iridectomy upon.
- Iridectomy**, *ir-id-ek'-to-me*. The cutting out of part of the iris.
- Iridencleisis**, *ir-id-en-klî'-sis*. See *Iridodesis*.
- Irideremia**, *ir-id-er-e'-me-ah*. See *Aniridia*.
- Irides**, *ir'-id-ez*. Plural of iris.
- Iridesis**, *i'-rid-e-sis*. See *Iridodesis*.
- Iridic**, *i-rid'-ik*. Pertaining to the iris.
- Iridin**, *i'-rid-in*. A resinous extract from *Iris versicolor*; it is cathartic and diuretic.

- cele, *i'-rid-o-sël*. Hernia of the iris.
- choroidi'tis. Inflammation of both the iris and the choroid.
- coloboma, *ir-id-o-kol-o-bo'-mah*. A fissure after iridectomy.
- cyclitis, *ir-id-o-sik-li'-tis*. Cyclitis and iritis.
- desis, *ir-id-od'-es-is*. The formation of an artificial pupil by cutting the iris through a corneal incision.
- dialysis, *ir-id-o-di-al'-is-is*. See *Coredialysis*.
- donesis, *ir-id-o-don-e'-sis*. Trembling of the iris.
- oncus, *ir-id-ong'-kus*. A tumor or swelling of the iris.
- oplegia, *ir-id-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the iris.
- orrhexis, *ir-id-or-eks'-is*. Rupture of the iris.
- osclerot'omy. Puncture of the sclera with division of the iris.
- psis, *ir-id-o'-sis*. See *Iridodesis*.
- otomy, *ir-id-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the iris.
- i'-ris*. 1. The colored membrane of the anterior part of the eye. 2. A genus of plants, *I. versicolor*, blue flag; the root is purgative and emetic.
- n Button, *i'-rish*. Syphilis. I. Moss. See *Chondrus*.
- n, *i'-ris-in*. Same as *Iridin*.
- c, *i-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to iritis.
- s, *i-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the iris.
- omy, *i-rit'-o-me*. See *Iridotomy*.
- i'-rol*. A proprietary remedy for boils.
- i'-ern*. A metal with important tonic properties.
- e, *i'-rôn*.  $C_{13}H_{20}O$ . An odorous principle from orris root.
- diating, *ir-ra'-de-a-ting*. Radiating from a center, as a pain.
- du'cible. Incapable of restoration to a normal condition.
- gular, *ir-reg'-u-lar*. Not symmetric; not regular.
- spirable, *ir-res'-pir-a-bl*. Not fit for respiration.
- ation, *ir-ig-a'-shun*. The constant application of water.
- abil'ity. A susceptibility to excitement or irritation. I., Irrad'ic, the muscular contraction caused by an induced current.
- Galvan'ic, the muscular contraction caused by a direct current. I., Mus'cular, the inherent contractile quality of a muscle.
- Ner'vous, the property of a nerve to transmit impulses upon stimulation.
- able, *ir'-it-ab-l*. Easily inflamed or irritated.
- ant, *ir'-it-ant*. An agent producing irritation.
- ation, *ir-it-a'-shun*. Excitement; stimulation.
- ative, *ir'-it-a-tiv*. Pertaining to irritation.
- iol, *is-a'-pe-ol*. A decomposition product of apiol.
- tin.  $C_8H_5NO_2$ . An oxidation product of indigo.
- emia, *is-ke'-me-ah*. Local anemia.
- iac, Ischial, *is'-ke-ak*, *is'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the ischium.
- iadie, *is-ke-ad'-ik*. See *Ischiac*.
- agra, *is-ke-a'-grah*. Pain in the hip.
- ialgia, *is-ke-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the hip; sciatica.
- iatric, *is-ke-at'-ik*. Pertaining to the ischium.
- idrosis, *is-kid-ro'-sis*. The suppression of sweat.

- Ischiobul'bar.** Pertaining to the ischium and urethral bulb.
- Ischiocaverno'sus.** The erector penis muscle.
- Ischiocele, is'-ke-o-sēl.** An ischiatic hernia.
- Ischiococcygeus, is-ke-o-kok-sij-e'-us.** The coccygeus muscle.
- Ischiofem'oral.** Pertaining to the ischium and femur.
- Ischiomenia, is-ke-o-me'-ne-ah.** Same as *Ischomenia*.
- Ischioneuralgia, is-ke-o-nu-ral'-je-ah.** Sciatica, *q. v.*
- Ischiop'agus.** A double monster united by the ischia.
- Ischiopu'bic.** Relating to the ischium and pubes.
- Ischiopubiotomy, is-ke-o-pu-be-ot'-o-me.** Division of the ischium and pubic rami in otherwise impossible labor.
- Ischiorectal, is-ke-o-rek'-tal.** Pertaining to the ischium and rectum.
- Ischium, is'-ke-um.** The inferior part of the hip-bone.
- Ischochymia, is-ko-ki'-me-ah.** Dilatation of the stomach.
- Ischogalac'tia.** Suppression of the flow of milk.
- Ischomenia, is-ko-me'-ne-ah.** Suppression of the menses.
- Ischuretic, is-ku-rel'-ik.** A remedy relieving suppression of urine.
- Ischuria, is-ku'-re-ah.** Retention or suppression of the urine.
- Isinglass, i'-zing-glas.** See *Ichthyocolla*. I., Bengal' or Japan.  
Same as *Agar-Agar*.
- Iso-, i'-so.** A prefix signifying equality.
- Isoamylam'in.** A ptomain from decaying yeast.
- Isochromatic, i-so-kro-mat'-ik.** Having the same color throughout.
- Isochronous, i-sok'-ro-nus.** Uniform in time.
- Isococain, i-so-ko'-kān.** Isoethylecgonin benzoate.
- Isocoria, i-so-ko'-re-ah.** Equal size of the pupils.
- Isocreatinin, i-so-kre-at'-in-in.** A nitrogenous compound from the meat of fish.
- Isodiamet'ric.** Having the same diameter throughout.
- Isodynamic, i-so-di-nam'-ik.** Having equal force. I. Foods, those that produce an equal amount of heat in undergoing the chemical changes of digestion.
- Isoelectric, i-so-e-lek'-trik.** Equally electric throughout.
- Isolate, is'-o-lāt.** To separate one from another.
- Isola'tion.** The seclusion of patients with contagious diseases.
- Isomer, i'-so-mer.** An isomeric substance.
- Isomeric, i-so-mer'-ik.** Exhibiting isomerism, *q. v.*
- Isomerism, i-som'-er-izm.** An identity of chemical composition with a difference of properties, physical or chemical.
- Isometric, i-so-met'-rik.** Of equal measure. I. Act, the tension of a muscle when stimulated, its length remaining constant.
- Isomorphism, i-so-morf'-izm.** A similarity in crystalline form.
- Isomorphous, i-so-mor'-fus.** Having the same form.
- Isonaph'thol.** A compound from naphthalene; a local antiseptic.
- Isonitroso-antipy'rin.**  $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O_2$ . An antipyretic compound.
- Isopathy, i-sop'-ath-c.** The theory that a disease may be cured by administering one or more of its own products.
- Isopepsin, i-so-pep'-sin.** Pepsin changed by the action of heat.
- Isophoria, i-so-fo'-re-ah.** A state in which the tension of the verti-



muscles of each eye is equal and the visual lines lie in the same horizontal plane.

er, *i-sop'-ter*. A curve in the field of vision showing equality of visual acuity.

ain'olin.  $C_9H_7N$ . A constituent of coal-tar.

thermal, *i-so-ther'-mal*. Of equal temperature.

nia, *Isotonic'ity*. Equality of tension of the blood.

onic, *i-so-ton'-ik*. Having equal tension. I. Mus'cle, a muscle that contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining the same.

ropic, *i-so-trop'-ik*. Singly refractive.

e, *ish'-u*. A discharging ulcer. I.-pea, a small ball of orris root used in forming issues.

rin. A complex nitrogenous substance found in brain-tissue. mitis, *is-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the fauces.

mus, *is'-mus*. The neck or constricted part of an organ. I. Fauces, the space between the arches of the palate. I. of thyroid Gland, the transverse cord connecting the lobes of the thyroid body.

an Lep'rosy, *it-al'-yan*. See *Pellagra*. I. Rhi'noplasty. See *Rhinoplasty*.

, *ich*. See *Scabies*.

ing, *ich'-ing*. An irritable tickling of the skin.

i'-ter. A passageway in the body. I. ad infundib'ulum, the passage between the third ventricle and the infundibulum. I. tertio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum, the aqueduct of Sylvius. dent'ium, the canal through which a permanent tooth makes way.

, *il'-rol*.  $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$ . Silver citrate.

syl, *il'-ro-sil*. The concentrated spirit of nitrous ether.

n, *i'-va-in*.  $C_{24}H_{42}O_5$ . An alkaloid from *Achillea moschata*.

l, *iv'-a-ol*.  $C_{12}H_{20}O$ . A volatile oil from *Achillea moschata*.

y, *i'-vor-e*. The dentinal substance of various animals. I.-black, animal charcoal, *q. v.*

es, *iks-o'-dēz*. A genus of parasitic ticks.

nyeli'tis. Inflammation of the lumbar portion of the cord.

i'-zal. A proprietary disinfectant from coal.

## J.

randi, *jab-or-an'-dc*. The leaves of various species of *Pilocarpus*, of Brazil.

rin, *jab'-or-in*.  $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid from jaborandi.

ran'da. A genus of South American trees; the leaves are used in syphilis.

- Jacket**, *jak'-et*. A short coat. **J.**, **Plas'ter-of-Par'is**, a mold cast upon the body to keep it rigid. **J.**, **Strait-**, a system of leather straps to bind maniacs.
- Jactitation**, *jak-tit-a'-shun*. Restlessness; a moving to and fro.
- Jail Fe'ver**, *jäl*. Typhus fever, *q. v.*
- Jalap**, *jal'-ap*. The root of *Ipomœa jalapa* of Mexico; it is active cathartic. **J.-resin**, the purgative principle of jalap.
- Jalapin**, *jal'-ap-in*.  $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$ . 1. A glucosid from *Ipomœa orizabensis*. 2. The precipitate from a tincture of jalap.
- Jamaica Dog'wood**, *jam-a'-kah*. See *Piscidia*.
- Jamaicin**, *jam-a'-is-in*. A bitter cathartic substance from the bark of the cabbage-tree, *Andira inermis*.
- Jamestown Weed**, *jāmz'-tun*. See *Datura*.
- Janiceps**, *jan'-is-eps*. A sycephalic monster with two faces.
- Japacon'itin**. A poisonous alkaloid from Japanese aconite.
- Jasmine**, *Yel'low*, *jaz'-min*. See *Gelsemium*.
- Jatropha curcas**, *jal'-ro-fa kur'-kas*. The Brazilian tree that furnishes Barbadoes nuts.
- Jaundice**, *jawn'-dis*. A yellow coloration of the skin. **J.**, **Acathe'tic**, diffused jaundice, due to pathogenic changes in the liver-cells rendering them incapable of retaining their secretion. **J.**, **Catar'rhæal**, that due to catarrhal inflammation of bile-ducts. **J.**, **Hematog'enous**, that due to disorganization of red blood-corpuscles. **J.**, **Hepatog'enous**, that due to absorption of bile already formed in the liver. **J.**, **Malig'nant**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
- Jaw**. Either of the two maxillary bones serving the purpose of seizing and masticating food. **J.-bone**, the framework of the jaw. **J.-clo'nus**, **J.-jerk**, a tendon reflex from sudden depression of the lower jaw.
- Jaws**, *jawz*. See *Maxillary Bones*.
- Jecorin**, *jek'-or-in*. A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.
- Jecur**, *je'-ker*. The liver.
- Jejunal**, *jej-u'-nal*. Pertaining to the jejunum.
- Jejunitas**, *je-ju'-nit-as*. Fasting.
- Jejunitis**, *jej-u-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the jejunum.
- Jejunocolostomy**, *jej-u-no-ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the jejunum and colon.
- Jejunolei'tis**. Inflammation of both jejunum and ileum.
- Jejunoleostomy**, *jej-u-no-il-e-os'-to-me*. Incision of the small intestine below the duodenum.
- Jejunos'tomy**. Formation of artificial anus through the jejunum.
- Jejunum**, *jej-u'-num*. The upper two-fifths of the small intestine.
- Jequirity**, *jek-ir'-it-e*. See *Abrus*.
- Jerk-finger**, *jerk'-fing-er*. A disease in which the flexion or extension of a finger is accomplished by a jerk.
- Jervin**, *jer'-vin*.  $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$ . An alkaloid from veratrum album.
- Jesuit's Bark**, *jez'-u-its*. Cinchona, *q. v.*
- Jigger**, *jig'-er*. The same as *Chigre*, *q. v.*

- on-weed**, *jim'-sun-wēd*. *Datura stramonium*, *q. v.*
- , joint**. An articulation. **J.-disease'**, **Char'cot's**, a disease of the joints accompanying tabes dorsalis and ending in deformity.
- , zhūl**. The energy expended by a current of one coulomb exerting an electromotive force of one volt.
- , ju'-gal**. Connecting or uniting. **J. Bone**, the malar bone.
- andin**, *ju-glan'-din*. A resinoid from the root-bark of *Juglans regia*; it is cathartic and antiperiodic.
- ans**, *ju'-glanz*. A genus of trees. **J. cinere'a**, butternut; the root-bark is a mild cathartic.
- on**.  $C_{10}H_6O_3$ . A sternutatory principle in the bark of *Juglans regia*, European walnut.
- ular**, *ju'-gu-lar*. Pertaining to the throat. **J. Fos'sa**, the depression in the petrosa for the jugular vein. **J. Veins**, certain veins of the neck.
- ulation**, *jug-u-la'-shun*. The swift arrest of disease by therapeutics.
- um**, *ju'-gum*. A yoke. **J. pe'nis**, a compressor of the penis.
- e**, *jūs*. 1. The fluid part of an animal or a plant. 2. Any of the secretions of the body, as gastric or pancreatic juice. **J.-canals'**, spaces within the connective tissue forming the origin of the lymphatic vessels.
- be**, *ju'-jūb*. The expectorant fruit of *Zizyphus sativa*.
- p**, *ju'-lep*. A sweetened liquid medicine.
- pers**, *jump'-erz*. Persons affected with jumping disease.
- p'ing Disease**. Neurosis marked by jumping movements.
- gle Fe'ver**, *jun'-gl*. A severe remittent fever of the tropics.
- per**, *ju'-nip-er*. An evergreen tree, *Juniperus communis*; the oil from the berries is tonic and diuretic. **J. Tar**. See *Oil of turpentine*.
- k**. A quilted cushion in which a fractured limb is hung.
- ket**, *jung'-ket*. Curds and whey, prepared by coagulating milk with rennet.
- sprudence**, **Med'ical**, *ju-ris-pru'-dens*. The interrelations of legal and medical science.
- rmast**, *ju'-re-mast*. A long steel bar with straps attached for the support of the head in spinal disease.
- culum**, *jus'-ku-lum*. Vegetable soup; broth; gruel.
- omajor**, *jus-to-ma'-jor*. Equally enlarged in all directions, as a globe.
- omi'nor**. Generally and equally contracted.
- , jūt**. Fibers of *Corchorus olitorius*, used in surgery.
- antia**, *ju-van'-she-ah*. Remedies; adjuvants.
- aartic'ular**. Near a joint.
- raposition**, *juks-tah-po-sish'-un*. In close relationship.



## K.

**Kaif**, *kif*. Dreamy languor following the use of certain drugs.

**Kairin**, *ki'-rin*.  $C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl + H_2O$ . An artificial alkaloid prepared from chinolin; it is used as an antipyretic.

**Kairolin**, *ki'-ro-lin*.  $C_{10}H_{15}N$ . A compound resembling kairin in its properties.

**Kakke**, *kak'-ke*. A Japanese term for *Beriberi*, *q. v.*

**Kakosmia**, *kak-oz'-me-ah*. See *Cacosmia*.

**Kakotrophy**, *kak-ol'-ro-fe*. See *Cacotrophy*.

**Kala-azar**, *ka-lah-ah-zar'*. An epidemic fever of Assam.

**Kali**, *ka'-le*. Potash.

**Kalimeter**, *kal-im'-et-er*. See *Alkalimeter*.

**Kalium**, *ka'-le-um*. See *Potassium*.

**Kamala**, *ka-m-a'-lah*. The glands and hairs of the capsules of *Malotus philippinensis*, used as an anthelmintic.

**Kam'alin**.  $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$ . An anthelmintic principle from kamala.

**Kameela**, *ka-m-e'-lah*. The same as *Kamala*, *q. v.*

**Kanadol**, *kan'-a dol*. See *Canadol*.

**Kandahar Sore**, *kan'-da-hahr*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

**Kangaroo Lig'ature**, *kang-gar-oo'*. Suture material from the tendons of the kangaroo's tail.

**Kaolin**, *ka'-o-lin*. Silicate of aluminum.

**Kardin**, *kar'-din*. See *Cardin*.

**Kar'yochrome**. A nerve-cell the nucleus of which stains best

**Karyokinesis**, *kar-e-o-kin-e'-sis*. Indirect nuclear division; mitosis.

**Karyolysis**, *kar-e-ol'-e-sis*. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

**Karyomite**, *kar'-e-o-mīt*. The same as *Chromosome*, *q. v.*

**Karyomitoma**, *kar-e-o-mit-o'-mah*. See *Karyomitome*.

**Karyomi'tome**. The nuclear network of chromatin.

**Karyomitosis**, *kar-e-o-mit-o'-sis*. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

**Karyon**, *kar'-e-on*. The cell-nucleus.

**Karyophage**, *kar'-e-o-fāj*. An intracellular sporozoon.

**Karyoplasm**, *kar'-e-o-plazm*. The nuclear substance of a cell.

**Karyorrhexis**, *kar-e-or-eks'-is*. Dissolution of the chromatin of the nucleus.

**Karyotheca**, *kar-e-o-the'-ka*. Nuclear membrane.

**Katabolin**, *kat-ab'-o-lin*. See *Catabolin*.

**Katabolism**, *kat-ab'-o-lizm*. See *Catabolism*.

**Katacrotic**, *kat-ak'-rot-ik*. See *Catacrotic*.

**Katadic'rotism**. A double downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

**Katato'nia**. A form of insanity progressing to imbecility.

**Katelectrotonus**, *kat-el-ek-trot'-on-us*. See *Catelectrotonus*.

**Katharol**, *kath'-ar-ol*. An antiseptic.

**Katharophore**, *kath-ar'-o-for*. An instrument for cleansing urethra.

**Kathode**, *kath'-öd*. The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

- on, *kal'-e-on*. See *Cation*.
- kava, *kah-vah-kah'-vah*. The root of *Piper methysticum*; is used in gonorrhea.
- ain, *Kawin*, *kah'-wa-in*, *kah'-win*. Methysticin, *q. v.*
- , *ke'-fer*. See *Kephyr*.
- ectome. An instrument for extracting solid contents of tumors.
- ne, *Kelin*, *ke'-lĕn*, *ke'-lin*. See *Chelene*.
- s, *ke'-lis*. Keloid, *q. v.*
- pid. A tuberculous cutaneous disease with cicatricial lesions.
- s, *ke'-los*. The same as *Keloid*, *q. v.*
- somus, *kel-o-so'-mus*. See *Celosomus*.
- omy, *ke-lol'-o-me*. See *Herniotomy*.
- ophobia, *ken-o-fo'-be-ah*. A fear of large empty spaces.
- h'alins. A series of substances occurring in brain-tissue.
- hyr, *kef'-er*. A variety of fermented milk.
- asin, *ker'-as-in*. A cerebrosid occurring in brain-tissue.
- atalgia, *ker-at-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the cornea.
- atectasis, *ker-at-ek'-tas-is*. Bulging of the cornea.
- 'atin. The basis of horny tissues, used to coat enteric pills.
- atinous, *ker-at'-in-us*. Containing keratin.
- atitis, *ker-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cornea. **K.** bullo'sa, the formation of large or small blebs upon the cornea of an eye.
- , Fascic'ular. See *K.*, *Phlyctenular*. **K.**, Interstit'ial, a chronic form due to congenital syphilis. **K.** neuroparalyt'ica, superficial corneal exfoliation in facial paralysis. **K.**, Oys'ter-muckers', a form due to corneal traumatism from pieces of embedded oyster-shell. **K.**, Phlycten'ular, a form marked by the presence of papules or pustules. **K.** puncta'ta, a secondary infection of the cornea in association with affections of the iris, choroid, and vitreous, marked by the formation of opaque dots.
- , Pur'ulent, that marked by the formation of pus. **K.**, Reaper's's, that due to the irritation from grain-awns. **K.**, Sclero'sing, an interstitial form associated with scleritis. **K.**, Trachom'atous. Same as *Pannus*.
- 'atocele. Hernia of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.
- atoconus, *ker-at-o-ko'-nus*. See *Keratoglobus*.
- atog'enous. Pertaining to the formation of horny growths.
- atoglo'bus. A distention and protrusion of the cornea.
- atohelcosis, *ker-at-o-hel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the cornea.
- atoiri'tis. Inflammation of both the cornea and iris.
- atolysis, *ker-at-ol'-is-is*. A throwing-off of the skin.
- atoma, *ker-at-o'-mah*. See *Callosity*.
- atomalacia, *ker-at-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. A softening of the cornea.
- atome, *ker'-at-ōm*. A knife used for incising the cornea.
- atom'eter. An instrument for measuring curve of the cornea.
- atometry, *ker-at-om'-et-re*. The use of the keratometer.
- atomyco'sis. A fungoid growth on the cornea.
- atonosus, *ker-at-on'-o-sus*. Any disease of the cornea.
- atonyxis, *ker-at-on-iks'-is*. Puncture of the cornea.

- Keratoplasty**, *ker'-at-o-plas-te*. A plastic operation on the cornea.
- Ker'atoscope**. An instrument for examining the cornea.
- Keratos'copy**. 1. The use of the keratoscope. 2. Skiascopy.
- Keratosis**, *ker-at-o'-sis*. A form of skin-disease with thickened epidermis. **K. pila'ris**, a horny formation around the hair-follicles. **K. seni'lis**, a harsh, dry condition of the skin in the aged.
- Keratotome**, *ker'-at-o-tōm*. See *Keratome*.
- Keratotomy**, *ker-at-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the cornea.
- Keraunoneuro'sis**. A neurosis from lightning-stroke.
- Keraunophobia**, *ker-aw-no-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of lightning.
- Kerectomy**, *ker-ek'-to-me*. Cutting out a portion of the cornea.
- Kerion**, *ke'-re-on*. A pustular scalp-disease.
- Kermes Min'eral**, *ker'-mēz*. Antimony oxysulphid.
- Ketol**, *ke'-tol*. See *Indol*.
- Ketone**, *ke'-tōn*. A compound of the radicle CO with two univalent hydrocarbons.
- Kibe**, *kīb*. See *Chilblain*.
- Kidney**, *kid'-ne*. The organ secreting urine. **K.**, **Am'yloid**, that of amyloid degeneration. **K.**, **Fat'ty**, one the seat of extensive fatty degeneration. **K.**, **Float'ing**, one loosened and displaced. **K.**, **Gout'y** or **Gran'ular**, the small kidney resulting from chronic interstitial nephritis. **K.**, **Horse'-shoe**. See under *Horse-shoe*. **K.**, **Large White**, that of the advanced stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **K.**, **Pig'back**, the large congested kidney found in alcoholic subjects. **K.**, **Small White**, the final stage of the large white kidney. **K.**, **Sur'gical**, pyelonephritis. **K.**, **Wan'dering**. See *K.*, *Floating*. **K.**, **Wax'y**. See *K.*, *Amyloid*.
- Kiestein**, **Kiestin**, *ki-es'-te-in*, *ki-es'-tin*. See *Kyestein*.
- Kilogram**, **Kiloliter**, **Kilometer**, *kil'-o-gram*, *-le'-ter*, *-me'-ter*. One thousand grams, liters, or meters, respectively.
- Kinematics**, *kin-em-at'-iks*. The science of moving bodies.
- Kinesalgia**, *kin-es-al'-je-ah*. Pain on muscular movement.
- Kinesiatics**, *kin-es-e-at'-riks*. The same as *Kinesipathy*, *q. v.*
- Kinesiesthesiometer**, *kin-es-e-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*. An instrument for testing the muscular sense.
- Kinesimeter**, **Kinesiometer**, *kin-es-im'-et-er*, *kin-es-e-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring movements.
- Kinesioneuro'sis**. A nervous disorder of motion.
- Kinesipathy**, *kin-es-ip'-ath-e*. The gymnastic treatment of disease.
- Kinesitherapy**, *kin-es-e-ther'-a-pe*. See *Kinesipathy*.
- Kinesodic**, *kin-es-od'-ik*. Pertaining to motor impulses.
- Kinesthesia**, *kin-es'-the-sis*. The sense by which muscular movement is appreciated.
- Kinesthetic**, *kin-es-thet'-ik*. Pertaining to kinesthesia.
- Kinetic**, *ki-net'-ik* or *kin-et'-ik*. That which produces motion. **K. En'ergy**. See *Energy*.
- King's E'vil**. Scrofula, *q. v.* **K.'s Yel'low**, arsenic trisulphid.
- Kino**, *ki'-no*. Inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, used as an astringent.



meter, *kin-om'-et-er*. An instrument to measure the amount of uterine displacement.

one, *kin'-ōn*. See *Quinone*.

oplasm, *kin'-o-plazm*. The constituent of cytoplasm giving form to the spindle-fibers.

ome, *ki'-o-tōm*. An instrument for amputating the uvula.

omy, *ki-ol'-o-me*. The use of the kiotome.

ingen Wat'er. A Bavarian saline and laxative water.

omania, *klep-to-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire to steal.

ophobia, *klep-to-fo'-be-ah*. Fear of becoming a thief.

ostat, *kli'-no-stat*. See *Clinostat*.

, *ne*. The joint between the thigh and foreleg. **K.-cap**, the

ella. **K.-jerk**, the contraction of the quadriceps extensor fem-

is muscle as the result of a light blow on the patellar tendon. **K.-**

n. See *K.-cap*.

ppism, *kni'-pizm*. Treatment of disease by walking barefooted in the morning dew.

e, *nīf*. An instrument for cutting. **K.-rest Crys'tals**, peculiarly indented crystals of triple phosphate occasionally found in nature.

ting, *ni'-ing*. A term applied to the union of a fracture.

ck-knee, *nok'-ne*. See *Genu valgum*.

ckles, *nuk'-ls*. 1. The joints of the phalanges. 2. Loops of tendons.

, *ko'-lah*. The seeds of *Cola acuminata*, used as a nervine and tonic stimulant. **K.-cardinette'**, a palatable cordial of kola.

tan'nin, a compound of caffein and tannin separated from kola.

bon, *ko'-lab-on*. A confection prepared from undried kola.

nin, *ko'-lan-in*. A glucosid from kola.

-. For words beginning thus, see *Colp*-.

septic, *kol-is-ep'-tik*. Preventing putrefaction.

osso, *koos'-o*. The same as *Kousso*, *q. v.*

-tet'anus. Cephalic tetanus due to wounds of the head.

opia, *kop-e-o'-pe-ah*. See *Copiopia*.

'nion. The apex of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla.

scopy, *kor-os'-ko-pe*. The shadow-test for refraction of the eye.

n, *ko'-sin*.  $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$ . An active principle from the flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*, used as an anthelmintic.

tox'in. An active principle from the ethereal extract of *Brayera*.

miss, *koo'-mis*. See *Kumiss*.

sein, *koos'-e-in*. Same as *Brayerin*.

osso, *koos'-o*. See *Brayera*.

neria, *kra-me'-re-ah*. A genus of shrubs, and also the astringent root of *K. triandra*, rhattany.

rosis, *kraw-ro'-sis*. Shriveling and dryness of a part. **K.**

'væ, a dry and glistening condition of the vulvar mucosa.

- Kreatin**, *kre'-at-in*. Same as *Creatin*.
- Kreatinin**, *kre-at'-in-in*. See *Creatinin*.
- Kreplinum**, *krep'-lin-um*. The trade name for an alcoholic solution of quillaya bark.
- Kresaprol**, *kres'-ap-rol*. The trade name for a solution of cresol in sodium cresyl oxyacetate solution.
- Kresin**, *kre'-sin*. See *Cresin*.
- Kresol**, *kre'-sol*. An aromatic substance occurring in the urine.
- Kresolid**, *kres'-ol-id*. A magnesium compound of creasote, used in tuberculosis.
- Kryofin**, *kri'-o-fin*. An analgesic and hypnotic product of the condensation of paraphenetidin and methylglycollic acid.
- Krypton**, *krip'-ton*. A gaseous element found in the air.
- Kubisga'ri**. Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.
- Kumiss**, *Kumyss*, *koo'-mis*. Fermented mare's milk.
- Kussein**, *koos'-e-in*. Same as *Brayerin*.
- Kussin**, *koos'-in*. See *Kosin*.
- Kusso**, *koos'-o*. See *Brayera*.
- Kyestein**, *ki-es'-te-in*. Same as *Gravidin*.
- Kyllosis**, *kil-o'-sis*. Club-foot.
- Ky'mograph**. An instrument for recording pulse-waves.
- Ky'moscope**. An instrument for studying the blood-current.
- Kynocephalus**, *kin-o-sef'-al-us*. See *Cynocephalus*.
- Kyphoscolio'sis**. Combined kyphosis and scoliosis.
- Kypho'sis**. Hump-back; angular curvature of the spine.
- Kyphotic**, *ki-fol'-ik*. Pertaining to kyphosis.
- Kysthitis**, *kis-thi'-tis*. Vaginitis, *q. v.*

## L.

- Lab**. Same as *Rennin*.
- Labia**, *la'-be-ah*. The lips. **L. majo'ra**, two cutaneous folds from the mons veneris to the perineum. **L. mino'ra**, the nymphæ, *q. v.*
- Labial**, *la'-be-al*. Pertaining to the lips.
- Labialism**, *la'-be-al-izm*. Defective speech marked by labial sounds.
- Labidom'eter**. A forceps to measure the fetal head in the pelvis.
- Labile**, *lab'-il*. Gliding from place to place.
- Labiochore'a**. Choreic movements of the lips with stuttering.
- Labioglossolaryngeal**, *la-bi-o-glos-o-lar-in'-je-al*. Relating to the lips, tongue, and larynx. **L. Paral'ysis**. See *Paralysis*.
- Labioglossopharyn'geal**. Relating to the lips, tongue, and pharynx.
- La'biomancy**. The faculty of comprehending speech by observation of the lips.

plasty, *la'-be-o-plas-te*. Any plastic operation on the lip.  
 tenaculum, *la-be-o-ten-ak'-u-lum*. An instrument for hold-  
 the lips in position during an operation.  
 um, *la'-be-um*. A lip. L. *cer'ebri*, the margin of the cerebral  
 isphere which overlaps the callosum. L. *ma'jus*, one of two  
 s of skin of the female external genital organs, arising just  
 w the mons veneris and surrounding the vulval entrance.  
 mi'nor, one of two folds of mucous membrane at the inner  
 faces of the labia majora. L. *tympan'icum*, the part of the  
 ina spiralis forming the lower border of the sulcus spiralis.  
 vestibula're, the overhanging extremity of the lamina spiralis  
 t forms the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.  
 or, *la'-bor*. Parturition; a bringing forth of young. L., *Ar-*  
*c'ial*, that affected by other means than the forces of the ma-  
 nal organism. L., *Dry*, when there is a deficiency of the  
 uor amnii. L., *Induced*, that brought on by artificial means.  
 , *Instrumen'tal*, that aided by use of instruments. L.,  
 ssed, retention of the dead fetus in utero beyond the period of  
 rmal gestation. L., *Postponed*, delayed beyond nine months.  
 , *Precip'itate*, that in which delivery takes place with undue  
 erity. L., *Pre'mature*, that taking place before the normal  
 riod of gestation but when the fetus is viable. L., *Protract'ed*,  
 at prolonged beyond the usual limit. L., *Sponta'neous*, that  
 quiring no artificial aid.  
 ratory, *lab'-or-at-o-re*. A place for experimental work.  
 yrinth, *lab'-ir-inth*. The cavities of the internal ear, compris-  
 g the vestibule, cochlea, and semicircular canals. L., *Bo'ny*.  
 ne as *L.*, *Osseous*. L., *Cor'tical*, the tortuous tubules and  
 od-vessels in the intervals of the cortex of the kidney. L.,  
 em'branous, the membranous cavity within the osseous laby-  
 th. L., *Os'seous*, the bony portion of the internal ear.  
 yrinthine, *lab-ir-in'-thin*. Pertaining to the labyrinth.  
 yrinthitis, *lab-ir-in-thi'-tis*. Inflammation of the labyrinth.  
*lak*. Milk.  
 erated, *las'-er-a-ted*. Torn.  
 eration, *las-er-a'-shun*. Mechanic rupture; rending.  
 er'ti, *Lacer'tuli cor'dis*. See *Columnæ carneæ*.  
 ertus fibrosus, *las-er'-tus fi-bro'-sus*. An aponeurotic band  
 m the biceps-tendon to the fascia of the forearm.  
 hrymal, *lak'-rim-al*. See *Lacrimonial*.  
 iniate, *las-in'-e-ât*. Jagged or fringed.  
 moid, *lak'-moid*. A compound of resorcin and sodium nitrite,  
 ed in alkalimetry.  
 mus, *lak'-mus*. See *Litmus*.  
 rimal, *lak'-rim-al*. Pertaining to tears. L. *Bone*, a small  
 ne at the inner side of the orbit. L. *Car'uncle*, a small red  
 inence at the inner angle of the eye. L. *Ducts*, the ducts of  
 e lacrimal gland. L. *Punc'ta*. See *Points, Lacrimonial*. L. *Sac*.  
 e *Sac*.



**Lacrimation**, *lak-rim-a'-shun*. An excessive secretion of tears.

**Lacrimot'omy**. Incision of the lacrimal sac or duct.

**Lacrymal**, *lak'-rim-al*. Same as *Lacrimal*.

**Lactagog**, or **Lactagogue**, *lak'-ta-gog*. An agent inducing milk secretion.

**Lactalbumin**, *lakt-al'-bu-min*. A proteid found in milk.

**Lactamid**, *lak-tam'-id*.  $C_3H_7NO_2$ . A crystalline substance from ethyl lactate and ammonia.

**Lactant**, *lak'-tant*. Suckling.

**Lactate**, *lak'-tāt*. A salt of lactic acid.

**Lactation**, *lak'-ta-shun*. The time of suckling.

**Lacteal**, *lak'-te-al*. 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. One of the lymphatics of the small intestines that take up chyle.

**Lactein**, *lak'-te-in*. The same as *Lactolin*, *q. v.*

**Lacteous**, *lak'-te-us*. Milky.

**Lactescence**, *lak-tes'-ens*. A milky condition.

**Lactescent**, *lak-tes'-ent*. Yielding milk.

**Lactic**, *lak'-tik*. Pertaining to milk. **L. Fermenta'tion**, the souring of milk.

**Lactiferous**, *lak-tif'-er-us*. Conveying milk, as ducts.

**Lactifuge**, *lak'-tif-ūj*. An agent checking the secretion of milk.

**Lactigenous**, *lak-tij'-en-us*. Milk-producing.

**Lactigerous**, *lak-tij'-er-us*. Producing milk.

**Lactinated**, *lak'-tin-a-ted*. Containing sugar of milk.

**Lactis**, *lak'-tis*. Pertaining to milk.

**Lactivorous**, *lak-tiv'-or-us*. Subsisting on a milk diet exclusively.

**Lactocèle**, *lak'-to-sēl*. See *Galactocèle*.

**Lactochrome**, *lak'-to-krōm*.  $C_6H_{18}NO_6$ . An alkaloid from milk.

**Lactol**, *lak'-tol*. Beta-naphthol lactate, an intestinal antiseptic.

**Lactola**, *lak-to'-lah*. A factitious milk made from skimmed milk.

**Lactolin**, *lak'-to-lin*. Condensed milk.

**Lactom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the purity of milk.

**Lactone**, *lak'-tōn*.  $C_{10}H_8O_4$ . An aromatic liquid from lactic acid.

**Lactopep'sin**. Pepsin and other enzymes in milk-sugar; it is used in dyspepsia.

**Lactopeptin**, **Lactopepton**, *lak-to-pep'-tin*, *-pep'-tōn*. The proprietary names for a mixture of pepsin, diastase, and pancreasin with lactic and hydrochloric acid.

**Lactophe'nin**. An antipyretic and a hypnotic substance.

**Lactophos'phate**. A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.

**Lactoproteid**, *lak-to-pro'-te-id*. A proteid from milk.

**Lac'toscope**. An instrument for testing the quality of milk.

**Lactose**, *lak'-tōs*.  $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$ . Sugar of milk.

**Lactosuria**, *lak-tōs-ū'-re-ah*. Sugar of milk in the urine.

**Lactu'ca**. A genus of plants. **L. scari'ola**, lettuce.

**Lactucarium**, *lak-tu-ka'-re-um*. The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa*; it is used as a sedative and an anodyne.

**Lactucerin**, *lak-tu'-ser-in*. A sedative substance from lactucarium.

**Lactucin**, *lak-tu'-sin*. A bitter principle from lactucarium.

men, *lak-tu'-men*. Aphthæ with curd-like spots.

rtropein, *lak-til-tro'-pe-in*. A crystalline substance from  
ein, used as a cardiac tonic.

na, *la-ku'-nah*. A small cavity in a mucous membrane. **L.**  
ebri, the infundibulum of the brain. **L.**, Intervil'lous, any  
of the placental spaces filled with blood in which the fetal villi  
g. **L. mag'na**, the largest of Littre's glands. **L. pharyn'gis**,  
at the pharyngeal end of the Eustachian tube.

nar, *la-ku'-nar*. Pertaining to lacunas.

'nas, or **Lacunæ**, *la-ku'-ne*. Small cavities in bones.

nula, *la-ku'-nu-lah*. A small lacuna.

is, *la'-kus*. A small hollow or cavity. **L. lacrima'lis**, the  
angular space between the eyelids at the inner canthus.

ies' **Bed'-straw**. *Galium verum*, a refrigerant herb.

ena, *la-je'-nah*. The third upper extremity of the scala media.

nesis, *lag-ne'-sis*. Satyriasis, *q. v.*

ophthalmus, *lag-off-thal'-mus*. An inability to close the eyes.

ostoma, *lag-os'-to-mah*. See *Hare-lip*.

Grippe, *lah grēp*. See *Influenza*.

y Blood, *la'-ke*. Dark transparent blood from destruction of  
the red corpuscles.

ation, *lal-a'-shun*. The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*.

ing, *lal'-ing*. See *Lallation*.

oneurosis, *lal-o-nu-ro'-sis*. An impairment of speech from  
asmodic action of the nerves.

opathy, *lal-op'-ath-e*. Any disorder of speech.

ophobia, *lal-o-fo'-be-ah*. Stutter-spasm, with fear of speaking.

plegia, *lal-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of speech not due to paralysis  
of the tongue.

ab'da. The point of union of the lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

ab'dacism. An inability to pronounce the letter *l*.

abdoid, *lam'-doid*. Resembling the Greek letter lambda,  $\lambda$ .

ella, *lam-el'-ah*. A thin plate or scale. **L. of Bone**, the rings  
around the Haversian canals. **L.**, **Concen'tric**, one of the plates  
of bone around the Haversian canal. **L.**, **Interme'diate**, one of  
the plates filling the spaces between the concentric layers of bone.

**L. Triang'ular**, a fibrous layer connecting the choroid plexuses  
of the diacele. **L. Vas'cular**, the endochorion. **L.**, **Vit'reous**,  
the lamina basalis of the choroid.

ellar. Disposed in lamellas. **L. Cat'aract**. See *Cataract*.

eness, *lām'-nes*. Limping; weakness of a limb. **L.**, **Inter-**  
**t'tent**, paralysis with pain, due apparently to sudden cessation  
of the arterial supply.

in, *la'-min*. A hemostatic alkaloid from *Lamium album*.

ina, *lam'-in-ah*. A thin layer or scale. **L. cine'rea**, the layer  
of gray matter between the callosum and the optic chiasma. **L.**  
**bro'sa**, (1) a cerebral perforated space; (2) the cribiform  
plate of the ethmoid; (3) the portion of the sclera through which  
the optic nerve filaments pass. **L. fus'ca**, the internal pig-

mented layer of the selera. *L. pro'pria*, the middle layer of the membrana tympani. *L. reticula'ris*, the cribriform membrane covering Corti's organ. *L. spira'lis*, the spiral partition dividing the cochlear cavity.

**Laminaria**, *lam-in-a'-re-ah*. A genus of algæ; also, the stems of *L. digitata*, used in making tents or bougies.

**Laminated**, *lam'-in-a-ted*. Arranged in layers.

**Lamination**, *lam-in-a'-shun*. 1. Arrangement in plates. 2. Operation of slicing the fetal skull.

**Laminec'tomy**, **Lamnec'tomy**. Excision of the vertebral lamina.

**Lamini'tis**. Inflammation of the laminae of a horse's foot.

**La'mium**. A genus of plants. *L. album*, dead nettle.

**Lamp'-black**. An impure carbon from the burning of oils.

**Lanain**, *lan'-ān*. Purified wool-fat.

**Lance**, *lans*. 1. To open with a lancet. 2. A lancet, *q. v.*

**Lancet**, *lan'-set*. A two-edged surgical knife.

**Lancinate**, *lan'-sin-āt*. To lacerate or tear.

**Lancinating**, *lan'-sin-a-ting*. Piercing; darting, as a pain.

**Land Scur'vy**. See *Purpura*.

**Languor**, *lang'-gor*. Lassitude.

**Lannaïol**, *lan'-i-ol*. An iodo cresol, a substitute for iodoform.

**Lanolin**, *lan'-o-lin*. Purified wool-fat.

**Lantanin**, *lan-tan'-in*. An antipyretic alkaloid from *Lantana braziliensis*; it is used instead of quinin.

**Lanthan'um**, **Lantha'nium**. A rare metallic element.

**Lanugo**, *lan-u'-go*. The downy hair on the fetus.

**Lap**. The part of the body formed when sitting by the anterior aspect of the thighs.

**Lapactic**, *lap-ak'-tik*. Emptying; purgative.

**Laparocholecystotomy**, *lap-ar-o-kol-e-sis-tot'-o-me*. An incision into the gall-bladder through an abdominal incision.

**Laparocolostomy**, *lap-ar-o-ko-los'-to-me*. Abdominal colostomy.

**Laparocolotomy**, *lap-ar-o-ko-lot'-o-me*. Inguinal colotomy.

**Laparocystectomy**, *lap-ar-o-sist-ek'-to-me*. The excision of an extrauterine fetus and cyst through an abdominal incision.

**Laparocystotomy**, *lap-ar-o-sist-ot'-o-me*. The incision of the abdomen and a cyst containing an extrauterine fetus.

**Laparoelytrot'omy**. The extraction of a fetus through the os uteri by a combined abdominal and vaginal incision.

**Lap'aroenterotomy**. Enterotomy through an abdominal incision.

**Laparogastrot'omy**. An abdominal incision into the stomach.

**Laparohysterec'tomy**. Abdominal extirpation of the uterus.

**Laparohysterooophorec'tomy**. Abdominal incision with removal of the uterus and ovaries.

**Laparohysterotomy**, *lap-ar-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*. 1. Cesarean section. 2. Abdominal incision into the uterus.

**Laparoileot'omy**. Abdominal incision into the ileum.

**Laparokelyphotomy**, *lap-ar-o-kel-if-ot'-o-me*. See *Laparocystotomy*.

**Laparomyomec'tomy**. Abdominal excision of a myoma.



tomyotomy, *lap-ar-o-mi-ot'-o-me*. See *Laparomyomectomy*.  
 onephrec'tomy. Abdominal excision of a kidney.  
 osalpingec'tomy. Abdominal excision of the Fallopian tube.  
 ros'copy. An instrumental examination of the abdomen.  
 rosplenec'tomy. Abdominal excision of the spleen.  
 rotomy, *lap-ar-ot'-o-me*. An abdominal incision.  
 s, *la'-pis*. A stone.  
 a, *lap'-pah*. The burdock, *Arctium lappa*; the root is diuretic  
 aperient.  
 . The fat of swine, melted and strained.  
 a'cein. A substance produced in amyloid degeneration.  
 aceous, *lar-da'-se-us*. Fatty or waxy.  
 in, *lar'-jin*. A surgical antiseptic containing silver.  
 spur, *lark'-spur*. See *Delphinium*.  
 ngeal, *lar-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the larynx.  
 ngectomy, *lar-in'-jek'-to-me*. Extirpation of the larynx.  
 ngismus, *lar-in'-jiz'-mus*. A spasmodic affection of the larynx.  
 strid'ulus. The same as *Laryngospasm*, *q. v.*  
 ngitis, *lar-in'-ji'-tis*. Inflammation of the larynx.  
 ng'ocele. A saccular dilatation of the larynx.  
 ngocentesis, *lar-in-go-sen-te'-sis*. Puncture of the larynx.  
 ngofissure, *lar-in-go-fish'-ūr*. Division of thyroid cartilage.  
 ng'ograph. An instrument for recording laryngeal movements.  
 ngography, *lar-in-gog'-ra-fe*. A description of the larynx.  
 ngology, *lar-in-gol'-o-je*. Science of the larynx.  
 ngoparalysis, *lar-in-go-par-al'-is-is*. A paralysis of the vocal  
 ads from certain nervous affections.  
 ngopathy, *lar-in-gop'-ath-e*. An affection of the larynx.  
 ngophantom, *lar-ing-go-fan'-tum*. A model of the larynx.  
 ngopharyn'geal. Pertaining to the laryngopharynx.  
 ngophar'ynx. The portion of the pharynx above the larynx.  
 ngoph'ony. An auscultatory vocal sound heard in the larynx.  
 ngophthisis, *lar-in-go-ti'-sis*. Tuberculosis of the larynx.  
 ngoplasty, *lar-ing'-go-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the larynx.  
 ngople'gia. Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx.  
 ngorrhea, *lar-in-gor'-e'-ah*. Excessive secretion from larynx.  
 ngoscope, *lar-in'-go-skōp*. An instrument for examination of  
 larynx.  
 ngoscopy, *lar-in-gos'-ko-pe*. Inspection of the larynx.  
 ngospasm, *lar-in'-go-spazm*. Spasmodic contracture of glottis.  
 ngostenosis. Constriction of the larynx.  
 ngostroboscope, *lar-in-go-stro'-bo-skōp*. A device for inspect-  
 the vibration of vocal bands.  
 ngotomy, *lar-in-got'-o-me*. Incision of the larynx.  
 ngotrachei'tis. Inflammation of both larynx and pharynx.  
 ngotracheotomy, *lar-in-go-tra-ke-ot'-o-me*. Laryngotomy  
 h section of the upper tracheal rings.  
 nx, *lar'-ingks*. The upper part of windpipe; organ of voice.  
 itude, *las'-it-ūd*. Weakness; exhaustion.

- Lata, Latah, la'-tah.** A Javanese endemic neurosis characterized by a loss of volition.
- Latent, lā'-tent.** Concealed; not manifest. **L. Heat,** absorbs heat without an associated elevation of bodily temperature.
- Pe'riod,** (1) the time required for the incubation of a disease. (2) the intervening time between the application of a stimulus and the result.
- Laterad, lat'-er-ad.** Toward one side.
- Lateral, lat'-er-al.** Pertaining to the side. **L. Col'umn.** See *Column*. **L. Si'nuses.** See *Sinus*. **L. Ven'tricle.** See *Ventricle*.
- Lateritious, lat-er-ish'-us.** Brick-like; of the color of bricks.
- Lateroflexion, lat-er-o-flek'-shun.** A bending to one side.
- Lateropulsion, lat-er-o-pul'-shun.** An impulse to a side.
- Lateroversion, lat-er-o-ver'-zhun.** A turning to one side.
- Lathyrism, lath'-ir-izm.** Poisoning with chickpea.
- Latissimus col'li, lat-is'-im-us.** See *Platysma myoides*. **L. dor'si** the broad muscle of the back.
- Laudanin, lod'-an-in.**  $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$ . An alkaloid of opium.
- Laudanosin, lod-an'-o-sin.**  $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$ . An alkaloid from opium.
- Laudanum, lod'-an-um.** Tincture of opium.
- Laugh'ing Gas.** Nitrous oxid,  $N_2O$ , used in dental surgery.
- Laureol, law'-re-ol.** The proprietary name for a mixture of coconut oil and palm oil.
- Laurocerasus, lo-ro-ser'-as-us.** Cherry-laurel. See *Prunus*.
- Lavage, lav'-ahj.** Irrigation of the stomach.
- Lavandula, lav-an'-du-lah.** A genus of plants. **L. ve'ra,** lavender; the flowers are aromatic and stimulant.
- Lavation, lav-a'-shun.** See *Lavage*.
- Lav'ender.** See *Lavandula*.
- Law.** A constant mode of action of forces or phenomena.
- Lax, laks.** Loose; slack.
- Laxative, laks'-at-iv.** A mild purgative. Slightly purgative.
- Laxator, laks-a'-tor.** A muscle loosening or relaxing.
- Layer, lā'-er.** A mass of nearly uniform thickness spread over an area. **L., Ba'cillar,** the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **L., Gan'glionic,** a layer of angular cells of the cerebral cortex. **L., Hor'ny,** the outer layer of the skin. **L., Osteogenet'ic,** the lower layer of periosteum.
- Lazaretto, laz-ar-et'-o.** Quarantine station for contagious diseases.
- Lead, led.** A bluish-white metal. **L., Black,** graphite. **L. Col'ic,** colic from lead-poisoning. **L. Enceph'alopathy,** cerebral disease from lead-poisoning. **L. Pal'sy,** a paralysis of the muscles of the arm due to lead. **L. Plas'ter,** an adhesive plaster containing lead oxid. **L., Red,** red oxid of lead,  $Pb_3O_4$ , a poisonous red powder used in salves. **L., Sugar of,**  $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ , lead acetate, used as an astringent and styptic. **L., White,** lead carbonate,  $2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$ . It is used in skin-diseases.
- Lead-pipe Contrac'tion.** A cataleptic state in which the limbs maintain any position given them.

bing A'gue, *lēp'-ing*. A species of dancing mania.

thin, *les'-ith-in*.  $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$ . A phosphorized substance occurring widely in the body and in plant-tissues.

tual, *lek'-tu-al*. Pertaining to a bed.

tulus, *lek'-tu-lus*. A bed or couch.

th, *lēch*. A blood-sucking aquatic worm.

ches, *lēch'-ez*. A mycotic disease of mules and cattle.

s, *lēz*. The dregs of wine.

. The lower extremity, especially from the knee down. L.,

ad'ger, inequality in the length of legs. L., Ba'kers'. See

*mu valgum*. L., Ban'dy. Same as L., Bow. L., Barba'does,

ephantiasis of the leg. L., Black', symptomatic anthrax. L.,

ow'. See *Genu extorsum*. L., Milk', phlegmasia alba dolens.

, Sciss'or, a crossing of the axes of the legs.

ritimacy, *le-jil'-im-a-se*. The state of being born in wedlock.

umin, *leg-u'-min*. A nitrogenous proteid from legumes.

omyoma, *li-o-mi-o'-mah*. Myoma with unstriped muscular fiber.

phemia, *li-fe'-me-ah*. Poverty of the blood.

poder'mia. Deficiency of the skin.

pome'ria. The congenital absence of a limb or part.

pothymia, *li-po-thi'-me-ah*. See *Lipothymia*.

nniscus, *lem-nis'-kus*. See *Fillet*.

non, *lem'-on*. The fruit of *Citrus medica*.

noparalysis, *le-mo-par-al'-is-is*. Paralysis of the esophagus.

nosteno'sis. Constriction of the pharynx and esophagus.

'iceps. A short obstetric forceps with a transverse lock-handle.

itive, *len'-it-iv*. Slightly laxative; demulcent.

as, *lenz*. 1. A transparent disc refracting light. 2. The crystal-

ne lens of the eye. L., Achromat'ic, one the dispersing power

which is exactly neutralized by another lens with the same

curvature but a different refractive index. L., Apochromat'ic.

See *Apochromatic*. L., Bicon'cave or Concavocon'cave, one

concave on both surfaces. L., Bicon'vex, one with two convex

surfaces. L., Bifo'cal, one having a double focus. L., Clin'o-

scope. See *Forsimeter*. L., Conver'gent or Conver'ging, a

double convex or planoconvex lens that focuses rays of light. L.,

convexocon'cave, a lens with one convex and one concave sur-

face. L., Crys'talline, the lens of the eye. L., Cylin'dric,

one with a plane surface in one axis and a convex or concave sur-

face in the axis at right angles to the first. L., Decen'tered, one

with the optic center not opposite to the pupil of the eye. L.,

disper'sing. Same as L., Concave. L., Orthoscop'ic, one

which gives a flat, undistorted field of vision. L., Periscop'ic,

one with concavoconvex or convexoconcave surfaces, the opposite

surfaces being of different curvatures. L., Spher'ic, one the curved

surface of which is a segment of a sphere.

aticonus, *len-tik-o'-nus*. Great curvature of the crystalline lens.

lenticular, *len-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a lens. L. Ar'teries, the

arteries supplying the lenticular nucleus. L. Gang'lion, the



- ophthalmie ganglion, *q. v.* L. Nu'cleus, the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum.
- Lenticulostri'ate. Pertaining to the lenticular and caudate nuclei.
- Lentigo, *len-ti'-go*. Freckles; circumscribed spots on the skin.
- Leontiasis, *le-on-ti'-as-is*. See *Elephantiasis*.
- Leontodin, *le-on'-to-din*. A tonic and aperient extract from the root of *Taraxacum officinale*.
- Leper, *lep'-er*. One affected with leprosy.
- Lep'idin.  $C_{10}H_9N$ . A distillation product of quinolin.
- Lepidoid, *lep'-id-oid*. Having the appearance of a scale.
- Lepidosis, *lep-id-o'-sis*. Any scaly disease of the skin.
- Lepocyte, *lep'-o-sit*. A nucleated cell with a cell-wall.
- Lepothrix, *lep'-o-thriks*. A condition of the hair in which the shaft is incased in hardened sebaceous matter.
- Lepra, *lep'-rah*. Leprosy, *q. v.* L. anæstheti'ca, leprosy in which anesthesia predominates. L. asturien'sis, pellagra. L. maculo'sa, the stage of true leprosy marked by the presence of pigment-spots. L. mu'tilans, the final stage of true leprosy, marked by loss of members.
- Leprophthalmia, *lep-roff-thal'-me-ah*. Leprous ophthalmia.
- Leprosy, *lep'-ro-se*. An endemic, chronic, malignant disease with cutaneous and other lesions.
- Leprous, *lep'-rus*. Infected with leprosy.
- Leptandra, *lep-tan'-drah*. The laxative root of *Veronica virginica*.
- Leptan'drin. A purgative resinoid from leptandra.
- Leptoceph'alus. A monster with an abnormally small head.
- Leptomeningitis, *lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis*. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid membranes.
- Leptorrhine, *lep'-tor-in*. Having a thin nose.
- Leptothrix, *lep'-to-thriks*. A genus of bacteria.
- Lep'tus autumnal'is. Harvest-bug, a parasite under the skin.
- Lesion, *lē'-zhun*. Structural tissue-change from injury or disease. L., Dischar'ging, a brain lesion that causes sudden discharge of nervous motor impulses. L., Fo'cal, a circumscribed one in the nervous system giving rise to distinctive symptoms. L., Indis-crim'inate, one affecting two distinct systems. L., Init'ial, of Syphilis, the chancre. L., Ir'ritative, one in the nervous system exciting the functions of the part where it is situated. L., Per-iph'eral, a lesion of the nerve-trunks or of their endings. L., Struc'tural, one working a manifest change in tissue. L., Sys-temat'ic, one confined to a system of organs having a common function. L., Tox'ic, a lesion due to sepsis.
- Lethal, *lē'-thal*. Deadly; fatal; causing death.
- Lethargy, *leth'-ar-je*. A condition of drowsiness.
- Lethin, *le'-thin*. A proprietary narcotic mixture.
- Letter-blindness, *let-er-blind'-nes*. A mental condition in which there is an inability to comprehend letters.
- Lettuce, *let'-us*. See *Lactuca*. L. O'pium. See *Lactucarium*.
- Leucasmus, *lu-kaz'-mus*. See *Leukoderma*.

- emia, *lu-se'-me-ah*. See *Leukocythemia*.
- hemia, *lu-ke'-me-ah*. See *Leukocythemia*.
- in, *lu'-sin*.  $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ . A crystalline substance found in various parts of the body.
- itis, *lu-si'-tis*. See *Sclerotitis*.
- co-. For words not found under this form, see *Leuko*-.  
 colin, *lu'-ko-lin*. See *Quinolin*.
- cotin, *lu'-ko-tin*.  $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$ . A principle from paracota bark.
- kemia, *Leukæmia*, *lu-ke'-me-ah*. A fatal blood-disease with a great increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles. L., lymphatic, that associated with enlargement of lymphatic glands. L., Myelog'enic, that in which the bone-marrow is involved. L., Splen'ic, that associated with enlargement of the spleen.
- kemic, *lu-ke'-mik*. Pertaining to leukemia.
- koblast, *lu'-ko-blast*. The germ of a leukocyte.
- kocyte, *lu'-ko-sīt*. A white blood-corpuscle.
- kocythemia, *lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*. An abnormal increase in the number of white corpuscles, with glandular enlargement.
- kocytogenesis, *lu-ko-si-to-jen'-es-is*. Production of leukocytes.
- kocytolysis, *lu-ko-si-to'l-is-is*. The destruction of leukocytes.
- kocytoma, *lu-ko-si-to'-mah*. A tumor containing leukocytes.
- kocytometer, *lu-ko-si-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for counting the white blood-corpuscles.
- kocytopl'nia. A wandering of leukocytes.
- kocytosis, *lu-ko-si-to'-sis*. A transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.
- kocytozo'on. A hematozoon of birds and man.
- kocytu'ria. The presence in the urine of leukocytes.
- koderma, *lu-ko-der'-mah*. Achroma, *q. v.*
- kokeratosis, *lu-ko-ker-at-o'-sis*. See *Leukoplasia*.
- kol, *Leukolin*, *lu'-kol*, *lu'-ko-lin*. *Quinolin*, *q. v.*
- kolysis, *lu-kol'-is-is*. The same as *Leukocytolysis*, *q. v.*
- koma, *lu-ko'-mah*. A dense opacity of the cornea.
- komain, *lu'-ko-mah-in*. One of a group of toxic and nontoxic alkaloids produced in living tissues.
- komaine'mia. The presence in the blood of leukomains.
- komatous, *lu-ko'-mat-us*. Affected with leukoma.
- komyeli'tis. Inflammation of the spinal marrow.
- konecro'sis. A form of dry gangrene of a light color.
- konu'clein. A nuclein derived from leukocytes.
- kopathia, *lu-ko-path'-e-ah*. See *Leukopathy*.
- kopathy, *lu-kop'-ath-e*. Albinism; the condition of an albino.
- kopenia, *lu-ko-pe'-ne-ah*. Diminution in the number of white blood-corpuscles.
- kophlegmasia, *lu-ko-fleg-ma'-ze-ah*. A tendency to dropsy.
- kopin, *lu'-ko-pin*. Visual white, produced from rhodopsin by the action of light.
- kopla'cia, *Leukopla'kia*. The same as *Leukoplasia*, *q. v.*

- Leukoplasia**, *lu-ko-pla'-ze-ah*. The formation of white spots or plates on the epidermis or epithelium. **L. bucca'lis**, chronic glossitis of the tongue marked by whitish patches on the surface.
- Leukoplas'tid**. A white, starch-forming granule of protoplasm.
- Leukorrhea**, *lu-kor-e'-ah*. A whitish discharge from the vagina.
- Leukosarcoma**, *lu-ko-sar-ko'-mah*. A colorless sarcoma.
- Leukosis**, *lu-ko'-sis*. 1. Any disease of the lymphatics. 2. Abnormal pallor of the skin.
- Leusin**, *lu'-sin*. A crystalline body found in the brain-tissue.
- Levator**, *le-va'-tor*. A muscle that elevates a part.
- Levigation**, *lev-ig-a'-shun*. The trituration of a substance.
- Levoglucothane**, *le-vo-glu'-ko-sān*. A derivative of picein produced by heating with baryta.
- Levogy'rous**, **Levoro'tatory**. Turning to the left.
- Levulosan**, *lev-u-lo'-san*.  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . A carbohydrate obtained by heating levulose.
- Levulose**, *lev'-u-lōs*.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . The natural sugar of fruits.
- Levulosu'ria**. The presence in the urine of levulose.
- Lewinin**, *lu'-in-in*. A strong local anesthetic resin from kava.
- Leyden Bat'tery**, *li'-den*. A series of Leyden jars. **L. Jar**, a tin-foil-coated glass jar for the temporary accumulation of electricity.
- Libidinous**, *lib-id'-in-us*. Characterized by strong sexual desire.
- Libra**, *le'-brah*. A pound.
- Lichen**, *li'-ken*. 1. A papular inflammation of the skin. 2. Any plant belonging to the lichens, a group of cryptogams symbiotic of algæ and fungi. **L. acumina'tus**, a variety of lichen ruber with acuminate papules. **L. a'grius**, eezema papulosum. **L. dissemina'tus**, a form with scattered lesions. **L. pila'ris**, a form attacking the hair-follicles. **L. pla'nus**, a form having broad, flat papules. **L. ru'ber**, a form with small, red, itching papules. **L. scrofulo'sus**, a form peculiar to strumous children. **L. trop'icus**, prickly heat.
- Licheniasis**, *li-ken-i'-as-is*. The formation of lichen.
- Lichenin**, *li'-ken-in*. Moss-starch.  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ . A demulcent carbohydrate from Iceland moss.
- Lichenoid**, *li'-ken-oid*. Resembling lichen.
- Licorice**, *lik'-or-is*. The root and extract of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
- Lien**, *li'-en*. The spleen.
- Lienaden**, *li-en'-ad-en*. A proprietary remedy made from spleen.
- Lienal**, *li'-en-al*. Pertaining to the spleen.
- Lienculus**, *li-en'-ku-lus*. A supernumerary spleen.
- Lienitis**, *li-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the spleen.
- Lienomalacia**, *li-en-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the spleen.
- Lienomyelogenous**. Derived from both spleen and marrow.
- Lienteric**, *li-en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to lientery.
- Lientery**, *li'-en-ter-e*. Diarrhea with undigested food.
- Life**, *līf*. 1. The power by which an organism exists and exercises its functions. 2. The period between birth and death. **L.**, **Ante-na'tal**, the life of the fetus before birth. **L.**, **Embryon'ic**, the



iod beginning with the differentiation of the blastoderm and  
 ing about the end of the second month.  
 ment. A band of fibrous tissue binding parts together. L.,  
 ces'sory, one that strengthens another. L., Ad'ipose, the  
 ous ligament of the knee-joint. L., A'lar, one of the two  
 ds of the synovial membrane on each side of the mucous liga-  
 nt of the knee. L., An'nular, any ring-shaped ligament.  
 L., Ar'cuate, the arched ligaments that connect the body of  
 e diaphragm to the last rib and the lumbar vertebrae. L., Atlo-  
 /oid, that joining the atlas and axis. L., Auric'ular, three  
 ments uniting the external ear to the head. L., Broad, (1)  
 e peritoneal fold extending laterally from the uterus to the pelvic  
 all; (2) the ligament supporting the liver. L., Cap'sular, the  
 ous framework surrounding a joint. L., Cen'tral. See *Filum*  
*terminale*. L., Check. Same as *L., Odontoid*. L., Cil'iary, the  
 ssue at the root of the cornea and sclera forming the root of the  
 is. L., Con'oid, the inner portion of the coracoclavicular liga-  
 ent. L., Coracoclavic'ular, that joining the coracoid process  
 of the scapula and the clavicle. L., Coracohu'meral, that join-  
 g the coracoid process of the scapula and the upper and posterior  
 ortion of the capsule of the shoulder-joint and the upper part of  
 e humerus. L., Cor'onary, a peritoneal fold extending from  
 e posterior edge of the liver to the diaphragm. L., Costocol'ic,  
 peritoneal fold joining the diaphragm and the splenic flexure of  
 e colon. L., Costocor'acoid, one that unites the first rib to the  
 racoid process of the scapula. L., Cot'yloid, an annular liga-  
 ent at the margin of the acetabulum. Ls., Cru'cial, two liga-  
 ents of the knee. L., Cru'ciform, that formed by the transverse  
 gment of the atlas and a vertical ligament running from the mid-  
 e of this to the body of the axis. L., Cru'ral, Poupart's liga-  
 ent, *q. v.* L., Del'toid, lateral internal ligament of the ankle. L.,  
 al'ciform, the broad ligament of the liver. L., Glenohu'meral,  
 ortion of the coracohumeral ligament attached to the upper and  
 ner portions of the bicipital groove. L., Glen'oid, (1) a ring of  
 rocartilaginous tissue attached to the rim of the glenoid fossa;  
 ) one of those joining the phalanges and the metacarpal bones.  
 L., Iliofem'oral, a ligament of the hip-joint, from the ilium to  
 e lesser trochanter. L., Iliotrochanter'ic, a portion of the  
 of femoral ligament. L., Interclavic'ular, one joining the ster-  
 al extremities of the clavicles and sternum. L., Lat'eral, a  
 eritoneal fold, one on each side of the liver, joining it to the dia-  
 raphm. L., Odon'toid, any one of the broad ligaments on each  
 de of the apex of the odontoid process, connecting the atlas  
 ith the skull. L., Orbic'ular (of radius), that surrounding  
 e head of the radius. L., Pec'tinate, the spongy tissue at the  
 unction of the cornea and sclera in the sinus of the anterior  
 amber of the eye. L., Pterygomax'illary, one joining the  
 ex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid and the poste-  
 or extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw. Ls.,

**Pu'bic**, three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **L., Rhom'boid**, one joining the cartilage of the first rib and the tuberosity of the clavicle. **L., Round**, (1) (of hip) ligamentum teres; (2) (of liver) a fibrous cord running from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver; (3) (of forearm) one joining the coronoid process of the ulna and the tuberosity of the radius; (4) (of uterus) one extending from the anterior surface of the cornu of the uterus to the mons veneris. **L., Sacrosciat'ic, Great**, one extending from the sacrum, coccyx, and inferior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium. **L., Spinoglen'oid**, one that unites the spine of the scapula with the margin of the glenoid cavity. **L., Splenophren'ic**, a peritoneal fold between the spleen and the diaphragm. **L., Spring**, the one joining the os calcis and scaphoid bone. **L., Stylohy'oid**, a cord from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. **L., Stylomax'illary**, one joining the styloid process of the temporal bone and the ramus of the inferior maxilla. **L., Suspen'sory** (of crystalline lens), Zinn's zonule, *q. v.* **L., Transverse'**, (1) (of atlas) one surrounding the odontoid process of the axis; (2) (of hip-joint) one extending across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum; (3) (of knee) one extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibrocartilage to the anterior extremity of the internal fibrocartilage. **L., Trap'ezoid**, the anterior portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. **L., Triang'ular** (of the urethra), is attached by its apex to the reflected part of Poupart's ligament, and passing inward beneath the spermatic cord and behind the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring, joins the tendon of the opposite side. **L., Uteroves'ical**, one of the peritoneal folds connecting the bladder and the uterus. **L., Vesicoumbil'ical**. Same as *Urachus*. **L., Y-shaped**, the iliofemoral ligament.

**Ligamen'tous**. Pertaining to or consisting of ligament.

**Ligamentum**, *lig-am-en'-tum*. A ligament. **L. denticula'tum**, a notched ligament on each side of the myelon. **L. muco'sum**, a synovial fold. **L. nu'chæ**, one at the nape of the neck, connecting the two trapezius muscles. **L. patel'læ**, the ligament securing the patella to the tibia. **L. spira'le**, the thick part of the cochlear basilar membrane. **L. te'res**, a fibrous cord extending from the head of the femur to the margin of the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum.

**Ligation**, *li-ga'-shun*. The operation of tying, as of an artery.

**Ligature**, *lig'-at-chûr*. The material used for tying. **L., Double**, the application of two ligatures to a vessel, between which it is divided. **L., Intermit'tent**, a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood-current, but relaxed occasionally. **L., Kap'garoo**. See *Kangaroo*. **L., Lat'eral**, partial occlusion of the lumen of a vessel by loose ligature. **L., Provis'ional**, one applied during an operation, to be removed at its close.

**Light**, *lit*. Wave motions of the luminiferous ether that give rise

visual sensations. **L.**, **Ax'ial** or **Cen'tral**, light-rays that are parallel to one another and to the optic axis. **L.**, **Diffused'**, that reflected simultaneously from many surfaces or scattered by a concave lens. **L.**, **Oblique'**, light falling obliquely on a surface. **L.**, **Polariza'tion of**. See *Polarization*. **L.**, **Reflect'ed**, light thrown back from an illuminated object. **L.**, **Refract'ed**, light-rays that passing through an object have been bent from their original course. **L.-sense'**, the faculty of distinguishing degrees of light. **L.**, **Transmit'ted**, the light passing through an object.

**Lightning Pains**, *lī'-ning*. The acute pains of tabes dorsalis.

**Linosulphin**, *lig-no-sul'-fin*. A disinfectant produced in the manufacture of sulphicellulose.

**Linosulphit**, *lig-no-sul'-fit*. A liquid side-product in the manufacture of cellulose.

**Lignum**, *lig'-num*. Wood.

**Ligroin**, *lig'-ro-in*. Same as *Benzin*.

**Lingula**, *lig'-u-la*. 1. A tongue-shaped organ. 2. A strip of white matter on the margin of the fourth ventricle.

**Lisin**, *lī'-as-in*. Same as *Syringin*.

**Limatura**, *lim-at-u'-rah*. Filings.

**Limb**, *lim*. A leg or an arm.

**Limbic**, *lim'-bik*. Marginal.

**Limbus**, *lim'-bus*. A margin. **L.** *lam'inæ spira'lis*. See *Christa spiralis*. **L.** *lu'teus*, the macula lutea.

**Lime**, *līm*. 1. Calcium oxid,  $\text{CaO}$ . 2. Fruit of a species of *Citrus*.

**Linea nasi**, *lī'-men na'-ze*. The boundary-line between the osseous and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity.

**Limic**, *lim'-ik*. Relating to hunger.

**Liminal**, *lim'-in-al*. Least; lowest; minimal.

**Limitans**, *lim'-it-ans*. Limiting; bounding.

**Limnophes**, *lim-it-ro'-fēz*. Ganglia of the sympathetic nerve.

**Limnobios**, *lim-no'-be-os*. The organic world of fresh water.

**Limon**, *lī'-mon*. Lemon, the fruit of *Citrus medica*.

**Lymphophthisis**, *lim-off-tī'-sis*. Emaciation due to starvation.

**Lipnosis**, *li-mo'-sis*. A morbid or depraved appetite.

**Lipnother'apy**. The treatment of disease by deprivation of food.

**Limp**. A halting gait.

**Linalool**, *lin-a-lo'-ol*.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ . A fragrant liquid occurring in oils of linaloe, lavender, and bergamot.

**Line**, *līn*. 1. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch. 2. A mark.

**L.**, **Abdom'inal**. See *Abdominal*. **L.**, **Alveobas'ilar**, one joining the basion and the alveolar point. **L.**, **Alveolona'sal**, a line joining the nasal to the alveolar point. **L.**, **Auriculobregmat'ic**, one passing from the auricular point to the bregma. **L's.**, **Ax'illary** (anterior and posterior), vertical lines extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk. **L.**, **Base**, one extending from the infraorbital ridge through the middle of the external auditory meatus to the middle line of the occiput. **L.**, **Basiobregmat'ic**, the line joining the basion and the bregma. **L.**, **Biau-**



ric'ular, the line from one auditory foramen over the vertex of the skull to the other. L., Blue, the blue line on the gums in chronic lead-poisoning. L., Costoartic'ular, one drawn between the sternoclavicular articulation and the point of the eleventh rib. L., Costoclavic'ular. Same as L., *Parasternal*. L., Curved, Superior (of occipital bone), a semicircular line passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance. L., Em-bryon'ic, a primitive trace in the center of the germinal area of the ovum. L., Fa'cial, a straight line tangential to the glabella and some point at the lower part of the face. L., Ge'nal, one of Jadelot's lines, running from the malar region to the nasal line. L., Iliopectine'al, a bony ridge partly on the ilium, partly on the pubis, marking the brim of the true pelvis. L., Incremen'tal, a curve line in dentin supposed to indicate laminar structure. Ls., Intertrochanter'ic (anterior and posterior), lines on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the femur between the trochanters. L., Mam'mary, a line from one nipple to the other. L., Mam-millary, a vertical line through the center of the nipple. L., Mylohyoi'dean, a ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw. L., Nasoba'silar, one drawn through the basion and the nasal point. L., Nu'chal, Infe'rior, Me'dian, and Superior, lines on the external surface of the occiput. L., Oculozygo-mat'ic, one of Jadelot's lines indicative of spinal disease. L., Paraster'nal, the imaginary vertical line midway between the margin of the sternum and the line passing through the nipple. L., Pectine'al, that portion of the iliopectineal line that is formed by the pubic bone. L., Prim'itive. See *Streak*, *Primitive*. L., Pro'file. See *Camper's Line*. L., Quad'rate, a ridge on the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. L., Res'piratory, the line connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse. L., Scap'ular, a vertical line downward from the lower angle of the scapula. L., Semicir'cular, the curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen. L. of Sight, imaginary line from the object viewed to the center of the pupil. L., Ster'nal, the median line of the sternum. L., Sternomas'toid, a line drawn from a point between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle to the mastoid process. L., Supraor'bital, a line across the forehead just above the root of the external angular process of the frontal bone. L., Trape'zoid, the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. L., Vis'ual, an imaginary line, drawn from a point looked at, through the nodal point of the eye to the macula lutea.

*Linea*, lin'-e-ah. A line. L. al'ba, the white line in the middle of the abdomen. L. al'bicans, a white cutaneous scar from linear atrophy. L. as'pera, a rough line on the posterior surface of the femur. L. semiluna'res, a curved line on each side of the linea alba. L. splen'dens, a fibrous band in the middle of the spinal pia mater.

- ament. The outline of the face or of any of its features.
- ar, *lin'-e-ar*. Of or pertaining to a line.
- ism, Ling's Sys'tem, *ling'-izm*. See *Kinesitherapy*.
- ua, *ling'-gwah*. The tongue. L. *geograph'ica*. See *Geographic Tongue*.
- ual, *ling'-gwal*. Shaped like the tongue. L. Bone, the hyoid bone. L. *Delir'ium*. See *Delirium*. L. Ton'sil, a quantity of lymph-tissue at the base of the tongue.
- u'alis. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- ula, *ling'-u-lah*. A small lobule of the brain. L. *sphenoida'* a process of the sphenoid bone. L. *wrisber'gi*, the mass of fibers joining the sensory and motor roots of the trifacial nerve.
- ment, *lin'-im-ent*. A liquid ointment for external use.
- mentum, *lin-im-en'-tum*. A liniment.
- n, *li'-nin*. 1. See *Achromatin*. 2. A drastic cathartic principle in *Linum catharticum*.
- tion, *lin-ish'-un*. The process of applying a liniment.
- tis, *lin-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the gastric cellular tissue.
- eed, *lin'-sēd*. See *Linum*. L. Oil. See *Oil*.
- . Scraped linen used for dressing wounds.
- time. The trade name for compressed absorbent cotton.
- um. A genus of herbs. L. *usitatis'simum*, flax; its seeds, flaxseed or linseed, are demulcent and emollient.
1. One of the two fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth. 2. The border of a wound.
- acidemia, *lip-as-id-e'-mc-ah*. Presence of fatty acids in blood.
- aciduria, *lip-as-id-u'-re-ah*. Excess of fatty acids in the urine.
- anin. A nutritious mixture of olive oil and oleic acid.
- rocele, *lip'-ar-o-sēl*. 1. A fatty tumor. 2. A hernia containing considerable quantity of fat.
- romphalus, *lip-ar-om'-fal-us*. A fatty tumor of the navel.
- rous, *lip'-ar-us*. Fat; obese.
- mania, *li-pe-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Lypemania*.
- mia, *lip-e'-me-ah*. The presence of fat in the blood.
- chrin, *lip'-o-krin*. A yellow pigment from fat-globules.
- chrome, *lip'-o-krōm*. Any one of a special group of fatty pigments found in animal tissues.
- fibro'ma. A combined fatty and fibrous tumor.
- ma, *lip-o'-mah*. A fatty tumor.
- matosis, *lip-o-mat-o'-sis*. The production of a lipoma.
- mphalus, *lip-om'-fal-us*. A fatty umbilical hernia.
- myxo'ma. A myxoma with fatty degeneration.
- rhodine, *lip-or-o'-din*. A name for red lipochromes.
- stomy, *lip-os'-to-me*. Atrophy of the mouth.
- thymia, *lip-o-thi'-mc-ah*. Faintness.
- xanthine, *lip-oks-an'-thin*. A name for yellow lipochromes.
- xenous, *lip-oks'-en-us*. Applied to a parasite that leaves its host to complete its development.
- x'eny. Desertion of a host.

**Lippitude**, *lip'-e-tūd*. The state of being blear-eyed; marginal blepharitis.

**Lippitudo**, *lip-it-u'-do*. See *Lippitude*.

**Lipsotrychia**, *lip-so-trik'-e-ah*. Falling out of the hair.

**Lipuria**, *lip-u'-re-ah*. The presence of fat in the urine.

**Liquefacient**, *lik-we-fa'-she-ent*. An agent producing liquefaction.

**Liquefaction**, *lik-we-fak'-shun*. A conversion into liquid.

**Liqueur**, *lik-er'*. An alcoholic cordial combined with a vegetable aromatic.

**Liquid**, *lik'-wid*. A substance that flows.

**Liquidambar**, *lik-wid-am'-bar*. A genus of trees yielding storax.

**Liquor**, *lik'-ur*. A liquid solution. *L. am'nii*, the fluid surrounding the fetus. *L. cotun'nii*, the perilymph of the ear. *L. pu'ris*, the liquid portion of pus. *L. san'guinis*, blood-plasm. *L. scar'pæ*, the endolymph.

**Liquorice**, *lik'-or-is*. The same as *Licorice*.

**Lisping**, *lisp'-ing*. A defect of speech with imperfect pronunciation of the letter *s*.

**Listerine**, *lis'-ter-in*. A proprietary antiseptic solution.

**Listerism**, *lis'-ter-izm*. The principles of antiseptic surgery.

**Lis'tol**. A preparation of thyroid gland and iodine.

**Liter**, *le'-ter*. The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 1.056 U. S. quarts.

**Lithagog** or **Lithagogue**, *lith'-ag-og*. An agent expelling calculi.

**Litharge**, *lith'-arj*.  $PbO$ . Yellow oxid of lead.

**Lithate**, *lith'-āt*. A salt of lithic acid.

**Lithec'boly**. Expulsion of a stone by contraction of the bladder.

**Lithec'tasy**. Removal of a stone by dilatation of neck of bladder.

**Lithemia**, *lith-e'-me-ah*. An excess of uric acid in the blood.

**Lithia**, *lith'-e-ah*.  $Li_2O$ . Lithium oxid; an alkaline caustic. *L.*

**Wat'er**, mineral-water containing lithium salts in solution.

**Lithiasis**, *lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of a calculus.

**Lithiatry**, *lith-i'-at-re*. The medicinal treatment of calculus.

**Lithic**, *lith'-ik*. Pertaining to a stone or to uric acid. *L. Diath'-esis*, the tendency to gout.

**Lithica**, *lith'-ik-ah*. Agents counteracting lithiasis.

**Lithiopipera'zin**. A combination of piperazin and lithium.

**Lithium**, *lith'-c-um*. A rare alkaline metal; symbol, *Li*.

**Lithocenosis**, *lith-o-sen-o'-sis*. Extraction of fragments of calculi.

**Lithoclast**, *lith'-o-klast*. The same as *Lithotrite*, *q. v.*

**Lithoclasty**, *lith'-o-klas-te*. See *Lithotripsy*.

**Lith'oclysm**. An injection of solvents into the bladder.

**Lithodialysis**, *lith-o-di-al'-is-is*. See *Litholysis*.

**Lith'olapaxy**. The removal of a crushed stone by irrigation.

**Litholein**, *lith-o'-le-in*. An oily liquid prepared from petroleum, and used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases.

**Lithology**, *lith-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature of calculi.

**Litholysis**, *lith-ol'-is-is*. The dissolution of a stone in the bladder.

**Lithometra**, *lith-o-me'-trah*. Ossification of the womb.



ntriptic, *lith-on-trip'-tik*. See *Lithotriptic*.  
 pe'dion. A calcified fetus in the uterus or abdominal cavity.  
 ophone. Instrument for detecting stone in bladder by sound.  
 oscope. An instrument to examine stone in the bladder.  
 otome, *lith'-o-tōm*. An instrument for performing lithotomy.  
 otomy, *lith-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the bladder for a stone.  
 Bilat'eral, that performed by a transverse incision in front  
 the rectum. L., High, lithotomy with the incision above the  
 is. L., Lat'eral, that done by incision in front of the rectum  
 to the left of the raphe. L., Mar'ian or Me'dian, one in  
 ich the incision is made in the median line in front of the  
 is. L., Mediolat'eral, the perineal incision is made in the  
 dian line and the prostatic incision laterally. L.-posi'tion.  
 e Position. L., Rec'tal, that done by an incision through the  
 tum. L., Suprapu'bic, that in which the incision is above  
 e pubis. L., Vag'inal, that done by an incision through the  
 ginal wall.  
 otresis, *lith-o-tre'-sis*. The drilling of holes through a calculus.  
 otripsy, *lith'-o-trip-se*. The same as *Lithotripsy*, *q. v.*  
 otriptic, *lith-o-trip'-tik*. Agent dissolving stone in the bladder.  
 otrite, *lith'-o-trīt*. An instrument for performing lithotripsy.  
 otrity, *lith-ot'-rit-e*. The crushing of a stone in the bladder.  
 ous, *lith'-us*. Stony.  
 uresis, *lith-u-re'-sis*. Voiding gravel with the urine.  
 uria, *lith-u'-re-ah*. Lithic acid and lithates in the urine.  
 nus, *lit'-mus*. A blue pigment from lichens, turned red by acids.  
 -paper, bibulous paper impregnated with litmus.  
 e, *le'-ter*. See *Liter*.  
 er, *lit'-er*. A stretcher for carrying the sick or wounded.  
 e, *liv*. Living; animate.  
 edo, *liv-e'-do*. 1. The liver. 2. A small bluish spot in a tissue.  
 er. The largest glandular organ of the body, secreting bile.  
 , Albu'minoid or Am'yloid, one the seat of amyloid degenera-  
 n. L., Bea'ver-tail, one with the left lobe resembling a  
 aver's tail. L., Bil'iary Cirrhot'ic, one the seat of chronic  
 lammation due to obstruction of the bile-ducts. L., Cirrhot'ic,  
 e the seat of chronic inflammation with overgrown connective  
 sue and atrophy of parenchyma. L., Degra'ded, a human  
 er divided into an unusual number of lobes. L.-dex'trin, a  
 bohydrate found in the liver. L., Fat'ty, one marked with  
 ty degeneration and infiltration. L., Float'ing, a movable  
 er. L.-flake, a hepatic parasitic worm. L., Gin'-drinker's,  
 ropic cirrhosis of the liver. L., Hob'nail, one marked with  
 il-like projections from atrophic cirrhosis. L., I'cing, chronic  
 rihepatitis. L., Nut'meg, one with a peculiar mottled appear-  
 ce, occurring in heart-disease, amyloid degeneration, etc. L.,  
 ots, chloasmas. L., Tight'-lace, one deformed by compres-  
 n. L., Wan'dering, a displaced liver. L., Wax'y. See *L.*  
 uminoid. L.-wort, the herb *Hepatica triloba*.

- Livid**, *liv'-id*. Discolored from the effects of congestion or contusion; black and blue.
- Livid'ity**, *Liv'or*. Lividness from hypostatic congestion.
- Lixivia'tion**. The washing of wood-ashes to extract salts.
- Lixivium**, *liks-iv'-e-um*. See *Lye*.
- Lobar**, *lo'-bar*. Pertaining to a lobe.
- Lobate**, *lo'-bāt*. Having lobes.
- Lobe**, *lōb*. A rounded division of an organ. **L.**, *Cau'date*, the tail-like process of the liver. **L.**, *Op'tic*. See *Corpora quadrigemina*. **L.**, *Slen'der*, the fourth of the five lobes on the under surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum.
- Lobelia**, *lo-be'-le-ah*. A genus of herbs; and also the leaves and top of *L. inflata*, Indian tobacco, used in spasmodic asthma.
- Lobe'lin**.  $C_{18}H_{23}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from *Lobelia inflata*.
- Lobular**, *lob'-u-lar*. Like a lobule.
- Lobulated**, *lob'-u-la-ted*. Composed of lobules.
- Lobule**, *lob'-ūl*. 1. A small lobe. 2. A gyrus of the cerebrum.
- Lobulet or Lobulette**, *lob-u-let'*. A small lobule.
- Lobus**, *lo'-bus*. A lobe. **L. cauda'tus**, the caudate lobe.
- Local**, *lo'-kal*. Limited to a part. **L. Asphyx'ia**, a stage of Raynaud's disease, *q. v.*
- Localiza'tion**. The determining of the seat of a disease. **L.**, *Cer'ebral*, the determination of the position of the brain-centers presiding over various faculties.
- Localized**, *lo'-kal-īzd*. Confined to a certain area.
- Loc'ative Name**. One that indicates the location of an organ.
- Lochia**, *lo'-ke-ah*. A vaginal discharge after labor. **L. al'ba**, the whitish flow that takes place from about the seventh day. **L. cruen'tia** or *ru'bra*, the sanguineous flow of the first few days. **L. sero'sa**, the serous discharge occurring about the fifth day.
- Lochiometra**, *lo-ke-o-me'-trah*. A collection of lochia in the uterus.
- Lochiopyra**, *lo-ke-o-pi'-rah*. Puerperal fever.
- Lochiorrhagia**, *lo-ke-or-a'-je-ah*. An excessive flow of lochia.
- Lochiorrhœa**, *lo-ke-or-e'-ah*. An abnormal flow of lochia.
- Lochioschesis**, *lo-ke-os'-kes-is*. A retention of lochia.
- Lochometritis**, *lo-ko-me-tri'-tis*. Puerperal metritis.
- Lochoty'phus**. Contagious puerperal fever of a typhus type.
- Lock-hospital**, *lok'-hos-pit-l*. A venereal hospital.
- Lock-jaw**, *lok'-jaw*. See *Trismus*.
- Loco**, *lo'-ko*. 1. Loco weed, various species of leguminous plants poisonous to flocks and herds. 2. The disease induced by eating loco.
- Locoism**, *lo'-ko-izm*. Loco-disease.
- Locomotion**, *lo-ko-mo'-shun*. Animal movement.
- Locomo'tor**. Relating to locomotion. **L. Atax'ia**. See *Ataxia*.
- Locular**, *lok'-u-lar*. Divided into small cavities.
- Locus**, *lo'-kus*. A place. **L. cine'reus**, **L. cœru'leus**, **L. ferrugin'eus**, a bluish eminence in the metepicele. **L. mino'ris resistentiæ**, a spot of diminished resistance. **L. niger**, a dark area

the center of a section of the crus cerebri. *L. perforatus*, the anterior and posterior perforated spaces at the base of the brain, through which many vessels pass. *L. ruber*, the red nucleus of tegmentum.

*Lepteria*, *lef-le'-re-ah*. A disease marked by the presence of the Lepteria microbe without diphtheric symptoms.

*Leimology*, *le-mol'-o-je*. See *Loimology*.

*Leinin*, *lo-gan'-in*.  $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$ . A glucosid from *nux vomica*.

*Leptomania*, *log-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Aphasia in its most general sense.

*Leptoneurosis*, *log-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A neurotic disorder of speech.

*Leptopathia*, *log-o-pa'-the-ah*. Any disorder of speech.

*Leptoplegia*, *log-o-ple'-je-ah*. Complete paralysis of speech.

*Leptorrhæa*, *log-or-e'-ah*. Abnormal rapidity of speech.

*Leptewood*, *log'-wood*. See *Hæmatoxylon*.

*Leptemic*, *loi'-mik*. Pertaining to the plague.

*Leptography*, *loi-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the plague.

*Leptomology*, *loi-mol'-o-je*. The science of epidemic contagious diseases.

*Leptospas*, *loinz*. The lower part of the back.

*Leptobard*, *Lep'rosy*, *lum'-bar-de*. See *Pellagra*.

*Leptodon Paste*, *lun'-dun*. A caustic composed of slaked lime and calcium hydrate.

*Leptogevity*, *lon-jev'-it-e*. Long life.

*Leptogis'simus*, *dor'si*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

*Leptogis'sightedness*, *long-sil'-ed-nes*. See *Hyperopia*.

*Leptogus colli*, *lon'-gus kol'-e*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

*Leptoloma*, *lor-do'-mah*. See *Lordosis*.

*Leptoscolio'sis*. Combined lordosis and scoliosis.

*Leptoscoliosis*, *lor-do'-sis*. Anterior curvature of the spine.

*Leptemit*, *Lor'enit*. An isomer of loretin.

*Leptetin*, *lor'-et-in*.  $C_9H_6IO_4SN$ . A proprietary antiseptic substance.

*Leptophan*.  $C_7H_5I_3O$ . A powder used in dermatology.

*Lepton*, *lo'-shun*. Any medicinal solution for external use.

*Leptose*, *lows*. See *Pediculus*.

*Leptosis*, *low'-ze-nes*. Infected with lice.

*Leptobark*. Pale cinchona, the bark of *Cinchona officinalis*.

*Leptarthron*. Obliquity of a joint without dislocation or sprain.

*Leptocollis*, *loks'-e-ah*. See *Torticollis*.

*Leptotomy*, *loks-ol'-ò-me*. Amputation by oblique section.

*Leptonge*, *loz'-enj*. A sweet medicated tablet.

*Leptification*, *lu-brik-a'-shun*. Making smooth or slippery.

*Lepticity*, *lu-bris'-it-e*. Lasciviousness; lewdness.

*Leptid*, *lu'-sid*. Clear; unobscured. *L. Interval*, a sane period.

*Leptiline*, *lu'-sil-in*. A purified petroleum jelly.

*Leptosis*, *lu'-ēz*. Syphilis.

*Leptomic*, *lu-et'-ik*. Syphilitic.

*Leptophaea*, *luf'-ah*. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants. *L. amara* is employed as a diuretic and tonic. *L. echinata*, the irritant poisonous fruit, is used in cholera and for colic.



- Lukewarm, *lūk'-warm*. Tepid; about the temperature of the body.
- Lumbago, *lum-ba'-go*. Pain in the loins.
- Lumbar, *lum'-bar*. Pertaining to the loins. **L. Punc'ture**. See *Puncture*. **L. Ver'tebras**. See *Vertebra*.
- Lumbocolos'tomy. Colostomy after lumbar incision.
- Lumbocolot'omy. Opening of the colon through the loins.
- Lumbocostal, *lum-bo-kos'-tal*. Pertaining to the ribs and loins.
- Lumbricales, *lum-brik-a'-lēz*. Small muscles of the hand and foot.
- Lumbricoid, *lum'-brik-oid*. Resembling a lumbricus.
- Lumbricus, *lum'-brik-us*. A genus of intestinal worms.
- Lumen, *lu'-men*. The cavity of a tubular structure.
- Luminiferous, *lu-min-if'-er-us*. Yielding light, as ether.
- Lumpy Jaw, *lum'-pe*. The same as *Actinomycosis*, *q. v.*
- Lunacy, *lu'-nas-e*. Insanity.
- Lunar Caustic, *lu'-nar kaws'-tik*. Silver nitrate.
- Lunatic, *lu'-nat-ik*. One affected with insanity.
- Lunet or Lunette, *lu-net'*. A spectacle lens.
- Lung, *lung*. One of the two organs of respiration. **L. Fe'ver**, croupous pneumonia. **L.-stone**, a calcification of lung-tissue.
- Lunula, *lu'-nu-lah*. The semilunar area at the root of the nails.
- Lupanin, *lu'-pau-in*.  $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$ . A bitter syrup from the seeds of *Lupinus reticulatus*.
- Lupia, *lu'-pe-ah*. A name for several kinds of malignant tumor.
- Lupiform, *lu'-pif-orm*. Resembling lupus.
- Lupigenin, *lu-pij'-en-in*. A derivative of lupinin.
- Lu'pine. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus*.
- Lupinin, *lu'-pin-in*.  $C_{26}H_{32}O_{16}$ . A glucosid from various species of lupinus.
- Lupinosis, *lu-pin-o'-sis*. A disease of cattle due to eating poisonous lupines.
- Lup'inus. A genus of leguminous plants.
- Lupoid, *lu'-poid*. Having the nature of lupus. **L. Syco'sis**. See *Ulerythema sycosiforme*.
- Lupulin, Lupulinum, *lu'-pu-lin*, *lu-pu-li'-num*. The glandular powder from hops.
- Lupulus, *lu'-pu-lus*. See *Humulus*.
- Lupus, *lu'-pus*. A chronic tuberculous skin-disease. **L.**, Dissem'inated Follic'ular, acne of the face with conic, deep red papules. **L.**, Erythem'atous, **L. erythemato'sus**, a form not due to the tubercle bacillus. **L. ex'edens**. Same as *L. vulgaris*. **L. hypertroph'icus**, a form in which new connective tissue is dominant and thick patches result. **L. nonex'edens**, that without ulceration. **L. serpigino'sus**, that which spreads peripherally while cicatrizing centrally. **L. tu'midus**, a form with edematous infiltration. **L. veg'etans**, **L. verruco'sus**, that marked by warty-looking patches. **L. vulga'ris**, typical lupus.
- Lusus naturæ, *lu'-sus na-chûr'-e*. A freak of nature.
- Lute. A composition for closing joints of vessels.
- Lutein, *lu'-te-in*. The yellow pigment of corpora lutea.

ine.  $C_7H_9N$ . A toxic liquid distilled from bituminous shale.  
ion, *luks-a'-shun*. See *Dislocation*.

s, *luks'-us*. Excess. L. Consump'tion, a term applied to the  
bolism of certain surplus proteid material, which, though in-  
the body, forms no component part of any of its tissues but is  
ad of reservoir of force upon which the organism may draw.  
Heart, cardiac dilatation with hypertrophy of the left ven-  
e.

anthropy, *li-kan'-thro-pe*. A form of mania in which the  
ent thinks himself a wild beast.

tol, *lis'-et-ol*. A derivative of dimethylpyrazine and tartaric  
, used in gout.

c'tonin.  $C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(OH)_4$ . An alkaloid from *Aconitum*  
*aconitum*.

mania, *li-ko-ma'-ne-ah*. The same as *Lycanthropy*, *q. v.*

'pin. A resinous extract from *Lycopus virginicus*, used as an  
ingent.

po'dium. A genus of cryptogams, club-moss; and also the  
res of *L. clavatum*, used as a dessicant dressing.

li. An alkaline solution filtered from wood-ashes.

g-in, *li'-ing-in*. Being in child-birth.

ph, *limf*. A colorless alkaline fluid in the lymphatics. L.,

imal, vaccine lymph from an animal. L.-cell, a leukocyte

irring in lymph. L.-chan'nel. See *L.-space*. L.-cor'puscle.

L.-cell. L., Humanized', vaccine from a human being. L.,

am'matory, the product of inflammation in wounds. L.-

o'tum, enlargement of the scrotum due to distention of the

phatics. L.-si'nus. Same as *L.-space*. L.-space, a connec-

-tissue space containing lymph.

phadenec'tasis. Dilatation of the lymph-channels.

phadenitis, *limf-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a lymph-gland.

phadenoma, *limf-ad-en-o'-mah*. Malignant hypertrophy of

lymphatic glands with an associated anemia.

phangiectasis, *limf-an-je-ek'-tas-is*. A dilatation of the

ph-vessels.

phangiography, *limf-an-je-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the

phatics.

phangiology, *limf-an-je-ol'-o-je*. The science of the lym-

tics.

phangioma, *limf-an-je-o'-mah*. A tumor of lymphatic vessels.

phangiotomy, *limf-an-je-ol'-o-me*. A dissection of lymphatics.

phangitis, *limf-an-j'i'-tis*. Inflammation of the lymphatics.

phatic, *limf-al'-ik*. Pertaining to lymph or to the lymphatics.

Gland. See *Gland*. L. Leuke'mia, leukemia of lymphatic

in. L. Sys'tem, the term applied to the lacteals and lymph

els. L. Ves'sel, a tube for collecting lymph.

phatics, *lim-fat'-iks*. Capillary tubes pervading the body and  
veying lymph.

phatism, *lim'-fat-izm*. The lymphatic temperament.

Lymphatitis, *lim-fat-i'-tis*. See *Lymphangitis*.

Lymphedema, *limf-e-de'-mah*. Serous edema.

Lymphemia, *lim-fe'-me-ah*. Leukemia of lymphatic origin.

Lymphenteritis. Inflammation of bowels, with serous infiltration.

Lymphization, *limf-iz-a'-shun*. An effusion of coagulable lymph.

Lymphocyte, *limf'-o-sīt*. A lymph-corpuscle or cell.

Lymphocythe'mia. An excess of lymph-corpuscles in the blood.

Lymphocyto'sis. The same as *Lymphocythemia*, *q. v.*

Lymphoder'mia. A disease of the cutaneous lymphatics.

Lymphogenous, *limf-oj'-en-us*. Producing lymph.

• Lymphography, *limf-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the lymphatics.

Lymphoid, *limf'-oid*. Having the character of lymph. L. Tissue. Adenoid tissue.

Lymphoma, *limf-o'-mah*. A lymph-tumor.

Lymphorrhagia. A flow of lymph from a ruptured lymphatic.

Lymphorrhea, *lim-for-e'-ah*. The same as *Lymphorrhagia*, *q. v.*

Lymphosarco'ma. A sarcoma of a lymph-gland.

Lymphosarcomatosis, *limf-o-sar-ko-mat-o'-sis*. A condition marked by the development of lymphosarcoma.

Lymphosis, *limf-o'-sis*. Lymph-production.

Lymphotome, *limf'-o-tōm*. Instrument for removing adenoid growths from the tonsils.

Lymphot'omy. Anatomy of the lymphatics.

Lymphot'rophy. Nourishment by the lymph-vessels.

Lypema'nia. A form of dementia with severe mental depression.

Lypothy'mia. Severe mental prostration from grief.

Ly'ra of the Fornix. The harp-like portion of the fornix.

Lysatin, *lis'-at-in*.  $C_6N_{13}N_3O_2$ . An alkaloid from cascain.

Lysatinin, *lis-at'-in-in*. A mixture of lysin and arginin.

Lys'idin.  $C_4H_8N_2$ . A crystalline solvent used in lithemia.

Lysin, *lī'-sin*.  $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$ . A histon base formed by the pancreatic digestion of proteids.

Lysis, *lī'-sis*. The decline of a disease, especially a fever.

• Lysitol, *lis'-it-ol*. A germicide resembling lysol.

Lysol, *lī'-sol*. A disinfectant and antiseptic from cresol.

Lyssa, *lis'-ah*. See *Rabies*.

Lyssin, *lis'-in*. The specific virus of hydrophobia.

Lyssophobia, *lis-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of hydrophobia.

Lyterian, *li-te'-re-an*. Indicating the end of a disease.

Lytta vesicatoria, *lit'-ah ves-ik-at-or'-e-ah*. See *Cantharis*.



## M.

- co Worm, *ma-ka'-ko wurm*. The larva of a South American *Dermatobia noxialis*, infesting the skin of men and animals.
- llin, *mak-al'-in*. An alkaloid from the bark of *Andira excelsa*, yielding quinin.
- , *mās*. The fleshy aril of nutmeg.
- ne, *mas'-ēn*. An essential oil from nutmeg flowers.
- ration, *mas-er-a'-shun*. Steeping in fluid; softening.
- es, *ma'-se-ēz*. Atrophy; leanness; wasting.
- obiosis, *mak-ro-bi-o'-sis*. Long life.
- obiotic, *mak-ro-bi-ot'-ik*. Long-lived.
- roceph'lia, Macroceph'aly. Overdevelopment of the head.
- rocephalous, *mak-ro-sef'-al-us*. Having a large head.
- rocheilia, *mak-ro-ki'-le-ah*. Excessive development of the lips.
- rochiria, *mak-ro-ki'-re-ah*. Large size of the hands.
- rococ'cus. A large unicellular microorganism.
- rocolia, *mak-ro-ko'-le-ah*. Having large limbs.
- rocyte. A giant blood-corpuscle in pernicious anemia.
- rocythe'mia. The presence of macrocytes in the blood.
- rodactyly, *mak-ro-dak'-til-e*. Congenital overgrowth of fingers.
- rodont, *mak'-ro-dont*. Large-toothed.
- roesthe'sia. Abnormal capacity of sensation.
- roglossia, *mak-ro-glos'-e-ah*. Great development of the tongue.
- romas'tia. Abnormal largeness of the breasts.
- romazia, *mak-ro-ma'-ze-ah*. Same as *Macromastia*.
- romelus, *mak-rom'-el-us*. Overdevelopment of any organ.
- romere, *mak'-ro-mēr*. A large blastomere.
- ronucleus, *mak-ro-nū'-kle-us*. A large nucleus.
- rophage, *mak'-ro-fāj*. See *Macrophagus*.
- rophagus, *mak-roff'-ag-us*. A large nucleated leukocyte.
- rophograph, *mak-ro-fo'-to-graf*. A large photograph.
- ropodia, *mak-ro-po'-de-ah*. Abnormal size of the feet.
- ropsia, *mak-rop'-se-ah*. See *Megalopsia*.
- orhinia, *mak-ro-rin'-e-ah*. Congenital hypertrophy of the  
e.
- roscelia, *mak-ro-se'-le-ah*. Excessive development of the legs.
- roscopic, *mak-ro-skop'-ik*. Visible to the naked eye.
- osis, *mak-ro'-sis*. Increase in volume.
- rosoma'tia, Macroso'mia. Oversize of the body.
- rosomatous, *mak-ro-so'-mat-us*. Having a large body.
- rostoma, Macrostomia, *mak-ro-sto'-mah*, *-sto'-me-ah*. Con-  
ital fissure of the angle of the mouth, producing a large opening.
- ula, *mak'-u-lah*. A spot or small patch. *M. acus'tica*, the  
mination of the auditory nerve in the sacculus or in the utricle.
- cor'neæ, a corneal opacity. *M. cribro'sa*, a name for the  
forations of the fossa hemisphærica for the passage of the fila-

- ments of the auditory nerve. *M. lute'a*, the yellow spot of the retina. *M. sola'ris*, a freckle.
- Macular**, *mak'-u-lar*. Composed of maculas; pertaining to the macula.
- Maculate**, *mak'-u-lāt*. Spotted.
- Maculation**, *mak-u-la'-shun*. A spotted condition.
- Mad**. Rabid; insane.
- Madar**, *mad-ar'*. The plant *Calotropis gigantea*; the bark and root are used instead of ipecacuanha.
- Madarosis**, *mad-ar-o'-sis*. A loss of the eyelashes or eyebrows.
- Mad'der**. The plant *Rubia tinctorum*; also its root, which is used as a dye.
- Mad'stone**. A stone believed to absorb poison from wounds.
- Madu'ra Foot**. Endemic disease of India with pustules in the foot.
- Magenta**, *ma-jen'-tah*. A red coal-tar dye.
- Magistery**, *maj'-is-ter-e*. A medicine having valuable properties.
- Magistral**, *maj'-is-tral*. Applied to drugs prepared on prescription.
- Magma**, *mag'-mah*. 1. Sediment; dregs. 2. A salve of a certain consistence.
- Magnesia**, *mag-ne'-ze-ah*. MgO. Magnesium oxid, a laxative.
- Magne'sium**. A white alkaline metal, antacid and laxative.
- Magnet**, *mag'-net*. Loadstone, a magnetic oxid of iron. *M.*, Electro-, a piece of soft iron temporarily magnetized by induction or by insertion into a helix. *M. Opera'tion*, the removal of a steel fragment from the eye by means of a magnet.
- Magnetic**, *mag-net'-ik*. Possessing the property of magnetism.
- Mag'netism**. The power of a magnet to attract or repel other masses. *M.*, An'imal, hypnotism.
- Magnetolectric'ity**. Induced electricity from a magnet.
- Magnetother'apy**. The magnetic treatment of disease.
- Magnifica'tion**. The enlarging power of a microscope.
- Maid**, *mād*. A young unmarried woman.
- Maidalak'ri**. The bark of *Litsea salicifolia*, used in the East Indies in diarrhea.
- Maidenhead**, *mā'-dn-hed*. Maidenhood; virginity.
- Maidism**, *Maidis'mus*. Maize-poisoning; pellagra.
- Maim**, *mām*. To disable by mutilation.
- Main en griffe**, *man-on-grēf'*. See *Claw-hand*. *M. succulen'te*, edema of the hands.
- Maize**, *māz*. Indian corn, *Zea mays*.
- Make**, *māk*. To establish the flow of an electric current.
- Mak'ro-**. For words beginning thus, see *Macro-*.
- Makrocythemia**, *mak-ro-si-thē'-me-ah*. See *Macrocythemia*.
- Mal**, *mal*. Sickness. *M. de mer*, *mal-duh-mār'*, sea-sickness. *M. de pin'to*, Mexican psoriasis.
- Mala**, *ma'-lah*. The cheek; the cheek-bone.
- Mal'abar Itch**. A cutaneous disease of the Malabar coast.
- Malacia**, *mal-a'-se-ah*. 1. Any morbid softening of the tissues. 2. A depraved appetite. *M. cor'dis*. See *Myomalacia*.

- coma**, *mal-ak-o'-mah*. Softening of an organ or part of body.
- cosis**, *mal-ak-o'-sis*. An abnormal softening of the body.
- costeon**, *mal-ak-os'-te-on*. See *Osteomalacia*.
- cotomy**, *mal-ak-ot'-o-me*. Laparotomy, *q. v.*
- dy**, *mal'-ad-e*. Any illness or disease.
- gma**, *mal-ag'-mah*. See *Poultice*.
- ise**, *mal-āz'*. A feeling of uneasiness or discomfort.
- kin**, *mal'-ak-in*.  $C_{15}H_{15}O_2N$ . The salicyl derivative of paracetidin; it is used as an antipyretic and analgesic.
- andrin**, *mal-an'-drin*. A homeopathic remedy for variola.
- lar**, *ma'-lar*. Pertaining to the cheek-bone. **M. Bones**, the two cheek-bones. **M. Point**. See *Point*.
- aria**, *mal-a'-re-ah*. An infectious disease caused by the *Plasmodium malarie* in the blood.
- arial**, *mal-a'-re-al*. Pertaining to malaria. **M. Cachex'ia**, chronic malarial poisoning. **M. Fe'ver**, the periodic fever of malaria.
- arin**, *mal'-ar-in*. The proprietary name for acetophenonphenol, an antipyretic remedy.
- assimilation**, *mal-as-im-il-a'-shun*. Imperfect assimilation.
- ate**, *mal'-āt*. Any salt of malic acid.
- axa'tion**. The kneading movement in massage.
- e**, *māl*. One of, or pertaining to, the masculine sex. **M.-fern**, *Cyopteris filix-mas*.
- formation**, *mal-for-ma'-shun*. An abnormal shape or structure.
- iasmus**, *mal-e-az'-mus*. Glanders, *q. v.*
- ignancy**, *mal-ig'-nan-se*. The state of being malignant.
- ignant**, *mal-ig'-nant*. Virulent; fatal. **M. Chol'era**, Asiatic cholera. **M. Ede'ma**, edematous anthrax. **M. Pus'tule**, pustular anthrax. **M. Ves'icle**. See *Anthrax*.
- ingerer**, *mal-in'-jer-er*. One feigning injury or illness.
- is**, *ma'-lis*. A parasitic cutaneous disease.
- 'leal**, **Mal'lear**. Relating to the malleus.
- leation**, *mal-e-a'-shun*. Chorea with hammering of the hands.
- 'lein**. A liquid extract from cultures of the glanders bacillus.
- leoincu'dal**. Pertaining to both the malleus and incus.
- leolar**, *mal-e'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the malleolus.
- leolus**, *mal-e'-o-lus*. A hammer-head-shaped process of bone.
- ., Exter'nal**, the lower end of the fibula. **M., Inter'nal**, a process on the inner surface of the lower end of the tibia.
- 'let-finger**. A fixed flexion of the distal phalanx of a finger.
- 'let-toe**. Same as *Hammer-toe*.
- leus**, *mal'-e-us*. A small bone of the internal ear.
- lotox'in**. A crystalline substance similar to kamala.
- low**. See *Malva*. **M., Marsh**. See *Althaea*.
- nutrition**, *mal-nu-trish'-un*. Poor nutrition.
- posi'tion**. Any abnormal position of a part or an organ.
- practice**, *mal-prak'-tis*. Injurious and improper treatment.
- presenta'tion**. Faulty presentation of the fetus.



- Malt**, *mawlt*. Partially fermented barley-seed, the starch being converted into grape-sugar. **M. Liq'yor**, an alcoholic liquor prepared from malt. **M. Su'gar**, maltose, *q. v.*
- Malta Fe'ver**, *mawlt'-tah*. See *Mediterranean Fever*.
- Maltine**, *mawlt'-tin*. A preparation of malt.
- Maltodex'trin**. A form of dextrin convertible into malt.
- Maltol**, *mawlt'-tol*.  $C_6H_6O_3$ . A constituent of malt-caramel.
- Malt'ose**. A sugar derived from the action of diastase on barley.
- Maltzyme**, *mawlt'-zīm*. A concentrated diastasic extract of malt.
- Malum**, *ma'-lum*. A disease. **M. per'forans pe'dis**, perforating ulcer of the foot.
- Malva**, *mal'-vah*. Mallow, a genus of malvaceous plants; the leaves of several species are used as demulcents.
- Mamelon**, *mam'-el-on*. A nipple; boss; hemispheric projection.
- Mamma**, *mam'-ah*. The breast.
- Mammary**, *mam'-ar-e*. Pertaining to the mammas. **M. Gland**, the milk-secreting gland; the mamma.
- Mammate**, *mam'-āt*. Having mammas.
- Mammiferous**, *mam-if'-er-us*. Having mammas.
- Mammilla**, *mam-il'-ah*. 1. A nipple. 2. A small papilla.
- Mam'millaplasty**. Any plastic operation on the nipple.
- Mammillaria**, *mam-il-a'-re-ah*. See *Tuber cinereum*.
- Mammillary**, *mam'-il-a-re*. Like a nipple.
- Mammillated**, *mam'-il-a-ted*. Having nipple-like projections.
- Mammilla'tion**. A granulated appearance of a surface.
- Mammitis**, *mam-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the breasts.
- Mammose**, *mam'-ōs*. Having full breasts.
- Mammotomy**, *mam-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the mamma.
- Manaca**, *man'-a-kah*. The root of *Brunfelsia hopeana*; it is used in Brazil as an antisyphilitic, diuretic, and cathartic.
- Mandible**, *man'-dib-l*. The lower jaw-bone.
- Mandibular**, *man-dib'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the lower jaw.
- Mandioca**, *man-di-ok'-ah*. Tapioca.
- Mandragora**, *man-drag'-o-rah*. A genus of solanaceous European plants. **M. officina'rum**, true mandrake; it is narcotic and hypnotic.
- Mandrag'orin**.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . A toxic alkaloid from mandragora.
- M. Sul'phate**,  $C_{17}H_{23}NO$ ; it is used as a mydriatic.
- Mandrake**, *man'-drāk*. See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum*.
- Man'drin**, *man'-drin*. A firm stem for a flexible catheter.
- Manducation**, *man-du-ka'-shun*. Mastication, *q. v.*
- Manganese**, *man-gan-ēz'*. A heavy white metal. **M. Diox'id**,  $MnO_2$ , a heavy black powder; it is used as a tonic and alterative.
- M. Sul'phate**,  $MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$ ; it is used as a tonic and cathartic.
- Mange**, *mānj*. The scabies of domestic animals.
- Man'go**. The fruit of *Mangifera indica*; the seeds are said to be anthelmintic.
- Mania**, *ma'-ne-ah*. Delirium or madness. **M.**, Alcoholic, acute mania of alcoholic origin. **M.**, Dan'cing, an epidemic of choreic

- convulsive movements. **M.**, **Epilep'tio**, a maniacal outburst in an epileptic. **M. a Po'tu**. See *Delirium tremens*. **M.**, **Puer'al**, a form sometimes following childbirth. **M.**, **Relig'ious**, mania of which religious emotion has been the exciting cause. **M.**, **Trans'itory**, frenzied attacks of short duration.
- Ma'iac**, *ma'-ne-ak*. An insane person.
- Ma'iacal**, *ma-ni'-ak-al*. Having the nature of madness.
- Ma'icure**, *man'-ik-ūr*. A chiropodist, *q. v.*
- Ma'ihot**, *man'-e-hot*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants yielding cassava and tapioca. **M. ai'pi**, sweet cassava. **M. utilis'sima**, sweet cassava.
- Ma'ikin**, *man'-ik-in*. A model of a human being or part.
- Ma'ioc**, *man'-e-ok*. The cassava plant.
- Ma'ipulation**, *man-ip-u-la'-shun*. Manual treatment; handling.
- Ma'ipulus**, *man-ip'-u-lus*. A handful.
- Ma'anna**, *man'-ah*. The exudation of the ash *Fraxinus ornus*.
- Ma'annite**, *man'-īt*.  $C_6H_{14}O_6$ . The active principle of manna.
- Ma'annitol**, *man'-it-ol*. Same as *Mannite*.
- Ma'annitose**, *man'-it-ōz*.  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . A syrup from mannite.
- Ma'anol**, *man'-ol*. A liquid containing cane-sugar, carbolic acid, oil of anise, and alcohol.
- Ma'nometer**, *man-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the pressure exerted by liquids and gases.
- Ma'nsa**, *man'-sa*. The rhizome of *Houttuynia californica*; it is used in malaria and dysentery.
- Ma'nual**, *man'-u-al*. Pertaining to or performed by the hands.
- Ma'nubrium**, *man-u'-bre-um*. 1. A haft or handle. 2. The first bone of the sternum.
- Ma'nus**, *ma'-nus*. The hand.
- Ma'nustupration**, *man-u-stu-pra'-shun*. Masturbation, *q. v.*
- Ma'ra'nta**, *ma-ran'-tah*. A genus of plants; also arrowroot, the starch from the rhizome of *M. arundinacea*.
- Ma'ra'ntic**, *mar-an'-tik*. Pertaining to marasmus.
- Ma'raschino**, *mar-as-ke'-no*. A cordial made from morello cherries.
- Ma'rasmatic**, *mar-as-mat'-ik*. Affected with marasmus.
- Ma'rasmic**, *mar-az'-mik*. The same as *Marantic*, *q. v.*
- Ma'rasmoid**, *mar-az'-moid*. Resembling marasmus.
- Ma'rasmopyra**, *mar-as-mop'-ir-ah*. Hectic fever.
- Ma'rasmus**, *mar-az'-mus*. A wasting or emaciation.
- Ma'rc**, *mark*. The refuse of fruit after extraction of the juice.
- Ma're**, *mar'-e*. Mountain-sickness; sea-sickness.
- Ma'rgarin**, *mar'-gar-in*. 1. A mixture of stearin and palmitin. 2. Clarified butter from beef fat freed from stearin.
- Ma'rgaron**, *mar'-ga-ron*.  $(C_{16}H_{33})_2O$ . A white substance obtained from distilling beef suet with lime; it is used in pharmacy.
- Ma'rginal**, *mar'-jin-al*. Pertaining to, or at, the border of.
- Ma'rginoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the margin of a part.
- Ma'rgo**, *mar'-go*. A border.
- Ma'ritonu'cleus**. The nucleus of an ovum after fecundation.

**Marjoram**, *mar'-jo-ram*. See *Origanum*.

**Markasol**, *mark'-as-ol*. A name for bismuth borophenate.

**Marmorekin**, *mar-mor'-ek-in*. Antistreptococcin, *q. v.*

**Marrol**, *mar'-ol*. A dietetic containing ox-marrow and extract of hops and malt.

**Marrow**, *mar'-o*. The fatty substance in the cavity of a long bone.

**M.-space**, a cavity in cancellous tissue containing marrow. **M.**,

**Spi'nal**, the spinal cord.

**Marru'bium**. A genus of plants. Also the leaves and tops of *M. vulgare*, hoarhound; it is a tonic and laxative.

**Marsh-fever**, *marsh'-fe-ver*. Malarial fever.

**Marsh-gas**. Methane.

**Marshmallow**, *marsh'-mal-o*. See *Althæa*.

**Marsu'pia patella'ria**. The alar ligaments of the knee.

**Marsupialization**, *mar-su-pe-al-iz-a'-shun*. The surgical conversion of a portion of the abdomen into an open cavity.

**Martial**, *mar'-shal*. Containing iron.

**Martol**, *mar'-tol*. A semifluid extract obtained from the shells of cacao bean, consisting of carbohydrates, phosphates, theobromin, tannate of iron, and other mineral salts.

**Masconu'cleus**. The male pronucleus.

**Masculine**, *mas'-ku-lin*. Of the male sex.

**Mask**, *mask*. A bandage covering the face. 2. Chloasma.

**Masochism**, *mas'-o-kizm*. A form of sexual perversion which delights in cruel treatment.

**Masochist**, *mas'-o-kist*. A subject of masochism.

**Mass**, *mas*. Any aggregation of matter. **M.**, Blue. See *Blue Mass*. **M.**, Mul'berry. See *Morula*.

**Massa**, *mas'-ah*. A mass of medicated material.

**Massage**, *mas-ahzh'*. Manipulation; methodic pressure, friction, and kneading of the body.

**Massering**, *mas-er'-ring*. The performance of massage.

**Mas'seter**. A strong facial muscle aiding mastication.

**Masseteric**, *mas-et-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the masseter.

**Masseur**, *mas'-ur*. A man who practises massage.

**Masseuse**, *mas-u(r)z'*. A woman who practises massage.

**Massicot**, *mas'-ik-ot*. Yellow lead monoxid.

**Massive**, *mas'-iv*. Heavy. **M. Pneumo'nia**, pneumonia with absolute filling of the air-cells and bronchi with exudate.

**Massol**, *mas'-ol*. The bark of *Massoia aromatica*; it is used in colic, diarrhea, and spasms.

**Massotherapy**, *mas-o-ther'-ap-e*. Treatment by massage.

**Mastalgia**, *mast-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the breast.

**Mast-cells**, *mast'-selz*. Certain basophile cells in leukemic blood.

**Masthelcosis**, *mas-thel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the breast.

**Mastic**, *mas'-tik*. The resinous exudate from the tree *Pistacia lentiscus*; it is used as a stimulant and aromatic.

**Mastication**, *mas-tik-a'-shun*. The process of chewing.

**Masticatory**, *mas'-tik-at-or-e*. A remedy to be chewed.



- itis, *mas-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the breast.
- odynia, *mas-to-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the breast.
- oid, *mas'-toid*. Shaped like a nipple. **M. An'trum**, the rum of the mastoid bone. **M. Bone**, the protruding part of temporal bone. **M. Cells**. See *Cell*. **M. Opera'tion**, paratensis of the mastoid cells. **M. Por'tion**, the lower posterior tion of the mastoid bone. **M. Si'nuses**, the mastoid cells.
- toideocente'sis. Perforation of the mastoid process.
- toiditis, *mas-toid-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mastoid cells.
- tology, *mas-tol'-o-je*. A treatise on the breast.
- tomenia, *mas-to-me'-ne-ah*. Vicarious menstruation from breast.
- toncus, *mas-tong'-kus*. Any tumor of the breast.
- tooccip'ital. Pertaining to the mastoid and occipital bones.
- topathy, *mas-top'-ath-e*. A disease of the mammary gland.
- torrhagia, *mas-tor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the breast.
- toscirrhus, *mas-to-skin'-us*. A hard cancer of the breast.
- tosis, *mas-to'-sis*. A tumor of the breast.
- turba'tion. The production of the venereal orgasm by the hand.
- é, *mah'-ta*. The leaves of *Ilex paraguensis*, used as a tea in uth America.
- e'ria med'ica. Branch of medical science treating of drugs.
- e'ries mor'bi. The specific cause of a disease.
- ernal, *ma-ter'-nal*. Pertaining to a mother.
- ico, *mat'-ik-o*. The leaves of *Piper angustifolium*; it is used as onic and stimulant.
- rica'ria chamomil'la. German ehamomile.
- riculate, *mat-rik'-u-lāt*. To enrol as a student of a college.
- rix, *ma'-triks*. 1. The womb. 2. A producing or containing ostance.
- ter, *mat'-er*. 1. Physical substance. 2. Pus.
- toid, *mat'-oid*. A person half-crazed; a paranoiac.
- uration, *mat-u-ra'-shun*. Ripening.
- ure, *ma-chūr'*. Ripe; fully developed.
- utinal, *ma-tu'-tin-al*. Occurring in the morning.
- 'zol. A mixture of cod-liver oil and matzoon.
- zoon, *mat-zūn'*. Milk treated with a peculiar ferment.
- illa, *maks-il'-ah*. The bone of either jaw.
- illary, *maks'-il-a-re*. Pertaining to the jaws. **M. Bones**, the nes of the jaws. **M. Fis'sure**, the cleft in the upper maxilla for e maxillary process of the palate bone.
- imal, *maks'-im-al*. Greatest, as, *e. g.*, the maximal dose.
- imum, *maks'-im-um*. 1. The height of a disease. 2. The largest antity.
- y Apple, *ma ap'-pl*. See *Podophyllum*.
- ol, *ma'-ol*. A preservative compound.
- odynia, *ma-zo-din'-e-ah*. Mastalgia, *q. v.*
- oitis, *ma-zo-i'-tis*. Mastitis, *q. v.*
- ble, *me'-ab-l*. Permeable.
- adow Saf'fron, *med'-o*. See *Colchicum*.

**Measles**, *me'-zlez*. See *Rubeola*.

**Meatal**, *me-a'-tal*. Pertaining to a meatus.

**Meatometer**, *me-at-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring meatus.

**Meatotomy**, *me-at-ot'-o-me*. Cutting of the urinary meatus.

**Meatus**, *me-a'-tus*. A passage; an opening. **M. audito'rius**, the external auditory canal. **M. urina'rius**, the external orifice of the urethra.

**Mecca Bal'sam**, *mek'-ah*. See *Balsam of Mecca*.

**Mechanics**, *me-kan'-iks*. The science of matter and force.

**Mechanotherapy**, *me-kan-o-ther'-ap-e*. The application of mechanical means to the treatment of injury or disease.

**Meckelec'tomy**. Removal of Meckel's ganglion.

**Mecom'eter**. An instrument to measure the length of an infant.

**Meconarcein**, *mek-o-nar'-se-in*. A derivative of narcein, used in bronchial affections.

**Meconate**, *mek'-o-nat*. A salt of meconic acid.

**Meconin**, *mek'-o-nin*.  $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ . A neutral substance in opium.

**Meconiorrhæa**, *mek-o-ne-or-e'-ah*. An abnormally free discharge of meconium.

**Mec'onism**, **Meconis'mus**. Poisoning by opium.

**Meconium**, *mek-o'-ne-um*. First fecal discharges of the new-born.

**Meconology**, *mek-on-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on opium.

**Media**, *me'-de-ah*. The middle coat of a vein, artery, or lymph-vessel.

**Medial**, **Median**, *me'-de-al*, *me'-de-an*. Middle or mesial. **M. Ar'tery**, a branch of the anterior interosseous artery. **M. Nerve**, a branch of the brachial plexus.

**Mediastinal**, *me-de-as-ti'-nal*. Pertaining to the mediastinum.

**Mediastini'tis**. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

**Mediastinopericarditis**, *me-de-as-tin-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the pericardium and mediastinum.

**Mediastinum**, *me-de-as-ti'-num*. The septum of the thoracic cavity. **M. tes'tis**, the imperfect testicular septum.

**Mediate**, *me'-de-āt*. Indirect. **M. Ausculta'tion**. See *Auscultation*.

**Medic**, *med'-ik*. Colloquially, a medical student.

**Medicable**, *med'-ik-ab-l*. Capable of medicinal relief.

**Medical**, *med'-ik-al*. Pertaining to medicine. **M. Jurispru'dence**. See *Jurisprudence*.

**Medicament**, *med-ik'-am-ent*. A medicine.

**Medicated**, *med'-ik-a ted*. Impregnated with medicine.

**Medication**, *med-ik-a'-shun*. The administration of drugs.

**Medicinal**, *med-is'-in-al*. Pertaining to medicine.

**Med'icine**. 1. The science and art of healing. 2. A remedial agent. **M., Clin'ic**, pertaining to the study of disease by the bedside of the patient. **M., Foren'sic** or **Le'gal**, the relations of medicine to jurisprudence. **M., Galen'ic**, practice according to Galen's theory. **M., Pat'ent**, medicine of which the manufacture is protected by letters patent. **M., Preven'tive**, that branch of medi-

science which aims at the prevention of disease. **M.**, **Propri-**  
**ty**, one the manufacture of which is limited or controlled by  
 owner, because of a patent, a copyright, or secrecy as regards  
 constitution or method of manufacture. **M.**, **Spagyric**, that  
 the school of Paracelsus. **M.**, **State**, medical jurisprudence.  
**cinerea**, *me-de-sin-e'-re-ah*. The internal gray cerebral matter.  
**cochirur'gical**. Pertaining to both medicine and surgery.  
**colegal**, *med-ik-o-le'-gal*. Pertaining to forensic medicine.  
**cus**, *med'-ik-us*. A physician.  
**ina-worm**, *me-di'-nah-werm*. See *Guinea Worm*.  
**iolat'eral**. Pertaining to the middle and the side.  
**io pontine**, *me-de-o-pon'-tin*. In the middle of the pons.  
**iotarsal**, *me-de-o-tar'-sal*. In the middle of the tarsus.  
**iterranean Fe'ver**, *med-it-er-a'-ne-an*. See *Fever*.  
**itrina**, *med-it-re'-nah*. A concentrated germicidal electrozone.  
**ium**. That in which anything lives. Surrounding conditions.  
**ius**, *me'-de-us*. The middle. The middle finger.  
**ulla**, *med-ul'-ah*. 1. The fatty substance or marrow in various  
 ities. 2. The same as *Corpus medullare*. **M.** of Kid'ney, the  
 al pyramids. **M. oblonga'ta**, the enlarged portion of the  
 al cord in the cranium. **M. os'sium**, bone-marrow. **M.**  
**ina'lis**, the spinal cord.  
**ulladen**, *me-dul'-ad-en*. A preparation made from red bone-  
 marrow; it is used in anemia.  
**ullary**, *med'-ul-a-re* or *med-ul'-a-re*. Pertaining to the medulla.  
**Canal'**, the hollow interior of the long bones. **M. Fora'men**,  
 nutrient foramen. **M. Groove**, an embryonic furrow develop-  
 ing subsequently into the medullary canal. **M. Mem'brane**, the  
 osteum. **M. Rays**. See *Ray*. **M. Sheath**. See *Sheath*.  
**ullated**, *med'-ul-a-ted*. Provided with a medulla, as certain  
 ve-fibers.  
**ullin**, *med'-ul-in*. The extract of the spinal cord of the ox; it  
 used in ataxia.  
**ullispinal**, *me-dul-e-spi'-nal*. Pertaining to the spinal cord.  
**ullitis**, *med-ul-i'-tis*. Myelitis, *q. v.*  
**ulliza'tion**. The softening of bone-tissue in osteitis.  
**abacteria**, *meg-ah-bak-te'-re-ah*. The largest kind of bacteria.  
**acephalic**, *meg-ah-scf-al'-ik*. See *Megalocephalic*.  
**acoccus**, *meg-ah-kok'-us*. A coccus of large size.  
**aloblast**, *meg'-al-o-blast*. A large-sized blood-corpuscle.  
**aloceph'alic**. Having a skull with a large capacity.  
**alocor'nea**. Abnormal prominence of the cornea.  
**alocyte**, *meg'-al-o-sit*. See *Megaloblast*.  
**alodac'tylous**. Having overdevelopment of fingers and toes.  
**alogas'tria**. Abnormal size of stomach.  
**aloglossia**, *meg-al-o-glos'-e-ah*. Excessive size of the tongue.  
**alomania**, *meg-al-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity with delusional ideas  
 personal greatness or exaltation.  
**alomelia**, *meg-al-o-me'-le-ah*. A monster with large limbs.



- Megalopsia**, *meg-al-op'-se-ah*. A disease of the eye in which objects appear enlarged.
- Megaloscope**, *meg'-al-o-skōp*. A magnifying speculum.
- Megascopic**, *meg-us-kop'-ik*. Macroscopic.
- Megaseme**, *meg'-as-ēm*. With the orbital index more than 89.
- Megasto'ma**. A genus of infusorians.
- Megophthalmus**, *meg-off-thal'-mus*. The same as *Buphthalmus*, *q. v.*
- Megoxycyte**, *meg-oks'-e-sīt*. A coarsely granular eosinophile cell.
- Megox'yphile Cell**. Same as *Megoxycyte*.
- Megrim**, *me'-grim*. Migraine, *q. v.*
- Meibo'mian Glands**. The sebaceous glands of the eyelids.
- Meiocardia**, *mi-o-kar'-de-ah*. See *Auxocardia*.
- Meiosis**, *mi-o'-sis*. See *Miosis*.
- Mel**. Honey, the substance deposited in the comb by the honey-bee.
- Melachol**, *mel-ak'-ol*. A mixture of sodium phosphate and sodium nitrate with citric acid; it is used as a laxative in liver-disease.
- Melampyrit**, *mel-am'-pir-it*. See *Dulcit*.
- Melancholia**, *mel-an-ko'-le-ah*. Depression of spirits; gloominess.
- M.**, **Affec'tive**, that in which the emotional nature is at fault.
- M. atton'ita**, a form marked by mental stupor.
- M.**, **Climac'teric**, that occurring at the menopause.
- M.**, **Convul'sive**, that associated with Jacksonian epilepsy.
- M.**, **Panpho'bic**, that associated with a dread of everything.
- M.**, **Paret'ic**, that preceding paresis.
- M. sim'plex**, a mild form without delusions.
- M. stuporo'sa**. Same as *M. attonita*.
- Melanedema**, *mel-an-e-de'-mah*. Melanosis of the lungs.
- Melanemia**, *mel-an-e'-me-ah*. Abnormally dark color of the blood.
- Melanephrosis**, *mel-an-ef-id-ro'-sis*. See *Angelicus sudor*.
- Melanidrosis**, *mel-an-id-ro'-sis*. Black sweat.
- Melanin**, *mel'-an-in*. A name for a number of black pigments occurring in the body.
- Melanismus**, *mel-an-iz'-mus*. See *Melasieterus*.
- Melanocarcinoma**, *mel-an-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*. See *Melanoma*.
- Melanocyte**, *mel'-an-o-sīt*. A dark-colored wandering cell.
- Melanoderma**, *mel-an-o-der'-mah*. A black skin-discoloration.
- Melan'ogen**. The precursor of melanin.
- Melanoid**, *mel'-an-oid*. Dark; like melanosis.
- Melanoma**, *mel-an-o'-mah*. Tumor with dark pigment; melanosis.
- Melanop'athy**. Abnormal excess of dark pigment of the skin.
- Melanorrhagia**, *mel-an-or-a'-je-ah*. See *Melena*.
- Melanorrhea**, *mel-an-or-e'-ah*. The same as *Melena*, *q. v.*
- Melanosarco'ma**. A sarcoma with excessive pigmentation.
- Melanoscirrhous**, *mel-an-o-skin'-us*. A pigmented scirrhous.
- Melanosis**, *mel-an-o'-sis*. An abnormal deposit of black matter in the various parts of the body.
- Melanothanatos**, *mel-an-o-than'-at-os*. See *Plague*.
- Melanotic**, *mel-an-ot'-ik*. Pertaining to melanosis.
- Melan'thera brown'ei**. An African plant, the leaves of which are used in place of quinin.

- thin**, *mel-an'-thin*.  $C_{20}H_{23}O_7$ . A glucosid from seeds of *Nissativa*, resembling sapotoxin.
- u'ria**. The presence of dark pigment in the urine.
- icterus**, *mel-as-ik'-ter-us*. Black jaundice; jaundice with discoloration of the skin.
- ma**, *mel-az'-mah*. Any discoloration of the skin.
- na**, *mel-e'-nah*. 1. Tar-like evacuations. 2. Black vomit.
- itose**, *mel-ez'-it-ōz*.  $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$ . A sugar from manna.
- e'ra**. A tumor having contents of a honey-like appearance.
- sa**, *mel-is'-ah*. A genus of labiate plants. Also the tops of *M. inalis*, balm; it is used as a flavor.
- agra**, *mel-it-a'-grah*. 1. Impetigo. 2. Gouty pains in the limbs.
- emia**, *mel-il-e'-me-ah*. The presence of sugar in the blood.
- is**, *mel-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cheek.
- ose**, **Mellitose**, *mel'-it-ōs*.  $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2$ . A sugar from Australian manna.
- turia**, *mel-it-u'-re-ah*. Diabetes mellitus, *q. v.*
- te**, *mel'-ūt*. Any preparation containing honey.
- maro'ba**. A liquid combination of manaca, caroba, stillingia, potassium iodid, used in skin-diseases.
- l**, *mel'-ol*. Disguised castor-oil.
- mania**, *mel-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Insane love of music.
- melus**, *mel-om'-el-us*. A monster with supernumerary limbs.
- ncus**, *mel-ong'-kus*. A tumor on the cheek.
- n-seed Bod'ies**. Certain pathologic gelatinous bodies occasionally found in joints and tendons.
- plasty**, *mel'-o-plas-te*. Any plastic operation on the cheek.
- sis**, *mel-o'-sis*. The act of probing.
- ing**. Liquefying by means of heat. **M.-point**, the degree of temperature at which solids melt.
- ber**, *mem'-ber*. Any limb of the body.
- brana**, *mem-bra'-nah*. A membrane. **M. adventit'ia**, the external coat of blood-vessels. **M. basilla'ris**, a basilar membrane. **M. decid'ua**. See *Decidua*. **M. eb'oris**, the cellular lining of tooth-pulp. **M. flac'cida**, Shrapnell's membrane, *q. v.* **M. granulo'sa**, the cellular layer lining a Graafian vesicle. **M. pro'pria**, the basement membrane of secreting organs. **M. schneideria'na**, the pituitary membrane, *q. v.* **M. tecto'ria**, the eardrum's membrane, *q. v.* **M. ten'sa**, **M. vi'brans**, the tympanic membrane exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. **M. tym'pani**, the eardrum-membrane of the ear. **M. tym'pani secunda'ria**, the secondary membrane of the fenestra rotunda.
- brane**, *mem'-brān*. A thin enveloping or lining substance.
- Animal**, one from animal tissues for dialyzing. **M.**, **Basement**, a delicate membrane underlying the epithelium of mucous surfaces. **M. Basilar**. See *Basilar*. **M.**, **Bone**, a bone developed from a membrane. **M.**, **Cell**, the cell-wall. **M.**, **Costocor'acid**, the layer of fascia between the subclavius and the pectoralis minor muscles. **M.**, **Cricothy'roid**, one connecting the cricoid and the

thyroid cartilages. *M.*, Croup'ous. See under *Croupous*. *M.*, Diphther'ic, a fibrinous layer formed in the larynx in diphtheria. *M.*, Drum, the tympanic membrane. *M.*, Elas'tic, composed of elastic fibrous tissue. *M.*, False. Same as *M. Diphtheric*. *M.*, Fen'estrated, the elastic membrane of the intima of arteries. *M.*, Fe'tal, a name for the chorion, amnion, or allantois. *M.*, Ger'minal, the blastoderm. *M.*, Hy'aline, (1) basement membrane; (2) the membrane between the inner fibrous layer of a hair-follicle and its outer root-sheath. *M.*, Hy'aloid, a delicate membrane investing the vitreous humor of the eye. *M.*, Mecon'ic, a layer within the rectum of the fetus supposed to invest the meconium. *M.*, Med'ullary. Same as *Endosteum*. *M.*, Mu'cous, the membrane lining those cavities and canals communicating with the air. *M.*, Nic'titating, the winking membrane of the lower animals. *M.*, Ob'turator, the fibrous membrane closing the obturator foramen. *M.*, Pal'atine, the membrane of the roof of the mouth. *M.*, Periodon'tal, a fibrous layer covering the cement of teeth. *M.*, Pitu'itary, the mucosa lining the nasal fossas. *M.*, Pu'pillary, that which closes the fetal pupil. *M.*, Pyogen'ic. The same as *M.*, *Pyophylactic*. *M.*, Pyophylac'tic, a protective membrane lining an abscess cavity. *M.*, Se'rous, a delicate membrane lining any of the closed cavities of the body. *M.*, Syno'vial, that lining articular ends of bones and inner surfaces of joint ligaments. *M.*, Thyrohy'oid, the membrane joining the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone. *M.*, Tym'panic, the membrane separating the external from the middle ear. *M.*, Vit'elline, the true cell-membrane of the ovum, lying within the zona pellucida.

**Membranocartilag'inous.** Both membranous and cartilaginous.

**Membranous**, *mem'-bran-us*. Having the nature of a membrane.

**Membrum virile**, *mem'-brum vir'-il-e*. The penis.

**Menagog**, or **Menagogue**, *men'-ag-og*. See *Emmenagog*.

**Mendosus**, *men-do'-sus*. False; incomplete.

**Menidrosis**, *men-id'-ro-sis*. Vicarious menstruation through the sweat-glands.

**Meningeal**, *men-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the meninges.

**Meninges**, *men-in'-jēz*. The membranes of the brain.

**Meningism**, *men'-in-jizm*. Hysterie pseudomeningitis.

**Meningitic**, *men-in-jit'-ik*. Pertaining to meningitis. *M.* Streak, a red mark resulting from pressure, seen in certain nervous diseases.

**Meningitis**, *men-in-jit'-tis*. Inflammation of the meninges. *M.*,

Cer'ebral, that affecting the membrane of the brain. *M.*, Cere-

brospi'nal, that affecting the membrane of the brain and cord.

*M.*, Oti'tic, that complicating an attack of otitis. *M.*, Septice'-

mic, that due to an infectious process. *M.*, Spi'nal, that affect-

ing the membranes of the spinal cord. *M.*, Tuber'cular, inflam-

mation of the pia of the brain with effusion of lymph and pus.

**Meningitopho'bia**. A pseudomeningitis due to fear of that disease.

**Meningocele**, *men-ing'-go-sēl*. A protrusion of the meninges.



gocerebri'tis, or Meningoencephalitis, *men-in-go-en-sef-tis*. Inflammation of the brain and its membrane.

goencephalocèle, *men-in-go-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*. A hernia of a part of the brain and its meninges.

gomyelitis, *men-in-go-mi-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the spinal  
and its membranes.

gomyelocèle, *men-in-go-mi'-el-o-sēl*. A hernia of the spinal  
and its membranes.

meningeo'log'ic. Pertaining to the meninges of the spinal cord.

ngosis, *men-in-go'-sis*. Cartilaginous articulation of bones.

angu'ria. The presence of membranous shreds in the urine.

ax, *men'-ingks*. Meninges.

s'cus. 1. Concavoconvex lens. 2. Interarticular fibrocartilage.

sper'min.  $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . A diaphoretic alkaloid from *Cocculus cus.*

spermum, *men-is-per'-mum*. A genus of plants. Also the root *M. canadense*, moonseed; it is used as a tonic.

ocelis, *men-o-se'-lis*. Chloasmas from menstrual suppression.

olipsis, *men-o-lip'-sis*. A retention or absence of the menses.

opause, *men'-o-pauwz*. The end of the menstrual life.

ophania, *men-o-fa'-ne-ah*. The first appearance of the menses.

op<sup>l</sup>ania, *men-o-pla'-ne-ah*. Vicarious menstruation.

orrhagia, *men-on-a'-je-ah*. An excessive menstrual flow.

orrhe'a. 1. The menstrual flow. 2. Excessive menstruation.

sepsis, *men-o-sep'-sis*. Putridity of the menses.

ostasis, *men-os'-las-is*. A suppression of the menses.

ses, *men'-sēz*. The monthly flow from the womb.

**menstrual**, *men'-stru-al*. Pertaining to menstruation. **M. Col'ic**,  
menstrine colic due to menstruation.

strua'tion. Function of the female producing menstrual flow.

Vica'rious. See under *Vicarious*.

struum, *men'-stru-um*. A solvent.

uration, *men-su-ra'-shun*. The act of measuring.

agra, men-ta'-grah. See *Sycosis*.

tal. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to the chin.

cha, men'-thah. A genus of plants, mint. *M. piperi'ta*, peppermint, an aromatic stimulant. *M. vir'idis*, spearmint; it is similar to peppermint.

hal'cal. Menthol combined with the mineral salts in the  
ngs at Ems.

**thene.**  $C_{10}H_{18}$ . A white liquid obtained from menthol by hydration. See *Pinene*.

**hol, men'-thol.**  $C_{10}H_{20}O$ . A stearoptene derived from the oil of peppermint; it is used locally to relieve pain.

**hophe' nol.** An antiseptic mixture of phenol and menthol.

hoxol, *men-thoks'-ol*. A solution of hydrogen dioxid, containing menthol and alcohol.

*men-tum, men'-tum.* 1. The chin. 2. The under jaw of a mammal.

nitic, *me-sit'-ik*. Foul or noxious, from vapor.

- Meralgia**, *mer-al'-je-ah*. Neuralgia in the thigh.
- Mercap'tan**. Any alcohol containing sulphur in place of oxygen.
- Mercauro**, *mer-kaw'-ro*. An alterative compound of the bromide of gold, arsenic, and mercury, used in syphilis and scrofula.
- Mercurial**, *mer-ku'-re-al*. Pertaining to mercury. **M. Rash**, a scabies from the use of mercury. **M. Pal'sy**, a paralysis from mercury.
- Mercurialism**, *mer-ku'-re-al-izm*. The morbid effects of prolonged mercurial treatment.
- Mercu'ric**. Pertaining to or containing mercury as a bivalent radicle. **M. Al'anin**,  $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2)_2$ , mercury amidopropionate; it is used as an alterative in syphilis. **M. Chlo'rid**, corrosive sublimate.
- Mercuroiodohemol**, *mer-ku-ro-i-o-do-hem'-ol*. A combination of hemol, metallic mercury, and iodine; it is used in syphilis.
- Mercurous**, *mer-ku'-rus*. Pertaining to compounds that contain mercury as a univalent radicle. **M. Chlo'rid**, calomel, *q. v.*
- Mercury**, *mer'-ku-re*. Hydrargyrum; a white, heavy, liquid metal.
- Meridrosis**, *mer-ül'-ro-sis*. Local perspiration.
- Merismopedia**, *mer-iz-mo-pe'-de-ah*. A genus of bacteria.
- Mer'ispore**. A spore resulting from fission of another spore.
- Meroblast**, *mer'-o-blast*. An egg containing a food-yolk besides the germinal protoplasm.
- Meroblastic**, *mer-o-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the meroblast.
- Meröcele**, *me'-ro-sēl*. Femoral or crural hernia.
- Merogenesis**, *mer-o-jen'-es-is*. Reproduction by segmentation.
- Merorrachis'chisis**. Fission of a part of the spinal cord.
- Merotomy**, *mer-ol'-o-me*. The act of cutting into parts.
- Merycic**, *mer-is'-ik*. Ruminating; pertaining to merycism.
- Merycism**, *mer'-is-izm*. Rumination in man.
- Merycole**, *mer'-ik-ol*. One who practises merycism.
- Mesad**, *mes'-ad*. Toward the center.
- Mesal**, *mes'-al*. See *Mesial*.
- Mesame'boid**. A wandering cell forming part of the mesoblast.
- Mesaraic**, *mes-ar-a'-ik*. Mesenteric.
- Mesarteri'tis**. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
- Mesaticephal'ic**. With a cephalic index between 75 and 80.
- Mescal' But'tons**. The dried tubercles from a species of cactus, *Anhalonium lewinii*, which produce inebriation and hallucinations.
- Mescaline**, *mes-kal'-in*. An alkaloid from mescal buttons.
- Mesencephalon**, *mes-en-sef'-al-on*. The mid-brain, a primary cerebral division.
- Mesenchyme**, *mes'-en-kīm*. The embryonic mesoderm, except the lining of the coelom.
- Mesenna**, *me-sen'-ah*. The bark of the Abyssinian tree *Albizia anthelmintica*; it is said to be a powerful teniafuge.
- Mesenteric**, *mes-en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the mesentery.
- Mesenteritis**, *mes-en-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mesentery.
- Mesn'teron**. The middle portion of alimentary tract in embryo.

- ntery. The peritoneal attachment of the small intestines.  
 A net-work: *e. g.*, of vessels or nerves.  
*d, mes'-e-ad.* See *Mesad*.  
*l, mes'-e-al.* The same as *Medial*, *q. v.*  
*n, mes'-e-on.* The conjugate median plane of the body.  
 ylen, *mes-i'l'-il-en.*  $C_9H_{12}$ . A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.  
 erism, *mez'-mer-izm.* Animal magnetism; hypnotism.  
 appen'dix. The mesentery of the appendix vermiformis.  
 arium, *mes-o-a'-re-um.* See *Mesovarium*.  
 blast, *mes'-o-blast.* The middle layer of the blastoderm.  
 bronchi'tis. Inflammation of the middle coat of the bronchi.  
 ce'cum. A process of peritoneum attached to the cecum.  
 cele, *mes'-o-sēl.* The cavity of the mesencephalon.  
 cephalic, *mes-o-sef-al'-ik.* Having a skull of medium size or  
 acity.  
 cep'halon. The middle embryonic cerebral vesicle.  
 colic, *mes-o-kol'-ik.* Pertaining to the mesocolon.  
 colon, *mes-o-ko'-lon.* The mesentery of the colon.  
 cord, *mes'-o-kord.* An umbilical cord not inserted directly  
 to the placenta, but received into a fold of the amnion.  
 derm, *mes'-o-derm.* The mesoblast, *q. v.*  
 dmitis, *mes-od-mi'-tis.* Inflammation of the mediastinum.  
 dont, *mes'-o-dont.* Having medium-sized teeth.  
 gaster, *mes-o-gas'-ter.* The midgut.  
 gastric, *mes-o-gas'-trik.* Pertaining to the umbilical region.  
 gastrum, *mes-o-gas'-tre-um.* Umbilical region of abdomen.  
 gnathic, *mes-og-na'-thik.* With a gnathic index of 98-103.  
 gna'thion. The external portion of the premaxillary bone.  
 lobus, *mes-o-lo'-bus.* The corpus callosum, *q. v.*  
 metrium, *mes-o-me'-tre-um.* The broad ligaments.  
*n, mes'-ou.* See *Mesion*.  
 nephric, *mes-o-nef'-rik.* Pertaining to the mesonephron. *M.*  
*ct*, the Wolffian duct.  
 neph'ron, Mesoneph'ros. The Wolffian body proper.  
 neurit'is. Inflammation of the middle layer of a nerve.  
 phryon, *mes-off'-re-on.* The glabella, *q. v.*  
 rchium, *mes-or'-ke-um.* The fold of peritoneum holding the  
 l testes before their descent.  
 rec'tum. Peritoneal fold connecting rectum with the sacrum.  
 retina, *mes-o-rel'-in-ah.* The middle layer of the retina.  
 rrhine, *mes'-or-in.* With a nasal index of 48-50.  
 scelus, *mes-os'-kel-us.* See *Perineum*.  
 seme, *mes'-o-sēm.* With an orbital index of 84-89.  
 ostate. Intermediate substance formed in metabolic processes.  
 osternum, *mes-o-ster'-num.* See *Gladiolus*.  
 the'lium. A specialized mesoderm lining the embryonic celum.  
 the'nar. The muscle drawing thumb to the palm of the hand.  
 ovarium, *mes-o-va'-re-um.* Peritoneal fold connecting the  
 ry with the Wolffian body.



**Mesoxallylurea**, *mes-oks-al-il-u'-re-ah*. See *Alloxan*.

**Mespilodaph'ne**. See *Oetea*.

**Mes'ua fer'rea**. An Indian tree of the order Guttiferae. An attar is distilled from the flowers and the oil of the seeds is used in rheumatism.

**Metaamidophenylparamethoxyquin'olin**. An antiperiodic and autipyretic substance used in malarial diseases.

**Metabasis**, *met-ab'-is-is*. Change.

**Metabolic**, *met-ab-ol'-ik*. Pertaining to metabolism.

**Metab'olin**. Any substance produced during metabolism.

**Metabolism**, *met-ab'-o-lizm*. A change in the intimate condition of cells, constructive or destructive.

**Metabolite**, *met-ab'-o-lit*. A substance formed in metabolism.

**Metacarpal**, *met-ah-kar'-pal*. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

**Metacarpus**, *met-ah-kar'-pus*. The bones of the palm of the hand.

**Metacele**, **Metacœle**, *met'-as-ël*. The caudal or metencephalic portion of the fourth ventricle.

**Metacetone**, *met-as'-et-ôn*. See *Diethylketon*.

**Metachlo'ral**.  $C_2Cl_3HO$ . A substance resembling chloral hydrate.

**Metachysis**, *met-ak'-is-is*. The transfusion of blood.

**Metacinesis**, *met-as-in-e'-sis*. A karyokinetic stage in which the daughter-cells diverge.

**Metacondyle**, *met-ah-kon'-dîl*. The last phalanx of a finger.

**Metacresol**, *met-a-kre'-sol*.  $C_7H_8O$ . A liquid derivative of coal-tar used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. **M.-an'itol**, a germicide consisting of forty per cent. of metacresol and sixty per cent. of anitin. **M.-bis'muth**,  $BiC_{21}H_{21}O_3$ , an astringent used in diarrheas.

**Metacyesis**, *met-ah-si-e'-sis*. Extrauterine gestation.

**Metaelement**, *met-ah-el'-e-ment*. An elemental substance intermediate between an element and protyl.

**Metagas'ter**. The permanent embryonic alimentary tract.

**Metagas'trula**. A gastrula with an irregular type of cleavage.

**Metagenesis**, *met-ah-jen'-es-is*. Alternate generation.

**Met'al**. An elementary substance, malleable, ductile, and fusible.

**Metalbumin**, *met-al-bu'-min*. A proteid from ovarian cysts.

**Metallic**, *met-al'-ik*. Pertaining to metal. **M. Tink'ling**, a ringing auscultatory sign heard in pneumothorax.

**Metalloid**, *met'-al-oid*. Resembling a metal in luster and color.

**Metallos'copy**. Diagnosis by metals applied to the body.

**Metallother'apy**. Treatment of disease by external use of metals.

**Metameric**, *met-am-er'-ik*. Pertaining to metamorphism.

**Metamerid**, *met-am'-er-id*. A metameric substance.

**Metamerism**, *met-am'-er-izm*. A form of isomerism in which the same elements are differently arranged.

**Metamorphism**, *met-am-or'-jizm*. See *Metamorphosis*.

**Metamorphopsia**, *met-am-or-fop'-se-ah*. A visual defect with an apparent distortion of objects.

**Metamor'phosis**. Transformation; structural change. **M.**, **Fat'ty**. See *Degeneration*, *Fatty*. **M.**, **Regres'sive** or **Ret'rograde**, de-

ration ; also change of an organ to a lower type. **M.**, **Vis'cous**, continuation of blood-plaques in the process of thrombosis.

**neph'ron**. The posterior segment of the fetal renal organ.

**nephros**, *met-an-ef'-ros*. Same as *Metanephron*.

**plasia**, *met-ah-pla'-ze-ah*. Conversion of one tissue into another.

**plastic**, *met-ap-las'-tik*. Pertaining to metaplasia. **M. Bone**, one formed from periosteum.

**plex**, **Metaplexus**, *met'-ap-leks*, *met-ap-leks'-us*. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

**pneumonic**, *met-ah-nu-mon'-ik*. Subsequent to pneumonia.

**poph'ysis**. A small process of the lumbar vertebrae.

**pore**, *met'-ap-or*. Magendie's foramen, *q. v.*

**stasis**, *met-as'-tas-is*. A change in the seat of a disease.

**static**, *met-as-tat'-ik*. Pertaining to metastasis.

**sternum**, *met-ah-ster'-num*. The xiphoid cartilage ; the last bone of the sternum.

**syphilis**, *met-as-if'-il-is*. Inherited syphilis without local lesions but with a general degeneration.

**tarsalgia**, *met-ah-tar-sal'-je-ah*. Pain in the metatarsus.

**tarsophalangeal**, *met-ah-tar-so-fa-lan'-je-al*. Pertaining both to the metatarsus and to the phalanges.

**tarsus**, *met-ah-tar'-sus*. The bones of the arch of the foot.

**tela**, *met-at-c'-lah*. The roof of the metacele.

**thesis**, *met-ath'-es-is*. Transposition.

**trophia**, *met-ah-tro'-fe-ah*. A morbid process of nutrition.

**tr'cious**, **Metæ'cious**. Same as *Heterecious*.

**encephal**, **Metencephalon**, *met-en'-sef-al*, *met-en-sef'-al-on*. The hind-brain ; the post-oblongata, or caudal portion of the brain.

**trism**, *mē-te-or-izm*. Gas in the abdominal cavity.

**tricle**, *met-ep'-is-ül*. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

**tr**, *me'-ler*. The unit of measure of the metric system, 39.37 inches. **M.-an'gle**, the angle of the visual axes, the object being at an infinite distance.

**ac'etin**.  $C_9H_{11}NO_2$ . An antipyretic and anodyne.

**ane**, *meth'-ān*.  $CH_4$ . Marsh-gas ; it is colorless and odorless.

**hemoglobin**, *met-hem-o-glo'-bin*. Modification of hemoglobin.

**hemoglobine'mia**. Presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

**hemoglobinu'ria**. Presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

**ethyl**, *meth'-eth-il*. A local anesthetic consisting chiefly of ethyl chlorid with chloroform and methyl chlorid.

**omania**, *meth-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The same as *Mania a potu*, *q. v.*

**onal**.  $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$ . A hypnotic used as sulphonal.

**ozin**, *meth'-o-zin*. The same as *Antipyrin*, *q. v.*

**yl**, *meth'-il*.  $CH_3$ . An organic radicle. **M. Al'cohol**, carbolic, or wood spirit,  $CH_4O$ , a colorless narcotic liquid distilled from wood. **M.-blue**,  $NaC_{37}H_{26}N_3S_3O_9$ , an antiseptic used as a local anesthetic in diphtheria (not to be confounded with methylene blue). **M.-chlo'rid**,  $CH_3Cl$ , a liquid local anesthetic. **M. E'ther**,  $(C_2H_5)_2O$ , an anesthetic colorless gas. **M.-guan'idin**, **M.-uram'in**,

$C_2H_7N_3$ , a poisonous ptomain from putrid fish. *M.-salic'ylat*  
 $C_3H_8O_3$ , an artificial oil of gaultheria; it is antirheumatic. *M.*  
*vi'olet*. See *Pyoktanin*.

*Methylal*, *meth'-il-al*.  $C_3H_8O_2$ . A colorless, pungent, bitter fluid  
 it is used as a hypnotic and an antispasmodic.

*Methylam'in*.  $NCH_5$ . A gaseous ptomain from putrid fish.

*Methylene*, *meth'-il-ēn*.  $CH_2$ . The radicle base of a series of com-  
 pounds. *M. Bichlo'rid*,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , a general anesthetic, used in-  
 stead of chloroform. *M. Blue*, a blue pigment, an analgesic.

*Methylsal'ol*. A crystalline substance used in rheumatism.

*Methysticin*, *meth-is'-te-sin*. A glucosid,  $C_{15}H_{14}O_3$ , from *Pip-*  
*methysticum*, kava-root.

*Metoarion*, *met-o-a'-re-on*. The corpus luteum, *q. v.*

*Metop'agus*. An encephalic monster with united foreheads.

*Metopion*, *me-to'-pe-on*. The middle point of a line joining the  
 frontal protuberances.

*Metoxenous*, *met-oks'-en-us*. Same as *Heterocous*.

*Metra*, *me'-trah*. The uterus.

*Metralgia*, *met-ral'-je-ah*. Metrodynia, *q. v.*

*Metranemia*, *met-ran-e'-me-ah*. Uterine anemia.

*Metre*, *me'-ter*. See *Meter*.

*Metrectopia*, *met-rek-to'-pe-ah*. Displacement of the womb.

*Metric*, *met'-rik*. Pertaining to the meter. *M. Sys'tem*, a system  
 of weights and measures having the meter as its basis.

*Metritis*, *met-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

*Metrocele*, *met'-ro-sēl*. Hernia of the uterus.

*Metrocyst*, *met'-ro-klist*. An instrument for douching the womb.

*Metrocol'pocle*. A tumor of the vagina and womb.

*Metrocystosis*, *met-ro-sis-to'-sis*. The formation of uterine cysts.

*Metrodynia*, *met-ro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the womb.

*Metromalaco'sis*. Softening of the uterine tissues.

*Metropathia*, *met-ro-pa'-the-ah*. Any uterine disease.

*Metropathic*, *met-ro-path'-ik*. Pertaining to affections of the womb.

*Metroperitonitis*, *met-ro-per-it-on-i'-tis*. 1. Peritonitis of uterine  
 origin. 2. Combined metritis and peritonitis.

*Metrophlebi'tis*. Inflammation of the uterine veins.

*Metroptosis*, *met-ro-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the uterus.

*Metrorrha'gia*. Uterine hemorrhage between the menstrual periods.

*Metrorrhea*, *met-ror-e'-ah*. Any morbid uterine discharge.

*Metrorrhexis*, *met-ror-eks'-is*. Rupture of the womb.

*Metrortho'sis*. The correction of a displaced uterus.

*Metrosalpingi'tis*. Inflammation of the womb and oviducts.

*Metrosalpinx*, *met-ro-sal'-pinks*. An oviduct or fallopian tube.

*Metroscope*, *met'-ro-skōp*. An instrument for examining the womb.

*Metrostaxis*, *met-ro-staks'-is*. A bloody oozing from the uterus.

*Metrotome*, *met'-rō-tōm*. Instrument for incising the uterine neck.

*Metroto'mia*, *Metrot'omy*. See *Hysterotomy*.

*Metrourethrotome*, *met-ro-u-re'-thro-tōm*. A urethrotome with an  
 appliance attached for measuring the depth of the incision.



ydrorrhæa, *met-rid-ror-e'-ah*. Hydrorrhæa, *q. v.*  
 ypercinesis, *met-ri-per-sin-e'-sis*. Excessive uterine contrac-  
 yperesthe'sia. Hyperesthesia of the uterus.  
 yreon, Mezerium, *mez-e'-re-on*, *mez-e'-re-um*. The bark of  
*hne mezereum*; it is used as a local irritant.  
 yuit, *mez-kēl'*. The tree or shrub *Prosopis juliflora*; the leaves  
 decoction are a febrifuge, and its gum resembles gum arabic.  
 ysm, Mias'ma. 1. A noxious emanation. 2. Air-borne germs.  
 ymatic, *mi-az-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to miasm.  
 yceous, *mi-ka'-she-us*. Composed of crumbs.  
 ypanis, *mi'-kah pa'-nis*. Bread-crumbs, used in pill-form.  
 ytion, *mi-ka'-shun*. Rapid winking of the eyelids.  
 ylla. A fundamental structural unit of a cell.  
 yelia champa'ca. A tree of India; the bark is a febrifuge,  
 is used as a substitute for guaiac.  
 yacoustic, *mi-kraw-kow'-stik*. Hearing or assisting in hearing  
 y small sounds.  
 yanat'omy. Microscopic anatomy.  
 yangiopathy, *mi-kran-je-op'-a-the*. Disease of the capillaries.  
 yangium, *mi-kran'-je-um*. A capillary.  
 yencephalon, *mi-kren-sef'-al-on*. Cretinism, *q. v.*  
 yencephalous, *mi-kren-sef'-al-us*. Having a small brain.  
 yobe, *mi'-krōb*. A microorganism.  
 yobemia, *mi-kro-be'-me-ah*. See *Microbiohemia*.  
 yobic, *mi-kro'-bik*. Pertaining to microbes.  
 yobicidal, *mi-kro-bis-i'-dal*. Destructive to microbes.  
 yobicide, *mi-kro'-bis-id*. An agent destroying microbes.  
 yobicidin, *mi-kro-bis'-id-in*. See *Microcidin*.  
 yobiohemia, *mi-kro-bi-o-hem'-e-ah*. A disease from the presence  
 y microorganisms in the blood.  
 yobiology, *mi-kro-bi-ol'-o-je*. The science of microorganisms.  
 yobiophobia, *mi-kro-bi-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of microbes.  
 yobi'oscope. An instrument for the microscopic study of the  
 y changes that take place in living tissues.  
 yobism, *mi'-kro-bizm*. 1. The state of a microbe. 2. Infection  
 y h microbes.  
 yoblast. A small nucleated red blood-corpuscle.  
 yobleph'arism, Microbleph'ary. See *Microblepharon*.  
 yobleph'aron. Abnormal smallness of the eyelids.  
 yobrachius, *mi-kro-bra'-ke-us*. Congenital smallness of the arms.  
 yocephalic, *mi-kro-sef'-al'-ik*. See *Microcephalous*.  
 yocephalism, *mi-kro-sef'-al-izm*. See *Microcephaly*.  
 yocephalous, *mi-kro-sef'-al-us*. Having a small head.  
 yocephalus, *mi-kro-sef'-al-us*. A person with a small head.  
 yocephaly, *mi-kro-sef'-al-e*. The state of having a small head.  
 yochemistry, *mi-kro-kem'-is-tre*. Minute chemistry.  
 yoci'din.  $C_{10}H_7ONa$ . Sodium naphtholate, an antiseptic powder.  
 yococcus, *mi-kro-kok'-us*. A genus of schizomycetes.

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
M. "Coccus A" (Foutin).. M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) <i>acidi lactici</i> (Grotenfelt) .....	Hail. Milk.	Saprophytic. Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Pedio</i> -) <i>acidi lactici</i> (Lindner) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi lactici</i> (Marp- mann) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi lactici liquefaci-</i> <i>ens</i> (Krüger) .....	Butter and cheese.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi paralactici</i> (Nencki) .....	Air, water, milk.	Symbiotic-z y m o- genic with <i>Bacil-</i> <i>lus chauvei</i> .
M. of Adametz, Nos. I-VI M. <i>aerogenes</i> (Miller) .....	Emmerthaler cheese Water; alimentary tract.	Zymogenic. Chromogenic (yel- lowish).
M. <i>agilis</i> (Ali-Cohn) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (pink- red).
M. <i>agilis citreus</i> (Menge).. M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) <i>alba</i> (Eisen- berg) .....	Water. Air, water.	Chromogenic (yel- low). Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) <i>albicans am-</i> <i>plus</i> (Bumm) .....	Vaginal secretions.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) <i>albicans tardis-</i> <i>simus</i> (Eisenberg and Bumm) .....	Vaginal secretions.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) <i>albicans tardus</i> (Unna and Tommasoli) ..	Skin in eczema.	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
M. <i>albidus</i> (Roze) .....	Potato scab.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) <i>albus</i> (Mas- chek) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) <i>albus</i> .....	Human milk; pus in osteomyelitis.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Pedio</i> -) <i>albus</i> (Lindner) M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) of Aleppo boil (Nicolle and Noury)	Well-water. Pus in Aleppo boil.	Saprophytic. Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) <i>apthicola</i> (Hallier and Schottelius)	Vesicular eruptions in sheep, cattle, and pigs.	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
M. <i>aquatilis</i> (Bolton) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
M. <i>aquatilis invisibilis</i> (Vaughan) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
M. <i>area celsii</i> (Buchner and Schlen) .....	Diseased hairs in Alopecia areata.	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) <i>articulorum</i> (Löffler) .....	Mucous membrane in diphtheria.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) <i>aurantiaca</i> (Lindner and Koch) .....	Air, water, "Weiss- bier."	Zymogenic, chro- mogenic (orange- yellow; linoxan- thine).
M. ( <i>Pedio</i> -) <i>aurantiacus</i> (Cohn and Schroeter) .....	Air, water, soil.	Chromoparous (or- ange-yellow).
M. <i>aurantiacus sorghi</i> (Bruyning) .....	Blighted sorghum.	Phytopathogenic.

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>Sarcina</i> aurea (Macé)	Pulmonary exudates in pneumonia cadaver.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>Staphylo-</i> aureus.....	Carcinoma.	Saprophytic.
<i>Coccus B</i> " (Foutin) ..	Hail.	Pathogenic.
<i>Asco-</i> billrothii (Cohn)	Saccharine fluids.	Zymogenic.
<i>Staphylo-</i> biskraë (deureich).....	Water, air, pus in "Aleppo boil" and "Biskra button."	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> bombycis (champ).....	Silkworms with "la flacherie" or "schlafsucht."	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> of Bonome....	Meningeal exudates in cerebrospinal meningitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>Asco-</i> botryogenes (Illinger and Rabe).....	Mykodesmoids of horses.	Pathogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> Van den Corneille.....	Tainted sausage.	Pathogenic.
<i>C.</i> Bovine Pneumonia (Els and Nelen) .....	Lungs of cattle with infectious pleuropneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>Hemato-</i> bovis .....	Blood and viscera of cattle with hemoglobinuria.	Pathogenic.
Bronchitis (Picchini) <i>utyri aromafaciens</i> (with).....	Sputum in bronchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>(Strepto-)</i> cadaveris (Bernberg).....	Butter.	Zymogenic.
<i>Indicans</i> (Flügge).....	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>Sarcina</i> candida (Lincke) .....	Air, water.	Saprophytic.
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Water and air about breweries.	Zymogenic.
<i>Capillorum</i> .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Scalp.	Chromogenic (red-yellow).
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (red).
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Bitter Swiss cheese.	Zymogenic.
<i>Mycotetraedron</i> (Hansgirk).....	Cellar dust and soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>Mycacantho-</i> cellaris (Hansgirk) .....	Cellar dust.	Saprophytic.
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (cherry-red).
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Pus, water.	Chromogenic (gray)
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Nasal secretions in coryza.	Chromogenic (orange-red).
<i>Albus</i> (Cohn) .....	Acute abscesses.	Chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
<i>(Pedio-)</i> cerevisiæ (Lincke and Balcke).....	Turbid beer.	Zymogenic.
Chicken-pox. See <i>M. viridis flavescens</i> .		



## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>M. chlorinus</i> (Cohn) .....	Water.	Chromophorous (green).
<i>M. (Strepto-) cinnabareus</i> (Flügge).....	Air, water, red milk.	Chromoparous (brick-red to vermilion).
<i>M. citreus</i> (List).....	Water.	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>M. (Diplo-) citreus conglomeratus</i> (Bumm) .....	Air, dust, gonorrheal pus.	Chromogenic (lem on-yellow).
<i>M. (Diplo-) citreus liquefaciens</i> (Unna and Tommasoli) .....	Skin in eczema seborrhœicum.	Chromogenic (lem on-yellow).
<i>M. (Strepto-) coli gracilis</i> (Escherich).....	Feces.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. concentricus</i> (Zimmermann).....	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (brownish - yellow).
<i>M. conglomeratus</i> (Weichselbaum).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) conglomeratus</i> (Kürth).....	Cases of scarlet fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) coronatus</i> (Flügge).....	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) coryzæ</i> (Klebs and Hajek).....	Nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) coryzæ contagiosæ equorum</i> (Schütz)	Pus of lymphatic glands in horses having infectious pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. cremoides</i> (Zimmermann).....	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. cumulatus tenuis</i> (Von Besser) .....	Nasal mucus (man).	Saprophytic.
<i>M. cyaneus</i> (Schroeter) .....	Air, water.	Chromogenic (blue).
<i>M. decalvans</i> (Schroeter)...	Scalp in alopecia areata.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. delacourianus</i> (Roze)...	Potatoes with black gangrene.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) of Dengue</i> (McLaughlin) .....	Blood in cases of dengue.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. of Disse and Taguchi</i> ...	Blood and secretions in broad condyloma.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. (Strepto-) endocarditidis rugatus</i> (Weichselbaum)	On the valvular vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) epidermidis albus</i> (Welch) .....	An almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) erysipclatis</i> (Fehleisen).....	Lymph channels in cases of erysipelas.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. erythromyxa</i> (Lafar)...	Water (Halle).	Chromogenic (red [liporhodine] and yellow).
<i>M. fervidosus</i> (Adametz)...	Water.	Chromogenic (faint-yellow).

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>ayensis</i> (Sternberg)	Viscera of yellow-fever cadaver.	Chromogenic (pale-yellow).
<i>ceii</i> .....	Conjunctival sac.	Pathogenic.
<i>(Sarcina) flava</i> (De)	Beer, cheese, etc.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (yellow).
<i>vidus</i> .....	Potato scab.	Saprophytic.
<i>us conjunctivæ</i> .....	Human conjunctiva.	Pathogenic.
<i>us desidens</i> (Flügge)	Air, water.	Chromogenic (yellowish-brown).
<i>us liquefaciens</i> (Flügge) .....	Air, water.	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>us liquefaciens tar-</i> (Unna and Tomma-)	Skin in cases of eczema seborrhœica.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>us tardigradus</i> (Flügge) .....	Air, water.	Chromoparous (olive-green - yellow).
<i>Diplo-</i> <i>fluorescens</i> (Klaimann and)	Human nares.	Chromogenic (grass-green-violet).
<i>of Foot and Mouth</i> <i>ease</i> (Schottelius) .....	Vesicular eruptions in cattle, pigs, and sheep.	Pathogenic.
<i>Forbes</i> .....	Diseased larvas of cabbage butterfly, <i>Pieris rapæ</i> .	Pathogenic.
<i>eudenreichii</i> (Guille-	Ropy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>Staphylo-</i> <i>fulvus</i> (hn) .....	Dung of horses and rabbits.	Chromogenic (rose).
<i>(Sarcina) fuscens</i> (Mckenheim) .....	Human stomach.	Zymogenic.
<i>scus</i> (Maschek) .....	Water.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (dark-brown).
<i>elatinogenus</i> (Bräuti-	Ropy infusion of digitalis.	Zymogenic.
<i>latinosus</i> .....	Ropy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>adialli</i> .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>ngivæ pyogenes</i> (Mil-	Alveolar abscess.	Pathogenic.
<i>gonorrhœæ</i> (Neisser) ...	Gonorrhœal pus.	Pathogenic.
"Gray Coccus" (Mas-	Water.	Chromogenic (bluish-gray-green); zymogenic.
<i>mmosus</i> (Happ) .....	Ropy infusion of senega.	Zymogenic.
<i>ematodes</i> (Babes) .....	Red sweat.	Chromogenic (blood-red).
<i>aphylo-</i> <i>hæmorrhagi-</i> (Klein) .....	Vesicular eruption in sheep with "gargle."	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>havaniensis</i> (Sternberg) .....	Vomit of yellow-fever patients.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>hollandicus</i> (Reichmann) .....	Ropy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>unuli lauensis</i> (Mohl)	Hops.	Zymogenic.

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>M. (Sarcina) hyalina</i> (Kutzing) .....	Marsh water.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. imperatoris</i> (Roze) .....	Potato scab.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) insectorum</i> (Burrill) .....	Diseased Chinch-bugs and other insects.	Pathogenic
<i>M. (Sarcina) intestinalis</i> (Zopf) .....	Intestines of fowls.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) intracellularis meningitidis</i> (Weichselbaum) .....	Exudates in cerebrospinal meningitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Kirchner</i> .....	Sputum in cases of influenza.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) lacteus faviformis</i> (Bumm) .....	Normal vaginal mucus.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Sphæro-) lactis acidi</i> (Marpmann) .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. lactis viscosus</i> (Conn) ..	Bitter milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. lardarius</i> (Krassilochchik) .....	Grasserie of silk-worms.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. latericeus</i> (Dobrzyniecki) .....	Mouth.	Chromogenic (brick-red).
<i>M. (Strepto-) liquefaciens</i> (Sternberg) .....	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. liquefaciens conjunctivæ</i> .....	Normal human conjunctiva.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) litoralis</i> (Oersted) .....	Sea-water.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (red).
<i>M. loewenbergii</i> .....	Nose in ozena.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) lutea</i> (Schroeter) .....	Water, potatoes, conjunctival sac.	Zymogenic: chromoparous (yellow)
<i>M. (Diplo-) luteus</i> (Adametz) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
<i>M. luteus</i> (Schroeter) .....	Air, water, soil.	Chromoparous (sulphur-yellow).
<i>M. lyssæ</i> (Neisser) .....	Spinal cord of rabid animals.	Insufficiently studied.
<i>M. (Strepto-) manfredii</i> .....	In progressive granuloma formation; pneumonia sputum	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) of Manneberg</i>	Urine in acute nephritis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) of Marmoreck</i> ..	In erysipelas.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) mastobius</i> (Nocard, Malerean, and Kitt) .....	Milk of sheep with gangrenous mastitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) maxima</i> (Lindner) .....	Malt mashes.	Zymogenic.
Meningiocoecus. See <i>M. intracellularis meningitidis</i> .		
<i>M. melitensis</i> (Bruce) .....	Malta fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Asco-) mesenteroides</i> (Cienkowski and Van Tieghem) .....	Beet-root-sap; molasses.	Zymogenic.



## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>Coleothrix</i> methystes (ley).....	Faulty rum.	Zymogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> minuta (Deby) .....	Sour milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> mirabilis (Schoe and Lunt).....	Sewage.	Saprophytic.
<i>Strepto-</i> monomorphus (Jwid and Heryng) ...	Benign pharyngeal ulcers.	Saprophytic.
<i>Strepto-</i> morbillosus (Lebs and Keating).....	Blood and exudates in measles.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>Sarcina</i> morrhue ....	Codfish.	Zymogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> of Mouth and Throats (Fischer) .....	Human mouth and lungs.	Zymogenic.
<i>Diplo-</i> of Mumps (Von Zden) .....	Parotid saliva.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> of Mycosis fungoides (Rindfleisch and Auspetz) .....	Tissues in cases of granuloma fungoides.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Hack) .....	Nasopharynx.	Saprophytic.
<i>Strepto-</i> (Van Tieghem) .....	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>(Sarcina)</i> nobilis (aurea) .....	Old ascitic fluid.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (brick-red).
<i>Sarcina</i> (Roze).....	Potatoes.	Saprophytic.
<i>Strepto-</i> ochroleucus (Grove and Legrain).....	Human urine.	Chromoparous (sulphur-yellow).
<i>Sarcina</i> flavus (Ravensel) .....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>Diplo-</i> orchitidis (Hummeng and Eraud).....	Orchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> osteomyelitis (Becker) .....	Osteomyelitis.	Pathogenic; zymogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Escherich).....	Meconium and feces of infants.	Saprophytic.
<i>Diplo-</i> of Ozena (Klewenberg) .....	Nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
<i>(Sarcina)</i> paludosa (Schroeter) .....	Marsh-water.	Zymogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Roze).....	Potato scab.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>Diplo-</i> of Pemphigus (Gibier) .....	Bullas of pemphigus.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> peritonitidis (Hamburg).....	Exudates in horses dead of peritonitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>Diplo-</i> of Pertussis (Gitter) .....	Sputum of whooping-cough.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Renault).....	"Boghead" coal.	Saprophytic.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Ludwig).....	Luminous meat.	Photogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Cohn).....	Fish.	Photogenic.
<i>Sarcina</i> (Bräutigam) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>Diplo-</i> of Pneumonia (Horses).....	Lungs of horses dead of acute pneumonia.	Pathogenic.

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
M. porcellorum .....	Swine with hepatitis.	Pathogenic.
M. of Progressive Abscess-formation in Rabbits (Koch) .....	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid blood.	Pathogenic.
M. of Progressive Lymphoma of Animals.....	Sputa of pneumonia after measles.	Pathogenic.
M. of Progressive Tissue Necrosis in Mice (Koch)	Exudates of mice inoculated with putrid blood.	Pathogenic.
M. pseudocyanus (Cohn)..	Air.	Chromogenic (verdigris-green).
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) psittaci (Eberth and Wolf).....	Disease of gray parrots.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) pulmonum (Hauser) .....	Sputum.	Zymogenic.
M. putatus (Ravenel).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
M. putridus.....	Water.	Zymogenic.
M. of Pyemia in Rabbits (Koch) .....	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid flesh.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) pyogenes (Rosenbach) .....	Pus.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) pyogenes albus (Rosenbach) .....	Stitch abscess.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) pyogenes aureus (Rosenbach).....	Air, soil, water, pus.	Pathogenic; zymogenic; chromogenic (orange-yellow).
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) pyogenes citreus (Passet) .....	Pus.	Pathogenic; chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) pyogenes maligni (Krause and Flügge).....	Leukemic spleen.	Pathogenic.
M. pyogenes tenuis (Rosenbach) .....	Pus.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) pyogenes ureæ (Rörsing).....	Purulent urine.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) pyogenes ureæ flavus (Rörsing) .....	Purulent urine.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) pyosepticus (Richet) .....	Carcinomatous tumor of dog.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) radiatus (Flügge).....	Air, water.	Chromogenic (yellow-green).
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) reitenbachii (Caspary) .....	Decaying water-plants.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) renis (Hepworth) .....	Lungs in tuberculous cadavers.	Zymogenic.
M. of Rhine Water (Burri)	Water (Rhine).	Saprophytic.
M. rhodocrous .....	Stomach of goose.	Chromogenic (red), liporhodine.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) rosea (Menge and Schroeter).....	Air, red milk, beer.	Chromogenic (intense red).
M. of Rose-red Disease of Wheat (Prillieux) .....	Bacteriosis of wheat.	Phytopathogenic.
M. rosettaceus (Zimmermann) .....	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (grayish-yellow).

## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>Diplo-</i> <i>rosens</i> (Bumlin)	Air.	Chromogenic (pink)
<i>Staphylo-</i> <i>magnum</i> (Maggiore) .....	On the skin.	Chromogenic (pink)
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>rubiginosus</i> (Langton) .....	Case of scarlatina.	Saprophytic.
<i>Staphylo-</i> <i>salivarius</i> (Biondi) .....	Saliva of child with scarlatina.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>sanguinis</i> (Pittfield) .....	Blood of dogs.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>genes vini</i> (Kraus) .....	Wine.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>lactis</i> (Cose and Z) .....	Blood, skin, mouth, etc., of scarlet-fever patient.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
Schmidt-Mülheim .....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
Schütz .....	Slimy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> of Septicemia Rabbits (Koch) .....	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid flesh.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Jägge) .....	Soil.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus liquefaciens</i> (Babes) .....	Case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septopyæmiae</i> (Biondi) .....	Phlegmonous angina.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> .....	Saliva in case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Dyar) .....	Water.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Adametz) .....	Puffy Sornthal cheese.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Maschek) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (brownish-yellow)
<i>Diplo-</i> <i>subflavus</i> (Jägge) .....	Vaginal mucus.	Pathogenic.
Syphilis (Haberkon Marcus) .....	White blood-corpuscles in case of syphilis.	Chromogenic (red).
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Achard and Lard) .....	Variolous vesicle.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Bosc and Marielle) .....	Gangrenous pulmonary cavity.	Pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Gaffky) .....	Acute angina, "Angine sabléeuse."	Zymogenic; pathogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Marotta) .....	Vesicles in smallpox.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Sternberg) .....	Case of yellow fever.	Chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Mendosa) .....	Stomach.	Zymogenic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Besser) .....	Nasal mucus.	Saprophytic.
<i>Strepto-</i> <i>septicus</i> (Trill) .....	On poison ivy.	Pathogenic.
Trachoma (Sattler Michel) .....	Secretions and nodules in trachoma.	Saprophytic.



## TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
M. ( <i>Diplo</i> -) of Trachoma (Snydaeker) .....	Secretions in trachoma.	Saprophytic.
M. uberis (Dinwiddie).....	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. unnae (Laredo).....	Vesicles in acute and chronic eczema.	Pathogenic.
M. ureæ (Pasteur and Cohn) .....	Air, water, ammoniacal urine.	Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) ureæ liquefaciens (Flügge).....	Urine.	Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) urinæ (Welcker) .....	Urine.	Saprophytic.
M. urinæ albus olearius (Doyen) .....	Urine of cystitis.	Saprophytic.
M. urinæ flavus olearius (Doyen) .....	Urine of cystitis.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
M. urinæ major (Doyen)...	Urine of cystitis.	Saprophytic.
M. urinalbus (Doyen) .....	Urine in cystitis and pyelonephritis.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) varians (Ewart) .....	Water.	Chromophorous (green).
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) variolæ et vaccinæ (Cohn).....	Lymph of vaccine pustules.	Pathogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) ventriculi (Goodsir) .....	Diseased stomach.	Zymogenic; chromoparous (faint-yellow).
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) vermiformis (Maschek).....	Water.	Chromogenic (yellow).
M. versatilis .....	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
M. versicolor (Flügge).....	Air, water.	Chromogenic (green-yellow).
M. ( <i>Asco</i> -) vibrans (Van Tieghem).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
M. ( <i>Strepto</i> -) vini perda.....	Spoiled wine.	Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) violacea (Kützing) .....	Water.	Chromogenic (violet).
M. violaceus (Cohn) .....	Water.	Chromoparous (violet-blue).
M. violaceus (Schroeter)...	Air, water.	Chromoparous (violet).
M. ( <i>Staphylo</i> -) viridis flavescens (Guttman) .....	Lymph of varicella pustules.	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).
M. viscosus (Pasteur).....	Ropy wort and beer	Zymogenic.
M. viticulosus (Katz and Flügge).....	Air, water.	Saprophytic.
M. of Weigmann.....	Slimy milk, "lan-gerwei."	Zymogenic.
M. ( <i>Sarcina</i> ) welekerii (Rossman) .....	Urine.	Zymogenic.
M. of Whooping-cough (Letzerich) .....	Sputum in whooping-cough.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
M. ( <i>Crypto</i> -) xanthogenicus (Freire) .....	Yellow fever.	Pathogenic.

- cornea**, *mi-kro-kor'-ne-ah*. Abnormal smallness of the cornea.
- cosmic Salt**, *mi-kro-koz'-mik*. Sodio-ammonio-hydric phosphate, obtained from urine.
- coulomb**. The one-millionth part of a coulomb.
- crith**, *mi'-kro-krith*. The weight of a hydrogen atom.
- crystalline**. Composed of microscopic crystals.
- cyst**, *mi'-kro-sist*. A small cyst.
- cyte**, *mi'-kro-sit*. A dwarf corpuscle in anemic blood.
- cythe'mia**. Abnormal smallness of the blood-corpuscles.
- cytosis**, *mi-kro-si-to'-sis*. See *Microcythemia*.
- odactyl'ia**. Abnormal smallness of the digits.
- odont**, *mi'-kro-dōnt*. Having small teeth.
- oglos'sia**. Abnormal smallness of the tongue.
- ognathia**, *mi-krog-na'-the-ah*. Smallness of the jaws.
- ogram**, *mi'-kro-gram*. The one-millionth part of a gram.
- ography**, *mi-krog'-ra-fe*. The same as *Microscopy*, *q. v.*
- ogy'ria**. Smallness of the cerebral convolutions.
- okine'sis**. Involuntary muscular movements in infants.
- ology**, *mi-krōl'-o-je*. The science of microscopic objects.
- omania**, *mi-kro-ma'-ne-ah*. A form of insanity in which the patient believes that he is very small.
- omelus**, *mi-krom'-el-us*. Congenital smallness of the limbs.
- om'eter**. An instrument for microscopic measurement.
- ometry**, *mi-krom'-et-re*. The use of a micrometer.
- millimeter**, *mi-kro-mil'-im-e-ter*. The one-millionth part of a meter. A micron; symbol,  $\mu$ .
- omotoscope**, *mi-kro-mo'-to-skōp*. An apparatus for photographing motile microorganisms.
- omye'lia**. Abnormal smallness of the spinal cord.
- on**, *mi'-kron*. The one-millionth part of a meter.
- organism**, *mi-kro-or'-gan-izm*. A minute living body.
- opathol'ogy**. The science of the relation of bacteria to disease.
- ophage**, *mi'-kro-fāj*. The same as *Microphagus*, *q. v.*
- ophagus**, *mi-krōff'-ag-us*. A leukocyte, *q. v.*
- ophone**, *mi'-kro-fōn*. An instrument for magnifying sounds.
- ophonoscope**, *mi-kro-fo'-no-skōp*. A biaural stethoscope with a membrane in the chest-piece which accentuates the sound.
- opho'tograph**. A microscopic photograph.
- ophthal'mia**. Abnormal smallness of the eyes.
- ophthalmus**, *mi-krōff'-thal'-mus*. An abnormally small eye.
- ophyte**, *mi'-kro-fīt*. A microscopic parasitic plant.
- op'sia**. A visual defect with apparent diminution of objects.
- opus**, *mi'-kro-pus*. Abnormal smallness of a leg.
- opyle**, *mi'-kro-pīl*. An opening in the ovum for the entrance of the spermatozoon.
- oscope**. An instrument for examining minute objects. **M.**, **ocular**, one with divergent oculars, one for each eye. **M.**, **compound**, one with two lens-systems. **M.**, **Simple**, one consisting of one or more lenses or lens-systems acting as a single lens.

**Microscopic**, *mi-kro-skop'-ik*. Minute.

**Microscopy**, *mi-kros'-ko-pe*. The use of the microscope.

**Microseme**, *mi'-kro-sēm*. With an orbital index less than 83.

**Microsomia**, *mi-kro-so'-me-ah*. Dwarfishness.

**Microspec'troscope**. A combined microscope and spectroscope.

**Microspo'ron**. A fungus causing disease of the skin and hair.

**Microstat**, *mi'-kro-stat*. The stage and finder of the microscope.

**Microstoma**, *mi-kros'-to-mah*. Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

**Microtia**, *mi-kro'-she-ah*. Abnormal smallness of the ear.

**Mi'crotome**. Instrument for making thin sections for microscope.

**Microtomy**, *mi-kro't-o-me*. A cutting into sections.

**Microvolt**, *mi'-kro-vōlt*. The one-millionth part of a volt.

**Microzyma**, *mi-kro-zi'-mah*. Microorganisms giving rise to disease.

**Miction**, *mik'-shun*. The same as *Micturition*, *q. v.*

**Micturition**, *mik-tu-rish'-un*. The act of voiding urine.

**Midbrain**, *mid'-brān*. See *Mesencephalon*.

**Mid'gut**. The embryonic bowel forming the jejunum and ileum.

**Midriff**, *mid'-rif*. The diaphragm, *q. v.*

**Midwife**, *mid'-wīf*. A woman obstetrician.

**Midwifery**, *mid'-wif-re*. Obstetrics, *q. v.*

**Migraine**, *me-grān'*. A paroxysmal headache, usually unilateral, attended with gastric and visual disturbances.

**Migrain'in**. The double citrate of caffeine and antipyrin.

**Migrating**, *mi-gra'-ting*. Moving from place to place.

**Migrol**, *mig'-rol*. A proprietary remedy for migraine, consisting of caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and guaiacetin.

**Migrosin**, *mig'-ro-sin*. A mixture of menthol and acetic ether used in migraine.

**Mikron**, *mik'-ron*. The same as *Micron*, *q. v.*

**Mildew**, *mil'-du*. The common name for any one of a number of minute fungi destructive to living plants and dead vegetable substances.

**Mildiol**, *mil'-de-ol*. A proprietary creasote disinfectant.

**Milfoil**, *mil'-foil*. See *Achillea*.

**Miliaria**, *mil-e-a'-re-ah*. Sudamina; a disorder of the sweat-glands with obstruction of their ducts.

**Miliary**, *mil'-e-a-re*. Like millet-seeds. **M. Fe'ver**. See *Miliaria*. **M. Tu'bercles**, small tuberculous nodules.

**Mil'ium**. A small, pearly white tumor beneath the epidermis.

**Milk**. The secretion of the mammary glands. **M.-crust**. See *Crusta lactea*. **M.-cyst**, a cyst of the galactophorous duct. **M.-fe'ver**, the fever attending the establishment of milk-secretion. **M.-leg**. See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. **M.-sick'ness**, a peculiar endemic disease of cattle. **M., So'matose**, a food preparation made from meat, and containing five per cent. of tannin. **M.-spot**. See *Strophulus*. **M.-sugar**, the sweet principle of milk; lactose, *q. v.* **M.-teeth**, the first or temporary teeth. **M.-tu'mor**, a tumor of the breast from retention of milk. **M.-vine**, the plant *Periploca græca*.



ampere, *mil-e-am'-pār*. One-thousandth part of an ampere.

gram, Milliliter, Millimeter, *mil'-ig-ram*, *-le'-ter*, *-me'-ter*. One-thousandth part of a gram, liter, or meter respectively.

The spleen.

etic, Mimic, *mi-met'-ik*, *mim'-ik*. Imitative. M. Convul'-  
n, a facial convulsion. M. La'bor, false labor.

l. The understanding. M.-blind'ness, inability to compre-  
nd objects seen. M.-cure, a cure of a disease through mental  
uence. M.-deaf'ness, inability to comprehend sounds heard.

eral, *min'-er-al*. Any inorganic chemie compound found in  
ure, especially one that is solid. M. Oil, petroleum. M. Pitch,  
umen. M. Wa'ter, water containing mineral salts.

er's Ane'mia or Cachex'ia, *mi'-nerz*. See *Dochmiasis*. M.'s  
'bow, enlargement of the olecranon bursa from pressure. M.'s  
ystag'mus, a peculiar nystagmus occurring in miners. M.'s  
athi'sis, anthracosis, *q. v.*

im, *min'-im*. About a drop;  $\frac{1}{80}$  of a fluidram.

imal, *min'-im-al*. The least required.

imum, *min'-im-um*. The smallest amount, as the minimum dose.

ium, *min'-e-um*.  $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4$ . Red oxid of lead.

or Sur'gery, *mi'-nor*. See *Surgery*.

t. See *Mentha*. M., Horse. See *Monarda*.

d'y-mus. A double-headed monster joined by the occiputs.

pus, *mi-o'-pus*. A double-headed monster with one of the faces  
a rudimentary condition.

sis, *mi-o'-sis*. Abnormal smallness of the pupils.

tic, *mi-ot'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to miosis. 2. Any agent or medi-  
ne that contracts the pupils.

ror Speech. Defective speech from pronouncing the words  
syllables backward. M. Wri'ting, writing marked by a re-  
rsal of the arrangement of letters, as if seen in a mirror.

yachit, *mir-e-a-shēl'*. A nervous disorder frequent in Russia  
d characterized by mimicry and impairment of will.

anthrope, *mis'-an-thrōp*. A person averse to society.

anthropy, *mis-an'-thro-pe*. Aversion to society.

carriage, *mis-tar'-āj*. 1. The expulsion of the fetus between  
e fourth and the sixth month of pregnancy. 2. Abortion.

ce, *mis'-e*. Mix; a direction placed on prescriptions.

cible, *mis'-i-bl*. Capable of being mixed.

placed, *mis-plāst'*. Out of proper position.

sed, *mist*. Past; failed to attain. M. Abor'tion. See *Abor-*  
*tion*. M. La'bor. See *Labor*.

tura, *mis-tu'-rah*. A mixture.

e, *mīl*. A minute parasitic insect.

hridatism, *mith'-rid-at-izm*. "Poison-proof," from gradually  
reased doses of toxic substances.

gated, *mil'-ig-a-ted*. Made milder. M. Caus'tic or Stick,  
ver nitrate diluted with potassium nitrate.

oma, *mi-to'-mah*. The thread-like basis of a cell-body.

**Mitosis**, *mi-to'-sis*. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

**Mitral**, *mi'-tral*. Miter-like; applied to the left auriculoventricular valve of the heart. **M. Disease'**, disease of the mitral valve. **M. Mur'mur**, a murmur produced at the mitral valve. **M. Steno'sis**, contraction of the mitral orifice. **M. Valve**. See *Mitral*.

**Mixed**, *miksl*. Of two or more diverse substances.

**Mixture**, *miks'-chūr*. A combination of several substances.

**Mnemonics**, *ne-mon'-iks*. Memory-culture.

**Moan**, *mōn*. 1. To utter a low sound expressive of suffering. 2. The sound so uttered.

**Mobile**, *mo'-bil*. Movable. **M. Spasm**, a form of tonic spasm with slow and irregular movements of the limbs.

**Mobility**, *mo-bil'-it-e*. The property of being easily moved.

**Mobiliza'tion**. The act of concentrating or of moving.

**Mochras**, **Mochurrus**, *mo'-kras*, *mo-kur'-us*. A gummy exudation from an Indian cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*; it is used as an astringent in diarrhea.

**Modiolus**, *mo-di'-o-lus*. The axis of the cochlea of the ear.

**Mogigraphia**, *mog-e-gra'-fe-ah*. Writers' cramp.

**Mogilalia**, *mog-e-la'-le-ah*. Stammering speech.

**Mogiphonia**, *mog-e-fo'-ne-ah*. Loss of the power of voice.

**Mogostocia**, *mog-os-to'-she-ah*. Difficult parturition.

**Moist**. Not dry. **M. Cham'ber**, a culture glass with a lid. **M. Gan'grene**. See *Gangrene*. **M. Rale**. See *Rale*.

**Molar**, *mo'-lar*. Pertaining to a mole or a mass. **M. Death**, necrosis or gangrene. **M., Preg'nancy**, gestation in which a mole is formed. **M. Teeth**, the back, grinding teeth.

**Mold**, *mōld*. 1. A cast; shape. 2. To make or conform to a given shape. 3. A minute fungus. See *Mucor* and *Penicillium*.

**Mole**, *mōl*. 1. A small, brown, cutaneous spot. 2. A mass formed in the uterus by an ovum the growth of which has become arrested or which has undergone degeneration. **M., Blood**, a mass of blood, fetal membranes, and placenta sometimes found in the uterus after abortion. **M., Car'neous**. Same as *M., Fleishy*. **M., False**, one containing no tissues derived from the ovum. **M., Flesh'y**, a blood mole which has assumed a fleshy appearance. **M., Hydat'id** or **Hydat'iform**, proliferative degeneration of the chorionic villi. **M., True**, one which is the remains of an ovum.

**Molecular**, *mo-lek'-u-lar*. Pertaining to molecules. **M. Death**, disintegration of a part. **M. Heat**. See *Heat*. **M. Lay'er**, (1) any layer appearing to consist of minute granules without definite structure; (2) the second layer of the cerebral cortex. **M. Le'sion**, a very fine lesion. **M. Weight**, the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared to the weight of a molecule of hydrogen.

**Molecule**, *mol'-e-kūl*. The smallest quantity of a substance that may exist and preserve the characteristic qualities.

**Molimen**, *mol-i'-men*. An attempt; a symptom.

**Mollichthyolin**, *mol-ik-thi'-o-lin*. A mixture of ichthyol and mollin.

- in*, *mol'-in*. A soft soap used as an ointment-base.
- ies*, *mol-ish'-ēz*. Softness. *M. os'sium*, osteomalacia, *q. v.*
- (sin)*. A vehicle consisting of wax (1) and petroleum (4).
- igo pentaphyl'la*. An Asiatic plant used in the form of an infusion as a stomachic and abortive.
- scous*, *mol-us'-kus*. 1. Soft. 2. Pertaining to molluscum.
- scum*, *mol-us'-kum*. A chronic skin-disease with pulpy crusts. *M.-bod'ies*, the products of degenerative processes occurring in the epidermic epithelial cells. *M. contagio'sum*, epithelial'e, a skin-disease with hard, round nodules containing semiliquid material. *M. fibro'sum*, *M. sim'plex*, a cutaneous disease with the development of fibrocellular masses.
- odenum*, *mol-lib-de'-num*. A silvery white metal.
- entum*, *mo-men'-tum*. The moving force of a body.
- ad*. Ultimate atom; unit of quantivalence of chemic elements.
- arda*, *mon-ar'-dah*. A genus of labiate plants. *M. fistulo'sa*, bergamot. *M. puncta'ta*, horse mint; it is a diaphoretic and carminative; it yields thymol.
- articular*, *mon-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to one joint.
- aster*, *mon-as'-ter*. Stage in karyokinesis; single-star figure.
- atheto'sis*. Athetosis affecting one limb or side.
- atomic*, *mon-at-om'-ik*. Consisting of or saturating one atom.
- er'ula*. A nonnucleated impregnated ovum.
- esia*, *mon-e'-se-ah*. An extract from the Brazilian tree *Lucuma* *guyphle'a*; it is used in diarrhea.
- esin*, *mon-e'-sin*.  $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$ . The acrid principle of monesia, identical with saponin; it is an astringent and oxytocic.
- ethrix*. Atrophy with beaded appearance of the hair.
- iliform*, *mo-nil'-if-orm*. Beaded.
- x's-hood*, *munks'-hood*. See *Aconitum*.
- anesthesia*, *mon-o-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Anesthesia of a part.
- oba'sic*. Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.
- oblepsis*, *mon-o-blep'-sis*. A condition in which vision is distorted only when one eye is used.
- obrachius*, *mon-o-bra'-ke-us*. Congenital absence of one arm.
- obromated*, *mon-o-bro'-ma-ted*. Containing one bromin atom.
- ocardian*, *mon-o-ka'-de-an*. Having a single heart.
- ceph'alus*. A double monster with but one head.
- ochlorphe'nol*.  $C_6H_4ClOH$ . A volatile antituberculous liquid.
- ochorea*, *mon-o-ko-re'-ah*. Chorea of a single part.
- ochromatic*, *mon-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Having but one color.
- ocle*, *mon'-o-kl*. A single lens or eye-glass.
- ococcus*, *mon-o-kok'-us*. A single coccus.
- ocranus*, *mon-ok'-ran-us*. A fetal monster with a single mass of brain-substance.
- ocular*, *mon-ok'-u-lar*. Pertaining to one eye.
- oculus*, *mon-ok'-u-lus*. A bandage for one eye.
- odactylous*, *mon-o-dak'-til-us*. Having but one finger or toe.
- ogenesis*, *mon-o-jen'-es-is*. Asexual reproduction.



- Monograph**, *mon'-o-graf*. A treatise on one subject.
- Monohy'drated**. United with one molecule of water.
- Monol**, *mo'-nol*. An aqueous solution of calcium permanganate.
- Monolene**, *mon'-ol-ēn*. A colorless hydrocarbon oil.
- Monolocular**, *mon-o-lok'-u-lar*. Having one cell, as a cystic tumor.
- Monomania**, *mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity on one subject.
- Monomphalus**, *mon-om'-fal-us*. A double monster with a common umbilicus.
- Mononucleated**, *mon-o-nu'-kle-a-ted*. Uninuclear.
- Monoparesis**, *mon-o-par'-es-is*. Paralysis of a single part of body.
- Monoparesthesia**, *mon-o-par-es-the'-ze-ah*. Paresthesia of one part.
- Monopathy**, *mon-op'-ath-e*. A simple disease of one organ.
- Monopha'sia**. Ability to utter but one word or phrase.
- Monophobia**, *mon-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of being left alone.
- Monophthalmus**, *mon-off-thal'-mus*. A monster with one eye.
- Monoplasmat'ic**. Composed of but one substance.
- Monoplast**, *mon'-o-plast*. A unicellular organism.
- Monoplegia**, *mon-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of a single limb.
- Monops**, *mon'-ops*. A cyclopean monster.
- Monopus**, *mon'-o-pus*. 1. Congenital absence of one lower limb.  
2. A one-footed monstrosity.
- Monorchid**, **Monorchis**, *mon-or'-kid*, *mon-or'-kis*. A person with only one testicle.
- Monoso'ma**. A monster with one body and two heads.
- Monoso'mian**. A double monster with a single body.
- Mon'ospasm**. Spasmodic action of a single group of muscles.
- Monosymptomat'ic**. Having but one symptom.
- Monovalent**, *mon-ov'-al-ent*. See *Univalent*.
- Monoxid**, *mon-oks'-id*. An oxid with one oxygen atom.
- Monster**, *mon'-ster*. A teratism; a fetus or being with an abnormal development or superfluity or deficiency of parts or some vice of conformation. These may be compound or double, single or simple.
- Monstrosity**, *mon-stros'-it-e*. The condition of a monster. A monster.
- Mons ve'neris**, *monz*. The eminence on the female pubis.
- Monthly Cour'ses or Sick'ness**, *munth'-le*. The menses, *q. v.*
- Monticulus**, *mon-tik'-u-lus*. A small elevation. **M. cerebel'li**, the prominent central part of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **M. ve'neris**. *Mons veneris*.
- Moon-blind'ness**, *moon'-blind-nes*. Amblyopia from exposure of the eyes to moonlight during sleep.
- Moradein**, *mor-a'-de-in*. An alkaloid from *Pogonopus febrifugus*, a South American tree.
- Morbid**, *mor'-bid*. Pertaining to disease. **M. Anat'omy**. See *Anatomy*.
- Morbidity**, *mor-bid'-it-e*. The quality of disease.
- Morbific**, *mor-bif'-ik*. Causing disease.
- Morbilli**, *mor-bil'-i*. See *Rubeola*.

- us, *mor'-bus*. A disease or illness. *M. arcua'tus*, icterus.  
*adu'cus*, epilepsy. *M. cœru'leus*, cyanosis. *M. coxa'rius*,  
 joint disease. *M. ma'jor*, epilepsy. *M. miseri'æ*, any  
 disease due to poverty. *M. re'gius*, jaundice. *M. saltato'rius*,  
 leprosy. *M. tuberculo'sis pe'dis*, Madura foot.  
 Mellation, *mor-sel-a'-shun*. The act of dividing; the removal  
 of a tumor or fetus by fragments.  
 Mellement, *mor'-sel-ment*. The same as *Morcellation*, *q. v.*  
 Mordant, *mor'-dant*. A substance used to fix a stain.  
 Magn'ian Cat'aract. A soft cataract with a hard nucleus.  
 Morgue, *morg*. A house for the temporary keeping of the bodies of  
 the dead. A dead-house.  
 Morbidity, *mo'-re-ah*. Dementia.  
 Moribund, *mor'-ib-und*. Dying; in a dying state.  
 Morphoplasty, *mor'-e-o-plus-te*. Plastic surgery.  
 Morning Sick'ness. Morning nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.  
 Morphea, *mor-fe'-ah*. Circumscribed scleroderma.  
 Morphin, Morphina, *mor'-fin*, *mor-fi'-nah*.  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ . The prin-  
 cipal narcotic alkaloid of opium.  
 Morphinism, Morphism, *mor'-fin-izm*, *mor'-fizm*. The morbid  
 state produced by the excessive use of morphin.  
 Morphinoma'nia. A morbid desire for morphin.  
 Morphinomania, *mor-fe-o-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Morphinomania*.  
 Morphea, *mor-fe'-ah*. See *Morphea*.  
 Morphogenesis, *mor-fo-jen'-es-is*. The genesis of form.  
 Morphology, *mor'-fol-ogy*. Science of the form and structure of organisms.  
 Morpholysis, *mor-fol'-is-is*. Loss or destruction of typical form.  
 Morphometry, *mor-fom'-et-re*. The measurement of form.  
 Morphon, *mor'-fon*. An individual organism or element.  
 Morphosis, *mor-fo'-sis*. The process of formation.  
 Morphotic, *mor-fol'-ik*. Pertaining to morphosis.  
 Morphin, *mor'-u-in*.  $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$ . A ptomain from cod-liver oil.  
 Morhuol, *mor'-u-ol*. An oily extract from cod-liver oil.  
 Morz, *morz*. Death. *M. ni'gris*, *morz ni'-gris*. See *Plague*.  
 Morsus, *mor'-sus*. A bite. *M. diab'oli*, the fimbriated end of an oviduct.  
 Mortal, *mor'-tal*. Liable to death; deadly.  
 Mortality, *mor'-tal-ity*. 1. The death-rate. 2. The state of being mortal.  
 Mortar, *mor'-tar*. A laboratory vessel used for pulverizing.  
 Mortification, *mor-tif-ik-a'-shun*. See *Gangrene*.  
 Mortuary, *mor'-tu-a-re*. 1. Relating to the dead. 2. A morgue.  
 Mulberry, *mor'-u-lah*. The mulberry mass of the ovum at a certain  
 stage of cell-segmentation.  
 Mucous, *mu'-kus*. The yaws. One frambesial sore.  
 Musk, *mos'-kus*. Musk; the dried secretion from the prepuce  
 of the musk-deer, used as an antispasmodic.  
 Mucosa, *mu'-ku-sa*. See *Chloasma*.  
 Mother, *muth'-er*. The female parent. *M.-cell*. See *Cell*. *M.*  
*quor*, the fluid remaining after separation of the crystallizable  
 portion. *M.'s Mark*. See *Angioma*. *M.-star*, the monaster, *q. v.*

**Motile**, *mo'-til*. Capable of spontaneous motion.

**Motility**, *mo-til'-it-e*. The power of moving.

**Motion**, *mo'-shun*. 1. Evacuation of the bowels. 2. Change of place.

**Motor**, *mo'-tor*. Applied to muscles and nerves moving a part. **M. Apha'sia**. See *Aphasia*, *Ataxic*. **M. A'rea**. See *Area*. **M. cen'ter**. See *Center*. **M. oc'uli**. See *Nerves*, *Table of*. **M. Points**, the points on the surface of the body where the various branches of the motor nerves supplying the muscles may be stimulated by electricity.

**Moto'rial**. Pertaining to motion.

**Motorium**, *mo-to'-re-un*. The corporeal motor apparatus.

**Motorius**, *mo-to'-re-us*. A motor nerve.

**Mould**, *möld*. See *Mold*.

**Mound'ing**. The rising in a lump of muscle-fibers when struck.

**Mountain Fe'ver**, **M. Sick'ness**, *moun'-ten*. A condition marked by dyspnea, nausea, rapid pulse, and headache due to rarified air at high altitudes.

**Moun'ting**. The permanent preparation of histologic specimens.

**Moussena**, *moo'-se-nah*. Same as *Mesenna*.

**Moussenin**, *moo'-se-nin*. Same as *Musennin*.

**Mouth**. 1. Cavity at entrance of the alimentary canal. 2. An orifice.

**Movement**, *moov'-ment*. A motion or an action. **M., Ame'boid**, that produced by the protrusion of processes of protoplasm. **M., An'gular**, the movement between two bones that may take place forward or backward, inward or outward. **M., Asso'ciated**, an involuntary movement in one part when another is moved voluntarily. **M., Brown'ian**. See *Pedesis*. **M., Cil'iary**, the lashing movement produced by cilia. **M., Cir'cus**, rapid circular movements or somersaults, produced by injury of the striatum, thalamus, or crus of one side. **M., Commu'nicated**, that produced by force acting from without. **M.-cure**, kinesipathy. **M., Fe'tal**, that of the fetus in utero. **M., Forced**, that caused by injury to the motor centers or conducting paths. **M., In'dex**, when the cephalic part of the body is moved about the fixed caudal part. **M., Molec'ular**, pedesis. **M., Roll'ing**, when the animal rolls on its long axis. **M., Swe'dish**, kinesipathy.

**Mox'a**. A cylinder of inflammable matter used as a cautery.

**Moxibus'tion**. Cauterization by means of a moxa.

**Moxosophy'ra**. A heated hammer used for cauterizing.

**Moyrapuama**, *moi-rah-pu-ah'-mah*. See *Muirapuama*.

**Mua'vin** **Mua'win**. An alkaloid of muawi bark, from a Mozambique tree, used as an ordeal poison; the hydrobromate is a cardiac stimulant.

**Mucedin**, *mu'-sed-in*. A nitrogenous constituent of wheat-gluten.

**Muciferous**, *mu-sif'-er-us*. Producing or secreting mucus.

**Muciform**, *mu'-sif-orm*. Resembling mucus.

**Mucigen**, *mu'-sij-en*. A substance producing mucus.

**Mucigin**, *mu'-sij-in*. A mucus-like substance found in goblet-cells.

**Mucilage**, *mu'-sil-āj*. A solution of gum in water.



laginous, *mu-sil-aj'-in-us*. Like mucilage; ropy.  
 lagoon, *mu-sil-a'-go*. Mucilage.  
 n, *mu'-sin*. An albuminoid constituent of mucus.  
 nogen, *mu-sin'-o-jen*. See *Mucigen*.  
 noid, *mu'-sin-oid*. Resembling mucin.  
 nuria, *mu-sin-u'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of mucin.  
 parous, *mu-sip'-ar-us*. Producing mucus.  
 tis, *mu-si'-tis*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.  
 pcele, *mn'-ko-sēl*. 1. Mucous tumor. 2. Enlarged lacrimal sac.  
 oid, *mu'-koid*. Resembling mucus or mucous tissue.  
 omem'branous. Composed of mucus and membrane.  
 opurulent, *mu-ko-pur'-u-lent*. Containing mucus and pus.  
 opus, *mu'-ko-pus*. Mucus with pus.  
 or, *mu'-kor*. A genus of mold-fungi.  
 orin, *mu'-kor-in*. An albuminous substance from molds.  
 osa, *mu-ko'-sah*. A mucous membrane.  
 osin, *mu'-ko-sin*. An albuminoid substance in mucus.  
 osolven, *mu-ko-sol'-ven*. A proprietary diphtheria germicide.  
 ous, Mucose, *mu'-kus*, *mu'-kōs*. Having the nature of mucus.  
 Cells. See *Cell*. M. Degenera'tion. See *Degeneration*. M.  
 ands, glands containing mucous cells. M. Mem'brane. See  
*membrane*. M. Patch, an elevated syphilitic erosion on skin or  
 membrane. M. Pol'yp, a soft, polypoid tumor. M. Tis'sue,  
 tinous connective tissue. M. Tu'mor, a myxoma.  
 us, *mu'-kus*. The viscid liquid secretion of mucous membrane.  
 ar, *mu'-dar*. See *Madar*.  
 arin, *mu'-dar-in*. See *Madarin*.  
 uet, *mu-gwa'*. Leukoplasia due to *oidium albicans*.  
 rapua'ma. The wood of a Brazilian tree; it is said to be a  
 powerful aphrodisiac.  
 berry, *mul'-ber-e*. The ripe fruit of the tree *Morus nigra*. M.  
 'culus. See *Calculus*. M. Mark, a nevus. M. Mass. See  
*massula*.  
 ein, *mul'-in*. See *Verbascum*.  
 ticapsular, *mul-tik-ap'-su-lar*. Having many capsules.  
 ticellular, *mul-tis-el'-u-lar*. Composed of many cells.  
 ticus'pidate. Having many cusps, as the molar teeth.  
 tifeta'tion. A pregnancy with more than two fetuses.  
 tifid, *mul'-tif-id*. Divided into many parts.  
 tigravida, *mul-tig-rav'-id-ah*. See *Multipara*.  
 tilobular, *mul-til-ob'-u-lar*. Having many lobules.  
 tilocular, *mul-til-ok'-u-lar*. Having many cells.  
 tinuclear, *mul-tin-u'-kle-ar*. Having many nuclei.  
 tip'ara. A woman who has borne several children.  
 tiparity, *mul-tip-ar'-e-le*. Production of several at a birth.  
 tiparous, *mul-tip'-ar-us*. Bringing forth several at a birth.  
 tipple, *mul'-tip-l*. Having many parts or relations. M. Neu-  
 tis. See *Neuritis*. M. Preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy*.  
 tipolar, *mul-tip-o'-lar*. Having more than two poles.

- Mummification**, *mum-if-ik-a'-shun*. The dessication of a tissue that it resembles a mummy in color and texture.
- Mumps**. Idiopathic parotiditis. An acute infectious disease marked by swelling of the parotid gland.
- Mundificant**, *mun-dif'-ik-ant*. Cleansing. A cleansing agent.
- Mural**, *mu'-ral*. Pertaining to a wall or to a rugous vesical calculus.
- Murexane**, *mu-reks'-an*. The same as *Uramil*.
- Murexid**, *mu-reks'-id*.  $C_8H_8N_6O_6$ . The purpurate of ammonia.
- Muriate**, *mu'-re-ät*. A chlorid or hydrochlorate.
- Muriated**, *mu'-re-a-ted*. Impregnated with chlorin.
- Muriatic**, *mu-re-ä'-ik*. Pertaining to sea-salt; briny.
- Murmur**, *mer'-mer*. A low sound heard in auscultation. **M. Anem'ic**. See *M.*, *Hemic*. **M.**, **Aneurys'mal**, the murmur heard over an aneurysm. **M.**, **Arte'rial**, the sound made by the arterial current. **M.**, **Blood**. See *M.*, *Hemic*. **M.**, **Car'diac**, any adventitious sound heard over the heart. According to their seat of generation, they are designated as mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonary. **M.**, **Cardiopul'monary**, that caused by the impact of the heart against the lung. **M.**, **Diastol'ic**, a cardiac murmur occurring during the diastole. **M.**, **Direct'**, one caused by the obstruction of the blood-current passing in its normal direction. **M.**, **Dynam'ic**, one due to tumultuous and irregular action of the heart. **M.**, **Endocar'dial**, one produced within the heart cavities. **M.**, **Exocar'dial**, one produced outside of the heart cavities. **M.**, **Fric'tion**, a sound due to the rubbing of two inflamed serous surfaces upon each other. **M.**, **Func'tional**, one due to excited action of the heart or resulting from anemia. **M.**, **Hem'ic**, sound due to changes in the amount or quality of the blood and not to lesions of the vessels. **M.**, **Indirect'**, a sound due to the blood flowing in a direction contrary to normal. **M.**, **Inorgan'ic**, one not due to valvular lesions. **M.**, **Mu'sical**, one with a musical quality. **M.**, **Organ'ic**, one due to structural changes. **M.**, **Presystol'ic**, a cardiac murmur occurring just before systole. **M.**, **Regur'gitant**, one due to the blood flowing backward into the ventricle. **M.**, **Systol'ic**, cardiac murmur occurring during the systole. **M.**, **Vesic'ular**. See *Vesicular*.
- Murrain**, *mer'-en*. A fatal infectious disease of cattle.
- Mus'ana**. Same as *Mesenna*.
- Mus'cæ volitan'tes**. Floating spots in the visual field.
- Mus'carin**.  $C_5H_{15}NO_3$ . An alkaloid from fly-fungus, *Amanita muscaria*. **M. Ni'trate**,  $C_5H_{15}NO_3.HNO_3$ , a brown mass used as an antihidrotic and antispasmodic.
- Muscle**, *mus'-l*. Organic contractile tissue, the means of animal motion. See *Muscles*, *Table of*. **M.-clot**, the clot formed in the coagulation of muscle-plasma. **M.-curve**, a myogram, *q. v.* **M.-plas'ma**, the liquid expressed from fresh muscle. **M.-plate**, a segment of embryonic mesoderm forming muscles. **M.-se'rum**, the liquid residue left after removal of muscle-plasma. **M-su'gar**, inosite.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Abductor hallucis.	Outer head of os calcis, plantar fascia, intermuscular septum; inner head, internal annular ligament, and tendon of tibialis posterior.	Inner portion of lower surface of base of great toe, and inner side of internal sesamoid bone.	Internal plantar division of posterior tibial nerve.	Flexes and abducts first phalanx of great toe.
Abductor longus pollicis.	See <i>Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis</i> .			
Abductor minimi digiti.	Pisiform bone.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Abducts the little finger.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Outer tuberosity, os calcis and plantar fascia.	First phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Abducts the little toe.
Abductor pollicis magnus.	Trapezium, scaphoid, annular ligament, palmar fascia.	First phalanx of the thumb.	Median.	Abducts and flexes first phalanx of thumb.
Abductor pollicis pedis.	Inner tuberosity, os calcis.	First phalanx of the great toe.	Internal plantar.	Abducts the great toe.
Accelerator urinæ.	Central tendon of perineum and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous part of the penis.	Perineal.	Ejects the urine.
Adductor brevis.	Ramus of the pubes.	Upper part of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes the thigh.



A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Adductor hallucis.	Tarsal ends of the three middle metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Adductor longus.	Front of the pubes.	Middle of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes the thigh.
Adductor magnus.	Rami of the pubes and ischium.	All of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts the thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor minimus.	A name for the upper portion of the adductor magnus.			
Adductor pollicis.	Third metacarpal.	First phalanx of the thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb to the median line.
Anconeus.	Back of the external condyle of the humerus.	Olecranon and the shaft of the ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends the forearm.
Antitragiens.	Outer surface of antitragus.	Caudate process.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Arrectores pili.	Pars papillaris of the skin.	Hair-follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevate the hairs of the skin.
Arytenoepiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly).	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses the sacculus of the larynx.
Arytenoepiglottideus superior.	Apex of the arytenoid cartilage.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts the aperture of the larynx.

Attollens aurem.	Occipitofrontalis aponeurosis.	Pinna.	Temporal branch of facial.	Elevates the pinna.
Attrahens aurem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances the pinna.
Azygos uvulae.	Posterior nasal spine of the palate bone.	Uvula.	Facial through the sphenopalatine ganglion.	Raises the uvula.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Long—Glenoid cavity. 2. Short—Coronoid process.	Tuberosity of the radius.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates the forearm.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Ischial tuberosity. 2. Linea aspera.	Head of the fibula.	Great sciatic and external popliteal.	Flexes and rotates the leg outward.
Biventer cervicis.	Transverse processes of 2-4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of the occipital bone.	Portion of the complexus.	Retracts and rotates the head.
Braehialis anticus.	Lower half of the shaft of the humerus.	Coronoid process of the ulna.	Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.	Flexes the forearm.
Buccinator.	Alveolar process of the maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks, retracts angle of mouth.
Bulbocavernosus.	See <i>Accelerator urinae</i> .			
Cephalopharyngeal.	See <i>Constrictor superior</i> .			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Cervicalis ascendens.	Angles of the five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical.	Branches of the cervical.	Keeps the neck erect.
Ciliary.	1. <i>Longitudinal</i> portion (Brücke's m.): junction of cornea and sclera; 2. <i>Circular</i> portion (Müller's m.): the fibers form a circle.	1. Outer layers of choroid. 2. Ciliary processes.	Ciliary.	The muscle of visual accommodation.
Cleidomastoideus.	The dorsal part of the sternocleidomastoid.			
Coecygeus.	Ischial spine.	Coecyx, sacrum and sacro-coecygeal ligament.	Sacral.	Supports the coecyx; closes the pelvic outlet.
Complexus.	Transverse process 7th cervical and 6 upper dorsal, and articular processes of 3d to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of the cervical.	Retracts and rotates the head.
Compressor narium.	Nasal aponeurosis.	Fellow muscle.	Facial.	Compresses the nostril.
Compressor narium minor.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at the end of nose.	Facial.	Dilates the nostril.



Compressor urethre.	Ramus of the pubes.	Fellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses the urethra.
Compressor vaginae.	The analog of the two bulbocavernosi of the male.		Perincal.	Compresses vagina.
Compressor vene dorsalis penis.	Fibers of the ischio-cavernosus.	Fascial sheath of penis, over dorsal vessels.		Compressor of dorsal vein.
Constrictor of pharynx (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus and external laryngeal.	Contracts the pharyngeal caliber.
Constrictor of pharynx (middle).	Cornua of the hyoid and the stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts the pharyngeal caliber.
Constrictor of pharynx (superior).	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygo-max. lig., the jaw and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts the caliber of pharynx.
Coracobrachialis.	Coracoid process of the scapula.	Inner side of the shaft of the humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Draws the arm forward and inward.
Corrugator cutis ani.	Submucous tissue on interior of anus.	Subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus.	Sympathetic.	Corrugates skin about anus.
Corrugator supercillii.	Superciliary ridge of frontal bone.	Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws the eyebrow downward and inward.

# A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Cremaster.	Upper and deep surface of middle of Poupart's ligament.	Spine and crest of pubic bone and fascia propria.	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Elevates testicle.
Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.	Side of the cricoid cartilage.	Angle and external surface of the arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes the glottis.
Cricoarytenoideus posterior.	Back of the cricoid cartilage.	Base of the arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens the glottis.
Cricothyroid.	Cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage (lower inner border).	Superior laryngeal.	Makes the vocal bands tense.
Crureus.	See <i>Vastus externus</i> .			
Deltoid.	Clavicle, acromion and the spine of the scapula	Shaft of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Abducts the humerus.
Depressor alae nasi.	Incise fossa of the superior maxillary.	Septum and ala of the nose.	Facial: buccal branch.	Contracts the nostril.
Depressor anguli oris.	External oblique line of the inferior maxillary.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial: supramaxillary branch.	Depresses the angle of the mouth.
Depressor epiglottidis.				

Those fibers of the thyroepiglottideus that are continued forward to the margin of the epiglottis.

	deep transversus pectori.	muscle.			
Detrusor urinæ.	Front of pubes.	Prostate (in male), vagina (in female).	Sympathetic.	Compresses bladder.	
Diaphragm.	Ensiform cartilage, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of the lumbar vertebrae.	Central tendon.	Phrenic and sympathetic.	Respiration and expulsion.	
Digastric (anterior belly).	Inner surface inf. maxillary, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inferior dental.	Elevates the hyoid and the tongue.	
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of the mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates the hyoid and the tongue.	
Dilator naris anterior.	Alar cartilage.	Border of the ala.	Facial.	Dilates the nostril.	
Dilator naris posterior.	Nasal notch of the superior maxillary.	Skin at the margin of the nostril.	Facial: infraorbital branch.	Dilates the nostril.	
Dorsal interossei, 4.	Sides of the metacarpal bones.	Bases of the phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct the fingers from the median line.	
Dorsal interossei, 4.	Sides of the metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanx of the corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct the toes.	
Erector clitoridis.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Each side of crus of clitoris.		Erects clitoris.	



# A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Erector penis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis and pubic ramus.	Tunica albuginea of cavernosum.	Perineal.	To maintain erection.
Erector pili.	See <i>Arrectores pili</i> .			
Erector spinæ.	Iliac crest, back of the sacrum, lumbar, and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi.	Lumbar nerves, posterior division.	Extension of lumbar spines on pelvis.
Extensor brevis digitorum.	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of the great toe and the tendons of the extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends the toes.
Extensor brevis hallucis.	A name for that portion of the extensor brevis digitorum that goes to the great toe.			
Extensor brevis pollicis.	See <i>Extensor primi internodii pollicis</i> .			
Extensor carpi radialis brevis.	External condyloid ridge of the humerus.	Base of the third metacarpal bone.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis longior.	Lower external condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of the second metacarpal bone.	Musculospiral.	Extends the wrist.
Extensor carpi ulnaris (first head).	External condyle of humerus (second head), posterior border of ulna.	Base of fifth metacarpal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the wrist.

Extensor communis digitorum.	External condyle of the humerus.	All of the second and third phalanges.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the fingers.
Extensor indicis.	Back of the ulna.	Second and third phalanges of the index.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the index.
Extensor longus digitorum.	Outer tuberosity of the tibia and shaft of fibula.	Second and third phalanges of the toes.	Anterior tibial.	Extends the toes.
Extensor minimi digiti.	External condyle of the humerus.	Second and third phalanges of the little finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extensor of the little finger.
Extensor ossis metatarsi hallucis ( <i>anomalous</i> ).	Extensor proprius hallucis, or extensor communis digitorum, or tibialis anticus.	Metatarsal bone of hallux.		
Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.	Back of the radius and the ulna.	Base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the thumb.
Extensor primi internodii pollicis.	Back of the radius.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the thumb.
Extensor proprius hallucis.	Middle of the fibula.	Base of the last phalanx of the great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends the toe.
Extensor proprius minimi digiti.	Lower part of ulna, or posterior ligament of wrist-joint.	Base of first phalanx of little finger.		Extends little finger.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Extensor secundi inter-nodii pollicis.	Back of the ulna.	Base of the last phalanx of the thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the thumb.
Flexor accessorius digi-torum (2 heads).	1. Inner; 2. Outer sur-face of the os calcis.	Tendon of the flexor lon-gus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of the toes.
Flexor accessorius longus digitorum.	Shaft of tibia or fibula.	Tubercle of os calcis, and joins tendon of long flexor.	External plantar.	Assists in flexing toes.
Flexor brevis digitorum.	Inner tuberosity of the os calcis and plantar.	Second phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes the lesser toes.
Flexor brevis hallucis.	Under surface of eu-noid, plantar liga-ments, and external cuneiform.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes and slightly adducts first phalanx of great toe.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Uneiform bone and an-nular ligament.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes the little finger.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Base of the fifth meta-tarsal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes the little toe.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of the third metacarpal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes the thumb.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	See <i>Flexor brevis hallucis</i> .			



<i>heads</i> ).	Olecranon and ulna.	Ligament and pisiform bone.	The name given to the indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum when it is distinct.
Flexor indicis.	Shaft of the tibia.	Last phalanges of the toes.	Posterior tibial.
Flexor longus digitorum.	Lower two-thirds of the shaft of the fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.
Flexor longus hallucis.	Shaft of the radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.
Flexor longus pollicis.	Shaft of the ulna.	Last phalanges by four tendons.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.
Flexor profundus digitorum.	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoïd process. 3. Oblique line of the radius.	Second phalanges by four tendons.	Median.
Flexor sublimis digitorum ( <i>3 heads</i> ).	Condyles of the femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.
Gastrocnemius ( <i>2 heads</i> ).	Tuberosity of ischium.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.
Gemellus inferior.	Ischial spine.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.
Gemellus superior.	Superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Hyoïd and inferior surface of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.
Geniohyoglossus.			Retracts and protrudes the tongue.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Geniohyoid.	Inferior genial tubercle of the inferior maxillary.	Body of the hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and advances the hyoid.
Gluteus maximus.	Superior curved iliac line and crest, sacrum and coccyx.	Fascia, and femur below the great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates the thigh outward.
Gluteus medius.	Ilium between sup. and middle curved line.	Oblique line of the great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and advances the thigh.
Gluteus minimus.	Ilium between middle and int. curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and draws the thigh forward.
Gracilis.	Rami of the pubes and ischium.	Tibia, upper and inner part.	Obturator.	Flexes and abducts the leg.
Gubernaculum testis.	See <i>Cremaster</i> .			
Helicis major et minor.	Tubercle on helix.	Rim of helix near the summit.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	
Hypoglossus.	Cornua of the hyoid bone.	Side of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses the side of the tongue.
Iliacus.	Iliac fossa, crest, base of the sacrum	Lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and rotates the femur

Infracostals, 10.	Inner surface of the ribs.	Inner surface of two or three ribs below.	Intercostal.	Expiration and by depressing ribs.
Infraspinatus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of the humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates the humerus outward.
Interarytenoid.	One arytenoid cartilage.	The other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Approximates arytenoid cartilages.
Intercostals, external, 11.	Outer lip of the inferior costal border.	Superior border of the ribs above.	Intercostal.	Raise the ribs in inspiration.
Intercostals, internal, 11.	Inner lip of the inferior costal border.	Superior border of the ribs below.	Intercostal.	Depress the ribs in expiration.
Interossei of foot, dorsal, 4.	Adjacent surfaces of metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Abduct from the middle line of the second toe.
Interossei of foot, plantar, 3.	Inner lower surface of three outer metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges of three outer toes.	External plantar.	Adduct the outer three toes.
Interossei of hand, dorsal, 4.	Five metacarpal bones.	Sides of aponeurosis of extensor communis.	Ulnar.	Abduct index, middle, and ring fingers.
Interossei of hand, palmar, 3.	Sides of metacarpal bones. .	Aponeurosis of extensor tendons.	Ulnar.	Adduct index, ring, and little fingers.
Interspinales.	Between the spines of contiguous vertebrae.			



A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(*Continued.*)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Intertransversales.	Between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebrae.			
Ishiocavernosus.	See <i>Erector penis</i> .			
Latissimus dorsi.	Spines of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebrae, crest of ilium, and 3 or 4 lower ribs.	Bicipital groove of the humerus.	Long subscapular.	Draws the arm backward and downward and rotates it inward.
Laxator tympani.	Spinous process of the sphenoid and tube.	Neck of the malleus.	Facial.	Relaxes the membrana tympani.
Levator anguli oris.	Canine fossa of the superior maxillary.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial, infraorbital branch.	Elevates the angle of the mouth.
Levator anguli scapulæ.	Transverse processes of the four upper cervical.	Posterior border of the scapula.	Fifth cervical and the cervical plexus.	Elevates the upper angle of the scapula.
Levator ani.	Posterior body and ramus of the pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.	Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe.	Sacral and perineal.	Supports the rectum, vagina, etc.
Levator labii inferioris.	Incisive fossa of the inferior maxillary.	Skin of the lower lip.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Elevates the lower lip.

Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.	Nasal process of the superior maxillary.	Alar cartilage and the upper lip.	Facial: infraorbital branch.	Elevates the lip, unites the nostril.
Levator menti.	See <i>Levator labii inferioris</i> .			
Levator palati.	Petrous portion of the temporal bone.	Soft palate.	Sphenopalatine ganglion (facial).	Elevates the soft palate.
Levator palpebræ superior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal cartilage.	Third cranial.	Lifts the upper lid.
Levatores costarum, 12.	Transverse processes of last cervical and dorsal vertebrae.	Each to the rib below.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs.
Lingualis.	Undersurface of tongue.		Chorda tympani.	Elevates center of the tongue.
Longissimus dorsi.	Erector spinæ.	Transverse processes of the lumbar and dorsal vertebrae and 7th-11th ribs.	Branches of the lumbar and dorsal.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.
Longus colli:	Transverse processes of the 3d-5th cervical.	Anterior tubercle of the atlas.	Lower cervical.	Flexes the cervical vertebrae.
1. Superior oblique portion.	Bodies of 1st-3d dorsal vertebrae.	Transverse processes of the 5th-6th cervical.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 2 cervical vertebrae.	Bodies of 2d-4th cervical vertebrae.		
3. Vertical portion.				

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons of the deep flexor.	Tendons of the common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Flex the first phalanges.
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons of the flexor longus.	First phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal and external plantar.	Accessory flexors.
Masseter.	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of the jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Muscle of mastication, molar teeth.
Midriff.	See <i>Diaphragm</i> .			
Multifidus spinæ.	Sacrum, iliac spine, articular process, lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and transverse processes of dorsal and 7th cervical.	Laminae and spines from last lumbar to second cervical vertebrae.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates the spinal column.
Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.	Angles of the six lower ribs.	Angles of the six upper ribs.	Branches of the dorsal.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.
Mylohyoid.	Mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxillary.	Body of the hyoid and the raphe.	Inferior dental.	Elevates and advances the hyoid. Forms the floor of the mouth.
Nasolabialis.	Nasal septum.	Upper lip.	Facial.	Connects upper lip to the septum of the nose.



Obliquus capitis inferior.	Spinous process atlas.	Transverse process same.	Sub. and great occipital.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obliquus capitis superior.	Trans. process atlas.	Occipital bone.	Sub. and great occipital.	Draws the head backward.
Obliquus externus.	Eight lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Obliquus inferior.	Orbital plate of the superior maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball upward and outward.
Obliquus internus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Three lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera, flexes the thorax, and assists in expiration.
Obliquus superior.	Above the optic foramen, through the pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth cranial.	Rotates the eyeball downward and inward.
Obturator externus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of the great trochanter.	Obturator.	External rotator of the thigh.
Obturator internus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of the thigh.
Occipitalis or occipitofrontalis.	Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal bone.	Aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves the scalp. Facial expression.
Omohyoid.	Upper border of the scapula.	Body of the hyoid.	Descendens and communicans novi.	Depresses and retracts the hyoid bone.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Opponeus minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	Fifth metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes the little finger.
Opponens pollicis.	Trapezium.	Metacarpal of the thumb.	Median.	Flexes the thumb.
Orbicularis oris.	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxilla, by accessory fibers.	Forms the lips and the sphincter of the mouth.	Facial: buccal and submaxillary branches.	Closes the mouth.
Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Internal margin of orbit.	Outer margin of the orbit.	Facial.	Closes the eyelids.
Palatoglossus.	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of the tongue.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts the fauces.
Palatopharyngeus.	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes the posterior nares.
Palmaris brevis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of the palm of the hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates the skin of the palm.
Palmaris interossei.	Palmar surfaces of the second, fourth, and fifth metacarpals.	Bases of the first phalanges of corresponding fingers.	Ulnar.	Adductors of the fingers.
Palmaris longus.	Internal condyle of humerus.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Median.	Renders the palmar fascia tense.

Pectoralis major.	Clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages.	External bieipital ridge of the humerus.	Anterior thoracic, external and internal.	Draws the arm down and forward.
Pectoralis minor.	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses the point of the shoulder.
Peroneus brevis.	Middle third of the shaft of the fibula externally.	Base of the fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends the foot.
Peroneus longus.	Head and shaft of the fibula.	First metatarsal of the great toe.	Musculobcutaneous.	Extends and everts the foot.
Peroneus tertius.	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes the tarsus.
Plantaris.	Outer bifurcation of the linea aspera and posterior ligament of the knee.	Os calcis by means of the achilles tendon.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
Plantaris interossei.	Shafts of the third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanges of corresponding toes.	External plantar.	Adducts the toes.
Platysma myoides.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia.	Inferior maxillary, angle of the mouth.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles the skin and depresses the mouth.
Popliteus.	External condyle of the femur.	Shaft of the tibia above the oblique line.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes the leg.



A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Pronator quadratus.	Lower fourth of the ulna.	Lower fourth of shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates the hand.
Pronator radii teres.	Internal condyle and coronoid process.	Outer side of the shaft of the radius.	Median.	Pronates the hand.
Psoas magnus.	Bodies and transverse processes, last dorsal and all lumbar vertebrae.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates the thigh outward, and flexes the trunk on the pelvis.
Psoas parvus.	Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.	Iliopsoas and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis upon abdomen.
Pterygoid (external).	Two heads. Ext. pterygoid plate of sphenoid, great wing of sphenoid.	Neck of the condyle of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws the inferior maxillary forward.
Pterygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of the sphenoid bone.	Inner surface of the angle of the jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws the inferior maxilla forward.
Pyramidalis.	Pubes.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	Renders the linea alba tense.
Pyramidalis nasi.	Occipitofrontalis.	Compressor naris.	Facial.	Depresses the eyebrow.
Pyramidalis.	Front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen.	Great trochanter.	Branch of sacral plexus.	External rotator of the thigh.

Quadriceps lumborum.	Crest of the ilium, transverse processes of lower three lumbar vertebrae.	Last rib, transverse processes of the last three lumbar vertebrae.	Twelfth thoracic and Flexes the thorax laterally.
Quadriceps extensor.	Includes the rectus, vastus int. and ext., and crureus muscles. Common tendon contains the patella.		
Rectus abdominis.	Pubic crest.	Cartilages of the fifth to seventh ribs.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.
Rectus capitis anticus major.	Transverse processes third to sixth cervical.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.
Rectus capitis anticus minor.	Transverse process and lateral mass of the atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.
Rectus capitis lateralis.	Ventral cephalic surface of lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First cervical.
Rectus capitis posticus major.	Spine of the axis.	Inferior curved line of the occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.
Rectus capitis posticus minor.	Posterior arch of the atlas.	Below the inferior curved line of the occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.
Rectus externus.	Two heads, outer margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Sixth cranial.
Rectus femoris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum	Proximal border of patella.	Anterior crural.
			Extends the leg.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Rectus inferior.	Lower margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball downward.
Rectus internus.	Inner margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball inward.
Rectus superior.	Upper margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball upward.
Retraheus auren.	Mastoid process.	Cochlea.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts the pinna.
Rhomboideus major.	Spines of the five upper dorsal vertebrae.	Root of the spine of the scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts the scapula.
Rhomboideus minor.	Spines of the seventh cervical and first dorsal.	Root of the spine of the scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates the scapula.
Risorius.	Fascia over the masseter.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial.	Draws out the angle.
Rotatores spinæ.	Transverse processes of the 2d to 12th dorsal.	Lamina of the next dorsal above.	Dorsal branches.	Rotate the spinal column.
Sacro-lumbalis.	Erector spinæ.	Angles of the six lower ribs.	Branches of the dorsal.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.
Sartorius.	Ant. sup. spine ilium.	Upper int. shaft of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and crosses legs.



<i>Scalenus medius.</i>	First rib.	Transverse processes of the six lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes the neck laterally.
<i>Scalenus posticus.</i>	Second rib.	Transverse processes of three lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends the neck laterally.
<i>Semimembranosus.</i>	Tuberosity of the ischium.	Inner tuberosity of the tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes the leg and rotates it inward.
<i>Semispinalis colli.</i>	Transverse processes four upper dorsal and four lower cervical vertebrae.	Spines of the second to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Cervical branches.	Erects the spinal column.
<i>Semispinalis dorsi.</i>	Transverse processes sixth to tenth dorsal vertebrae.	Spines last two cervical and first four thoracic.	Branches of the dorsal.	Erects the spinal column.
<i>Semitendinosus.</i>	Tuberosity of the ischium.	Upper and inner surface of the tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes the leg on the thigh.
<i>Serratus magnus.</i>	Eight upper ribs.	Inner margin posterior border of the scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Elevates the ribs in inspiration.
<i>Serratus posticus inferior.</i>	Spines of last two dorsal and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal.	Depresses the ribs in expiration.
<i>Serratus posticus superior.</i>	Spines of seventh cervical and two upper dorsal.	Second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Posterior branches of the cervical.	Raises the ribs in inspiration.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Soleus.	Shaft of the fibula, oblique line of the tibia.	Os calcis by the tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
Sphincter ani, external.	Tip of the coccyx.	Tendinous center of the perineum.	Perineal, pudic and fourth sacral.	Closes the anus.
Sphincter ani, internal.	A thickening of the circular fibers of the intestine an inch above the anus.		Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Constricts rectum.
Sphincter vaginae.	Central tendon of the perineum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homolog of the accelerator urinæ in the male.	
Sphincter vesicae internus.	Near the urethral orifice of the bladder.		Vesical nerves.	Constricts internal orifice of urethra.
Spinalis cervicis (normal but inconstant).	Spines fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical, and first two thoracic vertebrae.	Spine of the axis, sometimes spines of 3d and 4th cervical vertebrae.		
Spinalis colli.	Spines of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae	Spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines.	Cervical branches.	Steadies the neck.
Spinalis dorsti.	Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.	Remaining dorsal spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects the spinal column.

Splenius colli.	vical and first two thoracic vertebrae.	Dorsal tubercles of transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebrae.	Posterior divisions of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes laterally and rotates neck.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of the stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of the stapes.
Sternocleidomastoid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates the head.
Sternohyoid.	Sternum and the clavicle.	Hyoid bone.	Descending and communicating branches of the hypoglossal.	Depresses the hyoid.
Sternothyroid.	Sternum and the cartilage of the first rib.	Side of the thyroid cartilage.	Descendens and communicans hypoglossi.	Depresses the larynx.
Styloglossus.	Styloid process.	Side of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts the tongue.
Stylohyoid.	Styloid process.	Body of the hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid up and back.
Stylopharyngeus.	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates the pharynx.
Subanconeus.	Humerus above the olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of the elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of the ligament.



A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Subclavius.	Cartilage of the first rib.	Under surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
Suberureus.	Anterior distal part of the femur.	Synovial sac behind the patella.	Anterior crural.	Draws the sac up.
Subscapular.	Ental surface of scapula.	Lesser tuberosity of the humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates the head of the humerus inward.
Supinator longus.	External condyloid ridge of the humerus.	Styloid process of the radius.	Musculospiral.	Flexes and supinates the forearm.
Supinator radii brevis.	Ext. condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of the radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates the hand.
Supraspinales.	Lie on the spinous processes in the cervical region.			
Supraspinatus.	Supraspinous fossa.	Greater tuberosity of the humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports the shoulder-joint, raises the arm.
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process of the inferior maxillary.	Inferior maxillary.	Brings the incisor teeth together.
Tensor palati.	Scaphoid fossa and alar spine of sphenoid.	About the hamular process into the soft palate.	Otic ganglion.	Renders the palate tense.
Tensor tarsi.	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Compresses the pumeta and the lacrimal sac.

Tensor vaginae femoris.	Iliac crest and anterior sup. spinous process.	Fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Tensor of the fascia lata.
Teres major.	Inferior angle of the scapula.	Internal bicipital ridge of the humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws the arm down and back.
Teres minor.	Axillary border of the scapula.	Great tuberosity of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Rotates the humerus outward, and adducts it.
Thyroarytenoideus.	Thyroid and the crico-thyroid membrane.	Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes the vocal bands.
Thyroepiglottideus.	Inner surface of thyroid	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses the epiglottis.
Thyrohyoid.	Side of the thyroid cartilage.	Body and greater cornu of the hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates the larynx.
Tibialis anticus.	Outer tuberosity and upper part of the shaft of the tibia.	Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bones.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes the tarsus and elevates the inner border of the foot.
Tibialis posticus.	Shaft of the fibula and the tibia.	Tuberosity of scaphoid and internal cuneiform.	Posterior tibial.	Extends the tarsus and inverts the foot.
Trachelomastoid.	Transv. proc. of 3d-6th dorsal, and artic. proc. of 3 or 4 lower cervical.	Mastoid process.	Branches of the cervical.	Steadies the head.
Tragicus.	Tragus.	Tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	

(A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).---(Concluded.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Transversalis abdominalis	Poupart's ligament, iliac crest, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebrae.	Linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Transversalis colli.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal.	Transverse processes of the five lower cervical.	Cervical branches.	Keeps the neck erect.
Transversus auris.	Convexity of concha.	Convexity over groove of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Transversus pedis.	Head of fifth metatarsal.	First phalanx great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.
Transversus perinei.	Ramus of the ischium.	Central tendon.	Perineal.	Tensor of the central tendon.
Transversus perinei, deep.	See <i>Compressor urethrae</i> .			
Trapezius.	Superior curved line of the occipital, spinous processes, last cervical and all dorsal vertebrae	Clavicle and spine of the scapula, and the acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws the head backward.
Triangularis sterni.	Eniform cartilage, costal cartilages of the 3 or 4 lower true ribs, and the sternum.	Border of the inner surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.	Intercostal.	Expiration.



	groove, shaft of the humerus; middle or long, lower margin of the glenoid cavity.				
Triticeoglossus.		Cartilago triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament.			
Trochlearis. See <i>Obliquus superior</i> .					
Ulnaris.	Lower fourth of the anterior surface of the ulna.	Unciform bone.	Ulnar.		Flexes the wrist.
Ulnocarpus (anomalous).	Lower surface of ulna.	Annular ligament or one of the carpal bones.			
Uvularis. See <i>Azygos uvulae</i> .					
Vastus externus.	Ant. border great trochanter and linea aspera.	Tuberosity of the tibia.	Anterior crural.		Extends the leg.
Vastus internus and crureus.	Inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur.	Tuberosity of the tibia.	Anterior crural.		Extends the leg.
Zygomaticus major et minor.	Malar bone.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial, infraorbital branch.		Elevates the lip outward.

- Muscular**, *mus'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to muscle. **M. Anesthe'sia**, lack of the muscular sense. **M. Re'flex**, a deep or tendon reflex. **M. Rheu'matism**, rheumatism affecting the muscles. **M. Sense**, the sensation that accompanies muscular action. **M. Sys'tem**, the muscles of the body taken together. **M. Tu'mor**, a myoma.
- Muscula'ris**. The muscular coat of an organ. **M. muc'o'sæ**, the layer of nonstriated muscular tissue in mucous membranes.
- Musculation**, *mus-ku-la'-shun*. Muscular endowment of the body.
- Musculature**, *mus'-ku-la-chûr*. A set of muscles.
- Musculi**, *mus'-ku-li*. The plural of *Musculus*. **M. papilla'res**, certain muscular pillars within the cardiac ventricles. **M. pectina'ti**, small muscular columns on the inner surface of the auricula appendix of the heart.
- Mus'culin**. 1. Same as *Paramyosinogen*. 2. Extract of muscular tissue of the ox; it is used in rheumatism.
- Musculocutaneous**, *mus-ku-lo-ku-ta'-ne-us*. Pertaining to muscle and skin. **M. Nerve**. See *Nerve*.
- Musculomem'branous**. Composed of muscle and membrane.
- Musculospi'ral**. A large nerve winding down the arm.
- Musculus**, *mus'-ku-lus*. A muscle.
- Muse'na**, **Musen'na**. Same as *Mesenna*.
- Musennin**, *mu-sen'-in*. An acid resinous substance from mesenna, used as an anthelmintic.
- Musicomania**, *mu-sik-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid love of music.
- Musicother'apy**. The treatment of disease by the aid of music.
- Musin**, *mu'-sin*. A proprietary cathartic from tamarinds.
- Musk**, *musk*. See *Moschus*.
- Mussanin**, *mus-an'-in*. Same as *Musennin*.
- Mussita'tion**. Delirious muttering without articulate speech.
- Must**. Unfermented grape-juice.
- Mustard**, *mus'-tard*. See *Brassica*.
- Mu'tacism**. An error of speech in reference to the letter *m*.
- Mute**, *mût*. Dumb; without the power of speech.
- Mutilation**, *mu-til-a'-shun*. The loss of a member or of an organ.
- Mutis'ia viciæfo'lia**. A composite plant stated to be a valuable antispasmodic; it is also a cardiac tonic.
- Mutism**, *mu'-tizm*. Dumbness.
- Mutualism**, *mu'-tu-al-izm*. The living together of two organisms for their permanent help and support; symbiosis.
- Myalgia**, *mi-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the muscles.
- Mya'sis**. Same as *Myiasis*.
- Myasthenia**, *mi-as-the'-ne-ah*. Muscular debility.
- Mycelium**, *mi-se'-le-um*. The vegetative filaments or hyphæ of fungus forming a felted mass.
- Mycetismus**, *mi-set-is'-mus*. Mushroom-poisoning.
- Mycetoma**, *mi-set'-o-mah*. See *Madura Foot*.
- Mycoderma**, *mi-ko-der'-mah*. A genus of fungi.
- Mycodesmoids**, *mi-ko-dez'-moids*. A disease of horses marked by circumscribed growths in the connective tissue.

fibroma, *mi-ko-fi-bro'-mah*. The same as *Mycodesmoids*, *q. v.*  
 hemia, *mi-ko-hem'-e-ah*. Presence of microorganisms in blood.  
 mycology, *mi-kol'-o-je*. The science of fungi.  
 myringi'tis. Fungous inflammation of the ear-drum.  
 phylaxin, *mi-ko-fi-laks'-in*. A microbicidal phylaxin.  
 pro'tein.  $C_{25}H_{42}N_6O_9$ . A nitrogenous substance isolated  
 from putrefactive bacteria.  
 ergotose, *mi'-koz*.  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$ . The sugar of ergot.  
 mycosis, *mi-ko'-sis*. The presence of parasitic fungi in the body,  
 as well as the disease caused by them. *M. cu'tis chron'ica*. See  
*uncus orientalis*. *M. favo'sa*, favus, *q. v.* *M. fungoi'des*,  
 mycotic disease with painful tumors.  
 psosozin, *mi-ko-so'-zin*. A microbicidal sozin. Alexin.  
 ptomain, *mi'-le-in*. A toxic cadaveric ptomain.  
 ptotoxin, *mi'-to-in*.  $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ . A toxic cadaveric ptomain.  
 ptomain, *mi'-din*.  $C_9H_{11}NO_2$ . A nontoxic cadaveric ptomain.  
 mydriasis, *mid-ri'-as-is*. Abnormal dilatation of the pupil.  
 mydriatic, *mid-re-al'-ik*. An agent causing mydriasis.  
 mydriatin, *mi'-drin*. A mixture of ephedrin and homatropin; it is  
 used as a mydriatic.  
 mydriol. Iodomethylphenylpyrazolon, a nontoxic mydriatic.  
 myotopy, *mi-ek'-to-pe*. Abnormal displacement of a muscle.  
 myalgia, *mi-el-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the spinal cord.  
 myelomalacia, *mi-el-an-al-o'-sis*. The same as *Myelatrophy*, *q. v.*  
 apoplexy, *mi-el-ap'-o-pleks-e*. Hemorrhage in the spinal cord.  
 myelasthenia, *mi-el-as-the'-ne-ah*. Spinal exhaustion.  
 myelatrophy, *mi-el-al'-ro-fe*. Wasting of the spinal cord.  
 myelin. 1. An extract made from both red and white fresh  
 marrow. 2. One of a group of phosphorized substances found in  
 brain.  
 myelencephalon, *mi-el-en-sef'-al-on*. 1. The cerebrospinal axis.  
 The medulla oblongata.  
 myelodystrophy, *mi-el-o'-sis*. Any morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.  
 myelin, *mi-el-in'*. Medullary sheath of a nerve; white substance of Schwann.  
 myelinic, *mi-el-in'-ik*. Pertaining to myelin.  
 myelitis, *mi-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the spinal cord. *M.*,  
 acute, that due to exposure or injuries. *M.*, Ascend'ing, that in  
 which the inflammation travels up the cord. *M.*, Bul'bar, that  
 affecting the oblongata. *M.*, Cav'itary, that associated with the  
 formation of cavities. *M.*, Cen'tral, that limited chiefly to the gray  
 matter of the cord. *M.*, Chron'ic, a slowly advancing form.  
*M.*, Compres'sion, that secondary to lesions outside the cord or  
 tumors. *M.*, Concus'sion, that due to a spinal concussion.  
*M.*, Cor'nual, that affecting the cornua. *M.*, Descend'ing, that  
 in which the inflammation travels downward. *M.*, Diffuse',  
 myelitis involving large areas. *M.*, Dissem'inated, one in which  
 there are several foci. *M.*, Fo'cal, that in which a small area is  
 affected. *M.*, Hemorrhag'ic, that associated with hemorrhage.  
*M.*, Parenchy'matous, that mainly limited to the proper nerve



substance. **M., Sclerot'ic**, that marked by overgrowth of interstitial tissue causing hardening of the cord. **M., System'ic**, a form confined to distinct tracts or systems of the cord. **M., Trans'verse**, that extending across the cord. **M., Traumat'ic**, that following direct injury.

**Myelocoele**, *mi'-el-o-sēl*. 1. The central canal of the cord. 2. Spina bifida.

**Myelocys'toceles**. A cystic tumor of the spinal cord.

**Myelocystomeningocoele**, *mi-el-o-sis-to-men-in'-go-sēl*. A combined meningocele with syringomyelocoele.

**Myelocyte**, *mi'-el-o-sīt*. 1. The nucleus of a cell of gray nervous matter. 2. A large mononuclear leukocyte derived from bone-marrow.

**Myelogen'ic, Myelog'enous**. Produced in or by bone-marrow.

**Myeloid**, *mi'-el-oid*. Resembling marrow; medullary.

**Myeloidin**, *mi-el-oid'-in*. A compound substance found in the outer segment of a retinal rod.

**Myelo'ma**. 1. A tumor of medullary substance. 2. Sarcoma.

**Myelomala'cia**. A morbid softening of the spinal cord.

**Myelomeningi'tis**. Inflammation of the membranes of the cord.

**Myelomeningocoele**, *mi-el-o-men-in'-go-sēl*. Spina bifida.

**Myelomyces**, *mi-el-om'-is-ēz*. A medullary tumor.

**Myelon**, *mi'-el-on*. The spinal cord.

**Myelopathy**, *mi-el-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the spinal cord.

**My'eloplast**. A cell in bone-marrow resembling a leukocyte.

**Myeloplax**, *mi'-el-o-plaks*. A giant cell of the spinal marrow.

**Myelosclerosis**, *mi-el-o-skle-ro'-sis*. Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

**Myelosis**, *mi-el-o'-sis*. The formation of a medullary tumor.

**Myelospon'gium**. The tissue produced by spongioblasts.

**Myi'asis, Myi'osis**. The disease due to fly larvae.

**Myiocephalon**, *mi-i-o-sef'-al-on*. A minute prolapse of the iris through a corneal perforation.

**Myiodesopsia**, *mi-i-o-des-op'-se-ah*. The seeing of muscæ volitantes.

**Myitis**, *mi-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a muscle.

**Mylohyoid**, *mi-lo-hi'-oid*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and molar teeth. **M. Mus'cle**. See *Muscles, Table of*.

**Myoal'bumose**. A proteid from muscle-plasma.

**Myoblast**, *mi'-o-blast*. A cell which gives rise to muscular fibers.

**Myocardi'tis**. Inflammation of the cardiac muscular tissue.

**Myocardium**, *mi-o-kar'-de-um*. The muscular mass of the heart.

**Myocellulitis**, *mi-o-sel-u-li'-tis*. Combined myositis and cellulitis.

**Myochochorditis**, *mi-o-kor-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the muscles of the vocal bands.

**Myochrome**, *mi'-o-krōm*. The same as *Myohematin*, *q. v.*

**Myochronoscope**, *mi-o-kro'-no-skōp*. An instrument for measuring the time required in producing a muscular contraction.

**Myoclonus**, *mi-ok'-lo-nus*. See *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.

**Myocomma**, *mi-o-kom'-ah*. 1. A primitive division of a myoblast. 2. A muscular segment or metamere.

- 'tonin.** A toxic substance from European aconite.
- yte, mi'-o-sŭl.** A muscle-cell.
- emia, mi-o-de'-me-ah.** Fatty degeneration of muscle-tissue.
- esopsia, mi-o-des-op'-se-ah.** See *Myiodesopsia*.
- ynamom'eter.** Instrument for measuring muscular strength.
- ynia, mi-o-din'-e-ah.** Any pain in the muscles.
- ibroma, mi-o-fi-bro'-mah.** A combined myoma and fibroma.
- ogenous, mi-oj'-en-us.** Originating in muscle.
- globulin, mi-o-glob'-u-liu.** A proteid of muscle-plasma.
- gram, mi'-o-gram.** The tracing of a muscle on the myograph.
- graph, mi'-o-graf.** An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions.
- graphic Tra'cing, mi-o-graf'-ik.** A myogram, *q. v.*
- graphy, mi-og'-ra-fe.** A description of the muscles.
- hem'atin.** A nitrogenous coloring-matter of the muscles.
- id, mi'-oid.** Resembling muscular tissue.
- idema, mi-oi-de'-mah.** The same as *Mounding*, *q. v.*
- lem'ma.** Thin membrane around muscle fibrils; sarcolemma.
- lin, mi'-o-lin.** Same as *Myosin*.
- lipo'ma.** A combined muscular and fatty tumor.
- logy, mi-ol'-o-je.** The science of the nature, function, structure, and diseases of muscles.
- m, mi'-om.** A myoma of the uterus.
- ma, mi-o'-mah.** A muscular tumor. **M. telangiecto'des**, an angioma surrounded by muscle-fibers.
- malacia, mi-o-mal-a'-se-ah.** Morbid softening of a muscle.
- matous, mi-o'-mal-us.** Of the nature of a myoma.
- mec'tomy.** Removal of uterine myoma by abdominal section.
- mere, mi'-o-mēr.** The same as *Myocomma*, *q. v.*
- m'eter.** An instrument for measuring muscle-contraction.
- metri'tis.** Inflammation of the uterine muscle.
- metrium, mi-o-me'-tre-um.** Muscular substance of the womb.
- mohysterectomy, mi-o-mo-his-ter-ek'-to-me.** Hysterectomy for removal of the uterus.
- mot'omy.** The abdominal excision of uterine fibromyomas.
- on.** A muscular unit; a muscle.
- neuralgia, mi-o-au-ral'-je-ah.** Myalgia of nervous origin.
- oneure.** A nerve-cell furnishing a muscle with energy.
- nosus, mi-on'-o-sus.** A disease of the muscles.
- palmus, mi-o-pal'-mus.** Twitching of the muscles; subsultus ciliarum.
- paralysis, mi-o-par-al'-is-is.** Muscular paralysis.
- pathic, mi-o-path'-ik.** Pertaining to myopathy.
- pathy, mi-op'-ath-e.** Any disease of a muscle.
- pe, mi'-ōp.** A short-sighted person.
- pericardi'tis.** Combined myocarditis and pericarditis.
- phone, mi'-o-fōn.** An instrument for hearing the sound of muscular contractions.
- pia, mi-o'-pe-ah.** Near-sightedness; a visual defect from focal



ization of the image in front of the retina. **M.**, High, a degree of myopia greater than 6.5 diopters. **M.**, Low, one less than 6 diopters.

**Myopic**, *mi-op'-ik*. Pertaining to myopia. **M. Cres'cent**. See *Crescent*.

**Myoproteose**, *mi-o-pro'-te-ōs*. Same as *Myoalbumose*.

**Myorrhesis**, *mi-or-eks'-is*. The rupture of a muscle.

**Myosalpingitis**, *mi-o-sal-pin-jī'-tis*. Hypertrophy of the muscular tissue of the salpinx.

**Myosarco'ma**. A sarcoma with myomatous elements.

**Myoseism**, *mi-o-se'-izm*. Jerky muscular contraction.

**Myosin**, *mi'-o-sin*. A globulin produced in the coagulation of muscle-plasma.

**Myosinogen**, *mi-o-sin'-o-jen*. A globulin in muscle, the precursor of myosin.

**Myo'sinose**. An albumose produced by gastric digestion of myosin.

**Myosis**, *mi-o'-sis*. See *Miosis*.

**Myositis**, *mi-o-sī'-tis*. Inflammation of muscle-tissue. **M.**, Intersti'tial, inflammation of the intermuscular and intramuscular connective tissue. **M. ossif'icans**, a form associated with ossification of the connective tissue. **M.**, Parenchy'matous, that affecting the essential substance of a muscle. **M.**, Specif'ic Syphilit'ic, that due to syphilis. **M. trichino'sa**, that due to the presence of *Trichina spiralis* in the muscles.

**Myospasm**, *mi'-ō-spazm*. Spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

**Myosuture**, *mi-o-su'-chūr*. Suturing of muscle.

**Myotatic**, *mi'-o-tat'-ik*. Produced by the stretching of muscle.

**Myotenot'omy**. The division of muscles and tendons.

**Myotic**, *mi-ol'-ik*. See *Miotic*.

**Myotome**, *mi'-o-tōm*. 1. A muscular segment. 2. An instrument for cutting a muscle.

**Myotomy**, *mi-ol'-o-me*. The dissection or division of muscles.

**Myotonia**, *mi-o-to'-ne-ah*. Spasm of a muscle. **M. congen'ita**. See *Thomson's Disease*.

**Myotonus**, *mi-ol'-on-us*. Muscular tone or tension.

**Myrcia**, *mir'-se-ah*. A genus of shrub furnishing bay-oil.

**Myrica**, *mi-rik'-ah*. A genus of shrubs. **M. cerif'era**, bayberry or wax myrtle, furnishes a vegetable wax; the bark is used as a tonic and astringent.

**Myricin**, *mi-ris'-in*. 1. A constituent of wax. 2. A resinoid precipitate of a tincture of *Myrica cerifera*; it is used as a diuretic and astringent.

**Myringa**, *mi-riu'-gah*. The tympanic membrane.

**Myringitis**, *mi-rin-jī'-tis*. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

**Myringodec'tomy**. Excision of a part of the tympanum.

**Myringodermatitis**, *mi-rin-go-der-mat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the membrana tympani and formation of blebs.

**Myringomyco'sis**. Fungous disease of the ear-drum.

**Myrin'goplasty**. Plastic operation on the tympanic membrane.

**Myringotome**, *mi-rin'-go-tōm*. A knife used for myringotomy.



- got'omy. Incision of the tympanic membrane.
- tica, *mi-ris'-tik-ah*. A genus of trees; also the seed of *M.*  
ans, the nutmeg tree.
- ticin, *mi-ris'-tis-in*.  $C_{12}H_{14}O_3$ . A stearopten of nutmeg oil.
- 'ticol.  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . A constituent of oil of nutmeg.
- tin, *mi-ris'-tin*.  $C_{45}H_{86}O_6$ . The crystalline constituent of  
neg oil.
- balans, *mi-rob'-a-lans*. The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*;  
in diarrhea.
- nin, *mi-ro'-nin*. An ointment vehicle consisting of soap,  
auba wax, and doegling oil.
- sin, *mi'-ro-sin*. An albuminous ferment from mustard-seed.
- h, *mer*. A gum-resin from *Commiphora myrrha*; it is a stimu-  
tonic.
- holin. An alterative mixture of myrrh and oleum ricini.
- iform, *mer'-tif-orm*. Shaped like a myrtle leaf. **M. Car'**-  
les, the remains of the hymen after rupture.
- le. See *Myrtus communis*. **M. Wax**, the wax obtained from  
*rica cerifera*.
- col. An antiseptic liquid distilled from myrtle oil.
- us commu'nis. Common myrtle, an evergreen shrub; the  
ies are stimulant and astringent. **M. chek'en**. See *Chekan*.
- phobia, *mī-so-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of dirt.
- cism, *mī'-las-izm*. See *Mutacism*.
- otox'in.  $C_6H_{15}NO_2$ . A toxic ptomain in shell-fish.
- edema, *miks-e-de'-mah*. A disease with mucus-like dropsy.
- chondro'ma. A combined myxoma and chondroma.
- fibro'ma. A combined myxoma and fibroma.
- oid, *miks'-oid*. Like mucus.
- idedema, *miks-oid-e-de'-mah*. A severe form of influenza.
- inoma, *miks-o-in-o'-mah*. A myxomatous inoma.
- lipo'ma. A combined myxoma and lipoma.
- oma, *miks-o'-mah*. A mucous tumor.
- omycetes, *miks o-mi-se'-tēz*. A group of fungi.
- oneuro'ma. A combined myxoma and neuroma.
- papillo'ma. Myxoma combined with papilloma.
- sarcoma, *miks-o-sar-ko'-mah*. A sarcoma which has in part  
ergone myxomatous degeneration.

---

## N.

- ra, *Nak'ra*. A disease of Bengal resembling the grip.
- us, *ne'-vus*. See *Nevus*.
- lan, *naf'-tal-an*. An ointment-base prepared from a Russian  
htha mixed with soap.
- na, *nag-an'-ah*. A disease of animals due to the tsetse.

**Na'ked.** Nude, unclothed. **N. Eye,** the eye unaided by a microscope.

**Nail, nāl.** The horny lamina covering the back of the terminal phalanx of each finger and toe. **N.-bed,** the cavity for the lodgment of the nail. **N.-cul'ture,** a culture of bacteria resembling a nail. **N.-fold,** the redundant tissue around the base and edge of a nail. **N., In'growing,** overlapping of the nail by the flesh with ulceration. **N. Ma'trix,** the proximal end of the nail-bed. **N., Par'rot-beak,** a nail curved like a parrot's beak. **N., Reed'y,** one marked with furrows. **N. Tur'tle-back,** one curved in all directions.

**Nail'er's Consump'tion.** Siderosis.

**Namingitis, nam-in-jī'-tis.** Lymphangitis.

**Nanism, nan'-izm.** Dwarfishness.

**Nanocephalous, nan-o-sef'-al-us.** Having a small head.

**Nanoceph'alus.** A person with a dwarfed head.

**Nanocormia, nan-o-kor'-me-ah.** Condition of having small trunk.

**Nanoid, nan'-oid.** Dwarfish.

**Nanomelus, nan-om'-el-us.** A monster with small limbs.

**Nanosomia, nan-o-so'-me-ah.** See *Microsomia*.

**Nanous, nan'-us.** Dwarfed.

**Nanus, na'-nus.** A dwarf.

**Nape, nāp.** The back part of the neck; the nucha.

**Napellin, nap-el'-in.**  $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$ . An alkaloid from aconite.

**Naphtalan, naf'-tal-an.** Same as *Naftalan*.

**Naphtha, Naphta, naf'-thah, naf'-tah.** Crude petroleum. **N.,**

**Coal-tar.** See *Benzene*. **N., Petro'leum.** See *Benzin*. **N.,**

**Wood,  $CH_4O$ ,** methylic alcohol, used as a sedative and narcotic.

**Naphthalene, Naphthalin, naf'-thal-ēn, naf'-thal-in.**  $C_{10}H_8$ . A crystalline coal-tar hydrocarbon, used as an antiseptic agent.

**Naphthalol, naf'-thāl-ol.** Betol, a crystalline odorless antiseptic.

**Naphthol, naf'-thol.** Same as *Naphtholum*, *q. v.*

**Naphtholum, naf'-tho-lum.**  $C_{10}H_7OH$ . Beta-naphthol, a disinfectant coal-tar product.

**Naphthopy'rin.** An antiseptic compound of naphtha and antipyrin.

**Naphthoquinon, naf'-tho-kwin'-ōn.**  $C_{10}H_6O_2$ . A crystalline substance formed by oxidation of naphthalin.

**Naphthosalol, naf'-tho-sal'-ol.** The same as *Betol*, *q. v.*

**Naphthoxol, naf'-thoks'-ol.** A mixture of hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, and naphthol.

**Naphtol, naf'-tol.** The same as *Naphthol*.

**Naphtolaris'tol.** Diiodobetanaphthol, used as an antiseptic.

**Narcein, nar'-se-in.**  $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$ . An alkaloid of opium.

**Narcohyp'nia.** Numbness on awakening from sleep.

**Narcolepsy, nar'-ko-lep-se.** Sudden short spells of sleep.

**Narcoma, nar-ko'-mah.** Stupor from the use of a narcotic.

**Narcose, nar'-kōs.** In a condition of stupor.

**Narcosis, nar-ko'-sis.** Anesthesia from narcotics; narcotism.

**Narcotic, nar-kol'-ik.** A hypnotic allaying pain.

- in, nar'-kot-in.**  $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$ . An active principle of opium.
- tism.** The lethargic condition from the use of narcotics.
- tize, nar'-ko-tiz.** To bring into a condition of narcotism.
- amin, nar-eg'-am-in.** An alkaloid from Genoese ipecac, the of *Naregamia alata*; it is expectorant and emetic.
- , na'-rez.** Plural of *Naris*.
- gin, na-rin'-jin.** A glucosid,  $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12}$ , from the flowers of *s decumana*.
- , na'-ris.** The nostril. **N., Ante'rior,** a nostril. **N., Inter'-N., Poste'rior,** the posterior openings of the nasal cavities.
- , na'-sal.** Pertaining to the nose. **N. Bones,** two small s forming the arch of the nose. **N. Cap'sule,** the embryonic lage which becomes the nose. **N. Duct,** the tear-duct. **N. sas,** the nasal passages. **N. Line.** See *Jadelot's Furrows*.
- ent, nas'-ent.** A term applied to gaseous substances at the ent of their liberation from chemic union.
- n, na'-ze-on.** The median point of the nasofrontal suture.
- is, na-zil'-tis.** Inflammation of the nose.
- antritis, na-zo-an-tri'-tis.** Inflammation of the nose and of antrum of Highmore.
- labialis, na-zo-la-be-a'-lis.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- logy, na-zol'-o-je.** The study of noses.
- pal'atine.** Pertaining to the nose and palate.
- pharyn'geal.** Pertaining to the nose and throat.
- pharyngitis, na-zo-far-in-jil'-tis.** Inflammation of the naso-rhynx.
- phar'ynx.** Portion of pharynx back of the posterior nares.
- ol, naz'-rol.** See *Symphorol*.
- , na'-tal.** 1. Native. 2. Relating to the nates. **N. Boil** or **e.** See *Furunculus orientalis*.
- ity, na-tal'-it-e.** The birth-rate.
- oin, nat-al'-o-in.**  $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$ . Aloin from Natal aloes.
- ut, na'-tant.** Swimming.
- , na'-tēz.** The buttocks; the gluteal region of the body.
- of Brain,** the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.
- e, na'-tir.** Occurring in nature in a pure state.
- um, na'-tre-um.** See *Sodium*.
- n, na'-trum.**  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ . Native sodium carbonate.
- al, nat'-u-ral.** 1. Pertaining to nature. 2. An idiot.
- athia, nar-path'-e-ah.** Sea-sickness.
- ea, nar'-se-ah.** Sickness at the stomach; a desire to vomit.
- nava'lis,** sea-sickness.
- ant, nar'-se-ant.** A substance that produces nausea.
- eous, nar'-se-us.** Producing nausea; disgusting.
- , na'-vel.** See *Umbilicus*. **N.-string,** the umbilical cord.
- ular, na-vik'-u-lar.** Boat-shaped; scaphoid. **N. Bone.** See *hoid*. **N. Fos'sa.** See *Possa*.
- opolitan Fe'ver, ne-ap-ol'-it-an.** Malta fever. See *Fever*.
- point, nēr'-point.** The punctum proximum, the point nearest



the eye at which an object can be seen distinctly. *N.*, *Ab'solute*, that near-point for either eye alone at which no effort at accommodation is made. *N.*, *Rel'ative*, that for both eyes at which accommodation is made.

**Near-sightedness**, *nēr-sī'-ted-nes*. See *Myopia*.

**Nearthrosis**, *ne-ar-thro'-sis*. Abnormal articulation; a false-joint.

**Nebula**, *neb'-u-lah*. A faint, grayish opacity of the cornea.

**Nebulizer**, *neb'-u-li-zer*. An atomizer.

**Neck**, *nek*. 1. The part of the body between the head and the trunk.

2. The constricted part of an organ. *N.*, *Der'byshire*, gaiter.

*N.*, *Sur'gical*, the constricted part of the humerus just below the condyles. *N.*, *Wry*, torticollis.

**Necremia**, *nek-re'-me-ah*. Death of the blood.

**Necrobiosis**, *nek-ro-bi-o'-sis*. Molecular death of a part.

**Necrocomium**, *nek-ro-ko'-me-um*. See *Morgue*.

**Necrology**, *nek-rol'-o-je*. 1. A treatise on death. 2. Tabulated mortality statistics.

**Necrom'eter**. An instrument for measuring dead organs.

**Necrophagous**, *ne-krof'-ag-us*. Living on dead bodies.

**Necrophilism**, *nek-rof'-il-izm*. A morbid desire for sexual intercourse with corpses.

**Necropneumonia**, *nek-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Gangrene of the lung.

**Necrop'sy**, **Necros'copy**. The examination of a dead body.

**Necrosis**, *nek-ro'-sis*. The death of a circumscribed piece of tissue.

*N.*, *Cent'ral*, a necrosis involving the internal portion. *N.*,

*Chee'sy*, that marked by formation of cheesy material. *N.*,

*Coag'ulative*, a form marked by formation of fibrin. *N.*, *Col-*

*liq'ulative*. See *N.*, *Liquefactive*. *N.*, *Fat.*. See under *Fat*. *N.*,

*Liquefac'tive*, necrosis marked by the formation of a liquid. *N.*,

*Mercu'rial*, that due to chronic mercurial poison. *N.*, *Moist*, that in which the dead tissue is moist and soft. *N.*, *Phos'phorous*,

necrosis of bone from exposure to fumes of phosphorus. *N.*,

*Superfic'ial*, necrosis affecting the portion of bone just beneath the periosteum. *N.* *ustilig'inea*, dry gangrene from ergotism.

**Necrotic**, *nek-rol'-ik*. Pertaining to necrosis.

**Necrotomy**, *nek-rol'-o-me*. 1. The dissection of a dead body. 2. The excision of necrotic bone or other tissue.

**Nectandra**, *nek-tan'-drah*. A genus of trees yielding bebecrin.

**Nectandrin**, *nek-tan'-drin*. Same as *Bebecrin*.

**Needle**. A small pointed instrument for puncturing, ligating, etc. *N.*, *Explor'ing*, one with a grooved side to bring away a few drops of the contents of a cavity or tumor.

**Needling**, *nēd'-ling*. Perforation with a needle.

**Negative**, *neg'-at-iv*. The opposite of positive. *N.* *Electric'ity*, static or frictional electricity. *N.* *Elec'trode*, the electrode connected with the negative pole of a battery. *N.* *Pole*, the pole of a source of electricity to which the current returns after having passed through a circuit outside of the source.

**Negro Leth'argy**, *nē'-gro*. The same as *African Lethargy*, *q. v.*

**oblast**, *nem'-at-o-blast*. A spermatoblast.  
**ode**, *nem'-at-ōd*. Same as *Nematoid*.  
**oid**. 1. Resembling a thread. 2. A thread-worm.  
**throsis**, *ne-o-ar-thro'-sis*. See *Nearthrosis*.  
**mation**, *ne-o-for-ma'-shun*. A new growth.  
**la**, *ne-og'-al-ah*. See *Colostrum*.  
**membrane**, *ne-o-mem'-brān*. A false membrane.  
**tal**, *ne-o-na'-tal*. Pertaining to the newborn.  
**a'sia**. The process of the formation of neoplasms.  
**asm**, *ne'-o-plazm*. A new growth or tumor.  
**astic**, *ne-o-plas'-tik*. Pertaining to a neoplasm.  
**asty**, *ne'-o-plas-te*. See *Autoplasty*.  
**elium**, *nef'-e'-le-um*. See *Nebula*.  
**algia**, *nef-ral'-je-ah*. Pain in the kidney.  
**algie Cri'ses**, *nef-ral'-jik*. Ureteral paroxysms of pain in motor ataxia.  
**apostasis**, *nef-rap-os'-tas-is*. An abscess of the kidney.  
**ratony**, *nef-ral'-o-ne*. Atony of the kidneys.  
**raux**, *nef-rawks'-e*. Enlargement of the kidney.  
**rectomy**, *nef-rek'-to-me*. Excision of the kidney.  
**relcosis**, *nef-rel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the kidney.  
**relcus**, *nef-rel'-kus*. An ulcer of the kidney.  
**ric**, *nef'-rik*. Renal.  
**ridium**, *nef-rid'-e-um*. A Wolffian tubule.  
**rin**, *nef'-rin*. Cystin, *q. v.*  
**rism**, *nef'-rizm*. Chronic nephritis.  
**ritic**, *nef-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to nephritis.  
**ritids**, *Nephritides*, *nef-rit'-ids*, *nef-rit'-i-dēz*. Conditions of skin due to disorder of the kidneys.  
**ritis**, *nef-rit'-tis*. Inflammation of the kidney. **N. caseo'sa**, sy degeneration of the kidney. **N., Glomer'ular**, glomer-nephritis. **N., Intersti'tial**, that involving the connective e. **N., Metasta'tic**, that secondary to disease of another n. **N., Parenchy'matous**, that involving true renal paren-na. **N., Scarlat'inal**, that due to scarlet fever.  
**rocele**, *nef'-ro-sēl*. Hernia of the kidney.  
**rogenic**, *nef-ro-jen'-ik*. Arising in the kidney.  
**rography**, *nef-rog'-ra-fe*. A description of the kidney.  
**roid**, *nef'-roid*. Like a kidney; kidney shaped.  
**rolith**, *nef'-ro-lith*. A stone in the kidney.  
**rolithiasis**, *nef-ro-lith-i'-as-is*. Formation of renal stone.  
**rolithot'omy**. Incision of the kidney for calculus.  
**rology**, *nef-rol'-o-je*. The science of the kidneys.  
**ropexy**, or *Nephropex'ia*. The fixation of a floating kidney.  
**roph'thisis**. See *Nephritis caseosa*.  
**roptosis**, *nef-ro-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the kidney.  
**ropyeli'tis**. Combined nephritis and pyelitis.  
**ropyosis**, *nef-ro-pi-o'-sis*. Suppuration of the kidney.  
**rorrhaphy**, *nef-ror'-af-e*. Suture of the kidney.



- Neph'rostome.** The internal mouth of a Wolffian tubule.
- Nephrotomy,** *nef-rot'-o-me.* Incision of the kidney.
- Nephrotypus,** *nef-ro-ti'-fus.* Hemorrhagic typhus.
- Nephroureterec'tomy.** Excision of the kidney and ureter.
- Nephrozy'mase.** A substance precipitated from urine by alcohol.
- Neriin,** *ne'-ri-in.* A glucosid obtained from *Nerum oleander*; it is used as a cardiac tonic.
- Neroli,** *ner'-o-le.* The oil of orange-blossoms.
- Nerve,** *nerv.* A bundle of nerve-fibers outside the central nervous system. See *Nerves, Table of.* **N., Af'ferent,** one transmitting impulses from the periphery to the center. **N., Calorific** a nerve the stimulation of which increases the heat of the parts to which it is distributed. **N.-cells,** irregular nucleated cells in nerve-matter. **N.-cen'ter,** a group of nerve-cells. **N., Centrif'ugal.** Same as *N., Efferent.* **N., Centrip'etal.** See *Afferent.* **N.-cor'puscles,** (1) the same as *Nerve-cells, q. v.*; (2) nucleated corpuscles lying between the neurilemma and the myelin of medullated nerve-fibers. **N., Cra'nial,** a nerve arising directly from the brain, making its exit through a foramen of the skull. **N., Depres'sor,** any afferent nerve the stimulation of which depresses the vasomotor center. **N., Ef'ferent,** one carrying impulses from the center to the periphery. **N.-end'ing,** the termination of a nerve at the periphery or in the center. **N. Esod'ic.** See *N., Efferent.* **N.-fiber, Med'ullated,** a cerebro-spinal nerve-fiber the axis-cylinder of which is inclosed in a sheath of myelin (white substance of Schwann). **N.-fiber, Non'medullated,** a sympathetic nerve-fiber destitute of myelin. **N. Frigorif'ic,** a sympathetic nerve the stimulation of which causes a fall of temperature. **N.-graf'ting,** the insertion of a piece of nerve-tissue into another nerve. **N.-head.** Synonym of *Optic Disc, q. v.* **N. Im'pulse,** the impulse propagated along a stimulated nerve. **N., Inhib'itory,** any one the stimulation of which lessens the activity of an organ. **N., Mixed,** one made up of both afferent and efferent fibers. **N., Mo'tor,** one containing only chiefly motor fibers. **N.-plex'us,** a grouping of nerves. **N. Pres'sor,** an afferent nerve the irritation of which stimulates the vasomotor center. **N., Sec'retory,** an efferent nerve the stimulation of which causes glandular activity. **N., Sen'sory.** Same as *N., Afferent.* **N., Spi'nal,** one making its exit through an intervertebral foramen. **N.-storm,** a sudden outburst of nervous disturbance. **N.-stretching,** mechanical elongation of nerve to relieve pain. **N., Sympathet'ic,** one of a system distributed to the blood-vessels and viscera. **N., Ther'mic.** See *N., Calorific.* **N-tire,** neurasthenia. **N., Trisplanch'nic,** the system of sympathetic nerves. **N., Tro'phic,** one that presides over nutrition. **N.-tu'mor,** a neuroma. **N., Vasoconstric'tor,** one the stimulation of which causes contraction of the vessels. **N., Vasodila'tor,** one the stimulation of which causes dilatation of vessels. **N., Vasomo'tor,** any nerve controlling the caliber of blood-vessels.



NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.
Abdominal.	Sensation and motion.	Vagus.	Surface of stomach.
Abducens (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Filaments.
Articular.	Trophic, sensory (?).	Anterior crural.	None.
Articular (two).	Trophic, sensory (?).	Ulnar.	Capsular, synovial.
Auditory (eighth cranial, portio mollis of seventh).	Hearing.	Restiform body.	Filaments.
Auricular.	Sensation.	Lesser occipital.	Vestibular, cochlear.
Auricular (anterior).	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	
Auricular (Arnold's).	Sensation.	Vagus.	
Auricular (posterior).	Motion.	Facial.	Filaments.
Auricularis magnus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Auricular, occipital.
			Facial, mastoid, and auricular.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Pinna and temple.	Anterior and posterior temporal.
Buccal.	Motion.	Facial.	Buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles.	
Buccal, long.	Sensation. (Motion ?)	Inferior maxillary.	Check.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Calcanean, internal.	Sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Fascia and integument of heel and sole.	
Cardiac (cervical and thoracic).	Inhibition.	Vagus.	Heart.	Branches of the cardiac plexuses.
Cervical (eight).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Trunk and the upper extremities.	Anterior and posterior divisions. See <i>Plexus</i> .
Cervical, first (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lateralis and the two anterior recti.	Filaments to pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.
Cervical, first (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, communis plexus.	Communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, second (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating, and fibrous.

Cervical, third (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating filaments.
Cervical, third (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Occiput, etc., splenius, complexus, etc.	Internal, external and filaments.
Cervical, fourth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Shoulder and communicating.	Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.
Cervicals, fifth to eighth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals, fourth to eighth (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of the neck.	Internal and external branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of the face and part of the neck.	Buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary.
Chorda tympani.	Motion.	Facial.	Tongue, etc.	Filaments.
Ciliary.	Sensation, nutrition, motion.	Ciliary ganglion.	Eyeball.	
Circumflex.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Teres minor and deltoid.	Upper and lower.
Coccygeal.	Motion.	Coccygeal.	Coccygeus and gluteus maximus.	
Cochlear.	Hearing.	Auditory.	Cochlea.	



A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Platysma myoides and anterolateral parts of the neck.	Ascending and descending branches and filaments.
Communicans noni.	Motion and sensation.	Second cervical, third cervical.	Descendens noni.	Omphoid and filaments.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	Branches.
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	First and second cervical.	Pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.	Three branches and filaments.
Communicans peronei, or fibularis.	See <i>Peroneal, communicating</i> .			
Cruial.	Sensation.	Genito-crural.	Shin, upper and central part, anterior aspect of thigh.	
Cruial (anterior).	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves.	Thigh.	Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculo-spiral.	Skin of the arm, radial side of the forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Wrist and forearm.	

Cutaneous (external).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm.	Anterior and posterior branches and filaments.
Cutaneous (internal).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Inner side of the arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (lesser internal) ("Wrisberg").	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Thigh and communicating.	Communicating and filaments.
Cutaneous (middle and internal).	Sensation.	Fourth sacral.	Integument covering gluteus maximus.	
Cutaneous, perforating.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, muscles, gland.	Mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental.
Dental (inferior).	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Teeth.	Filaments.
Dentals (posterior and anterior).	Sensation.	In the rabbit, from the vagus.	Heart.	
Depressor.	Lowering of the blood-pressure.	Cervical plexus.	Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, hyoglossus, and muscles of the tongue.	
Descendens hypoglossi.	Motor.			
Descendens noni.	See <i>Descendens hypoglossi</i> .			

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of the digastric.	Filaments.
Dorsal, twelve (anterior and posterior divisions).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of the chest and trunk.	External, internal, cutaneous, etc.
Dorsal (of penis).	Sensation.	Pudic.	Penis.	
Esophageal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Esophageal plexus.
Facial.	Sensation.	Great auricular.	Skin over parotid.	
Facial (seventh cranial, portio dura).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporofacial, cervicofacial.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and eyelids.	Supraorbital, supratrochlear.
Gastric.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Filaments.
Genital.	Motion and sensation.	Genitoceural.	Cremaster muscle.	
Genitoceural.	Motion and sensation.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster and the thigh.	Genital, ceural, commun-



Gluteal (inferior).	Motion.	Sacral plexus (second and third sacral nerves).	Gluteus maximus.	Filaments.
Gluteal (superior).	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginae femoris.	
Gustatory.	Taste and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue and the mouth.	Branches and filaments.
Hemorrhoidal (inferior).	Sensation and motion.	Pudic.	External sphincter ani and adjacent integument.	
Hepatic.	(?)	Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Skin, about external abdominal ring.	
Hypoglossal, twelfth cranial.	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hypoglossus and hyoid muscles.	Descendens noni, muscular, thyrohyoid.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliac.	Sensation.	Last dorsal.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Ilioinguinal.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Inguinal region and the scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous and communicating.
Incisive.	Sensation.	Inferior dental.	Canine and incisor-teeth and corresponding portion of gums.	
Inframaxillary.	Motion.	Facial.	Platysma myoides.	
Infraorbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Nose and lip.	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Infratrochlear.	Sensation.	Nasal.	Skin and conjunctiva of inner part of eye, lacrimal sac.	
Intercostal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Muscles and integument of thorax.	Muscular, anterior, and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostohumeral.	Sensation.	Second intercostal.	Integument of upper two-thirds of inner and posterior part of arm.	
Interosseous (anterior).	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Interosseous (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Musculospiral.	Carpus and radial, and	Branches and filaments.

LACRIMAL.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Orbital and conjunctival.	
Laryngeal (recurrent or inferior).	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	Branches to all the muscles except cricothyroid.
Laryngeal (superior).	Sensation and motion.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	External—cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland. Internal—mucous membrane, larynx, etc.
Lingual.	Motion and sensation.	Facial.	Mucous membrane of tongue, palatoglossus and styloglossus muscles.	
Lingual.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Circumvallate papillas and glands of tongue.	
Lingual.	See <i>Gustatory</i> .			
Lumbar (five).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Lumbar and genital tissues, etc.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.
Malar.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum and eyelids.	
Malar.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Skin over malar bone.	
Mandibular.	See <i>Maxillary, inferior</i> .			



A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Masseteric.	Motor.	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter muscle (and temporal?).	Filaments.
Mastoid.	Motion.	Lesser occipital.	Skin over mastoid process.	
Mastoid.	Sensation.	Great auricular.	Skin over mastoid process.	
Maxillary (inferior).	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric, auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental.
Maxillary (superior).	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Cheek, face, teeth.	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infraorbital.
Median.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricales, fingers, palm, etc.	Muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous.
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Pia and arachnoid.	
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Hypoglossal.	Dura.	
Meningeal.	Sensation.	Vagus.	Dura around lateral sinus.	
Meningeal, recurrent.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Dura and mastoid cells.	

Motor oculi (third cranial).	Motion.		Floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius.	All the muscles of the eye, except rectus externus, obliquus superior, and orbicularis palpebrarum.	
Muscular.	Motion and sensation.		First and second cervical.	Muscles.	Rectus capitis lateralis, rectus anterior major et minor.
Muscular.	Motion.		Cervical plexus.	Sternomastoid, levator anguli scapulæ, scalenus medius, trapezius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.		Brachial plexus.	Longus colli, scaleni, rhomboidei, subelavius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.		Musculospiral.	Triceps, anconeus, supinator long., extensor carpi rad. long., brach. antic.	Internal, posterior, external.
Muscular.	Motion.		Median.	Superficial muscles of the forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.		Ulnar.	Flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor profundus digitorum.	Two branches.
Muscular.	Motion.		Great sciatic.	Biceps, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, adductor magnus.	Filaments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).---(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Muscular.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Pyriformis, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motor.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus and the muscles of the thigh.	Filaments.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coracobrachial, biceps, brach. anticus, forearm.	Branches, anterior and posterior.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Muscles of the fibular side of the leg, skin of the dorsum of the foot.	Internal, external.
Musculospiral.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Muscular, cutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Mylohyoid.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Mylohyoid and digastric muscles.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Nasal.	Sensation.	Dental, anterior.	Mucous membrane of inferior mentus.	
Nasal.	Sensation.	Maxillary, superior.	Integument of lateral aspect of nose.	



Nasal (superior).	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucous membrane of nose and posterior ethmoid cells.	
Nasopalatine.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Nasal septum.	
Obturator.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, third and fourth nerves.	Obturator external, adductor, joint and skin.	Anterior and posterior articulating and communicating.
Obturator (accessory).	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Pectineus and hip-joint.	Branches and filaments.
Occipitalis minor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Occipitofrontalis, ear, etc.	Communicating, auricular filaments.
Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Frontal lobe, optic thalamus, island of Reil.	Schneiderian membrane of the nose.	Twenty branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Forehead, eyes, nose.	Frontal, lacrimal, nasal.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical center in the occipital lobe.	Retina.	
Orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Temple and cheek.	Temporal and malar.
Orbital.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of posterior ethmoid cells, and sphenoid sinus.	
Palatine (anterior or great).	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Hard palate, gums, and nose.	Two inferior nasal.

# A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Palatine (external).	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.	
Palatine (posterior or small).	Motor.	Meckel's ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulæ.	
Palmar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Thumb and palm.	Outer and inner.
Palmar (deep).	Motion.	Ulnar.	Little finger, dorsal, and palmar interosseous, two inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis, etc.	Branches and filaments.
Palmar (superficial).	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, inner side of the hand and little finger.	Filaments and two digital branches.
Palpebral.	Motor.	Superior maxillary.	Integument of lower lid.	
Parotid.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.	
Patellar.	Sensation.	Long saphenous.	Integument over patella and plexus patellæ.	
Patheticus (4th cranial).	Motion.	Valve of Vieussens.	Superior oblique of eye.	
Pectineus.	Motion.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus muscle.	

Perineal.	Motion and sensation.	Fourth sacral.	External sphincter ani and integument of anus.	
Peroneal, communicating.	Sensation.	External popliteal.	Connecting external popliteal with short saphenous.	
Petrosals.	Motion.	Facial.	Ganglia and plexus.	Great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus. respectively.
Pharyngeal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles and mucous membrane.
Pharyngeal.	Motion and sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Pharynx.	Enters into formation of pharyngeal plexus.
Pharyngeal.	Sensation.	Meckel's ganglion.	Upper part of pharynx, posterior nares, and sphenoid sinus.	
Pharyngeal.	Sensation.	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.	Helps to form the pharyngeal plexus.
Phrenic.	Motion and sensation.	Third, fourth, and fifth cervical.	Diaphragm, pericardium, pleura, etc.	Branches and filaments.
Plantar (external).	Motion and sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Little toe and the deep muscles of the foot.	Superficial and deep.



# A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Plantar (internal).	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Sole of the foot, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, etc.	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum").	Sensation and motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, etc.	Auricular, pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic.
Popliteal (external).	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Extensors of the skin of the foot.	Anterior tibial, musculo-cutaneous, articular.
Popliteal (internal).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius, tibialis, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, the skin of the foot, etc.	Articular, muscular, entaneous, external, saphenous, plantar.
Pterygoid (external).	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	External pterygoid muscle.	
Pterygoid (internal).	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Internal pterygoid muscle.	
Pudendal (long).	Sensation.	Small sciatic.	Integument of genitalia and inner and proximal part of thigh	

Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	(?)	Pneumogastric.	Lungs.	Branches to the pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.	Sensation.	Musculocutaneous.	Thumb and three fingers.	External and internal.
Sacral (five).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin, gluteal region, etc.	Filaments and sacral plexus.
Saphenous (external or short).	Sensation.	Internal popliteal.	Integument of foot and little toe.	
Saphenous (long or internal).	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Knee, ankle, etc.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating filaments.
Sciatic (great).	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	The skin of the leg, the muscles of the back of the thigh and those of the leg and foot.	Articular, muscular, popliteals.
Sciatic (small)	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of the thigh and leg, glutæus maximus.	Muscular, cutaneous, long pudendal.
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal.	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.	Trunk.	Filaments.
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial).	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius.	Branches and filaments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Splanchnic (great).	Sympathetic.	Thoracic ganglions.	Semilunarganglion, renal and suprarenal plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (lesser).	Sympathetic.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglions, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and the great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (renal).	Sympathetic.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stapedial.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius muscle.	
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	Filaments.
Subscapular (three).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscapular, teres major and latissimus dorsi.	Filaments.
Supraacromial.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Skin over deltoid.	
SuprACLAVICULAR (descending).	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of the neck, breast, and shoulder.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
SupraMandibular.	See <i>Maxillary, superior.</i>			
SupraMxillary.	See <i>Maxillary, superior.</i>			



Suprascapular.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Scapular muscles.	Drainages and trunks.
Suprasternal.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Integument over upper part of sternum.	
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Forehead.	Muscular and skin branches.
Sympathetic.	See <i>Sympathetic, Ganglion, and Plexus.</i>			
Temporal.	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Temporal muscle.	
Temporal.	Sensation.	Orbital.	Integument over temporal muscle.	
Temporal.	Motion.	Temporofacial.	Orbicularis palpebrarum, occipitofrontalis, attrahens and attolens aurem, corrugator supercillii.	Muscular.
Temporal, superficial.	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal.	Integument over temporal fascia.	
Temporofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Upper part of the face.	Temporal, malar, infraorbital.
Thoracic (anterior and external).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major et minor.	Branches and filaments.

# A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Concluded.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Thoracic (post. or long).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Serratus magnus.	Filaments.
Thoracic (spinal).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles of skin of thorax.	Filaments.
Tibial (anterior).	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Tibialis anticus, extensor longus digit., peroneus ter., etc., joints of foot, skin of great toe, etc.	Muscular, external, internal.
Tibial (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Internal popliteal.	Tibialis posterior, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, the skin of the heel and sole, the knee-joint.	Plantars, muscular, plantar cutaneous, articular, cutaneous or internal calcanean.
Tonsillar.	Sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.	Tonsil, soft palate, and fauces.	
Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion and sensation. (Taste.)	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin and structures of face, tongue, and teeth.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior max. divisions.
Trochlear.	See <i>Patheticus</i> .			
Tympanic.	Sensation.	Sympathetic.	Tympanum.	

Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius and laxator tympani muscles.	Filaments.
Ulnar.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Muscles, etc., of the shoulder-joint and wrist-joint, and the skin of the little finger.	Two articular, muscular, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.
Vagus.	See <i>Pneumogastric</i> .			
Vestibular.	Sensation.	Auditory.	Utricle and ampullas of the semicircular canals.	



**Ner'vi nervo'rum.** Small nerves supplying the nerve-sheaths.

**Nervine, ner'-vin.** 1. An agent calming nervous excitement. 2. An extract of the normal gray substance of sheep's brain. 3. A proprietary remedy for gout.

**Ner'vosine.** A mixture of reduced iron with valerian, angelica orange-peel, and licorice; it is used in hysteria.

**Nervous, ner'-vus.** Pertaining to or full of nerves. **N. Debility** neurasthenia. **N. Sys'tem,** the nerves of the body taken together.

**Nervousness, ner'-vus-nēs.** An unsettled condition of the nerves.

**Nervus, ner'-vus.** A nerve.

**Nestotherapy, nes-to-ther'-ap-e.** The hunger-cure.

**Nettle, net'-l.** See *Urtica*. **N.-rash.** See *Urticaria*.

**Neu, nū.** See *Neurilemma*.

**Neurad, nu'-rad.** Toward the neural axis.

**Neuradynamia, nu-rad-in-a'-me-ah.** See *Neurasthenia*.

**Neuragmia, nu-rag'-me-ah.** The separation of a nerve from its ganglion.

**Neural, nu'-ral.** Pertaining to nerves. **N. Arch.** See *Arch.* **N.**

**Ax'is.** See *Axis*. **N. Canal',** the medullary canal. **N. Groove,** the medullary groove. **N. Plate,** the medullary plate. **N. Spine** the spinous process of a vertebra. **N. Tube,** the closed medullary groove of the epiblast.

**Neuralgia, nu-ral'-je-ah.** Pain in a nerve.

**Neuralgic, nu-ral'-jik.** Pertaining to neuralgia.

**Neuralgin, nu-ral'-jin.** An antipyretic and antineuralgic remedy.

**Neuramebimeter, nu-ram-e-bim'-et-er.** An instrument for recording the reaction-time of a nerve.

**Neuranagen'esis.** Renewal or regeneration of nerve-tissue.

**Neurapophysis, nu-rap-off'-is-is.** That part of a vertebra on each side of the neural arch.

**Neurasthenia, nu-ras-then-i'-ah.** Exhaustion of nerve-force.

**Neurataxia, nu-ra-taks'-e-ah.** Ataxia of cerebrospinal origin.

**Neuratrophy, nu-ral'-ro-fe.** Impaired nutrition of nervous system.

**Neuraxis, nu-raks'-is.** 1. The cerebrospinal axis. 2. An axis-cylinder process.

**Neuraxon, nu-raks'-on.** An axis-cylinder process.

**Neure, nūr.** A nerve-cell including all its processes.

**Neurectasis, nu-rek'-tas-is.** See *Nerve-stretching*.

**Neurectomy, nu-rek'-to-me.** Excision of whole or part of a nerve.

**Neurecto'pia.** Displacement of a nerve from its normal position.

**Neurenteric, nu-ren-ter'-ik.** Pertaining to the embryonic neural canal and intestinal tube. **N. Canal'.** See *Canal*.

**Neuriatry, nu-ri'-at-re.** The treatment of nervous diseases.

**Neuridin, nu'-rid-in.**  $C_5H_{14}N_2$ . A ptomain of putrefaction.

**Neurilemma, nu-ril-em'-ah.** The sheath incasing a nerve.

**Neurilemmitis, nu-ril-em-i'-tis.** Inflammation of a neurilemma.

**Neurility, nu-ril'-it-e.** The peculiar properties of nerve-tissue.

**Neurin, nu'-rin.** 1. The albuminous basis of nerve-tissue. 2.

$C_5H_{13}NO$ . A toxic oxygenous ptomain; a constant product of

eric putrefaction. Prepared synthetically it is used as a substitute for cancrin.

**t, Neurite, nu'-rit.** An axis-cylinder process.

**ic, nu-rit'-ik.** Pertaining to neuritis.

**is, nu-rit'-tis.** Inflammation of a nerve. **N., Alcohol'ic,** due to alcoholism. **N., Ascen'ding,** that which travels from periphery centrad. **N., Ax'ial,** that of the central portion of a nerve. **N., Degen'erative,** that in which the nerve-substance degenerates. **N., Descen'ding,** that advancing from the brain to the spinal cord toward the periphery. **N., Diabet'ic,** a polyneuritis seen in diabetes. **N., Diphther'ic,** that which follows diphtheria. **N., Endem'ic,** beri beri. **N., Fa'cial,** peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. **N., Intersti'tial,** that affecting the connective tissue of a nerve-trunk. **N., Lep'rous,** that due to the virus of leprosy. **N., Lipom'atous,** that in which the nerve-fibers are destroyed and replaced by connective tissues holding fatty deposits. **N., Lymphat'ic,** mesoneuritis. **N., Mala'rial,** that due to malarial poisoning. **N. mi'grans,** a wandering neuritis. **N., Mul'tiple,** that affecting several nerves. **N. nodo'sa,** neuritis with nodular formations. **N., Op'tic,** that affecting the optic nerve. **N., Parenchy'matous,** that involving chiefly the medullary substance and axis-cylinders. **N., Postoc'ular,** that affecting the portion of the optic nerve behind the eyeball. **N., Pres'sure,** that due to compression. **N., Retrobul'bar,** that behind the optic nerve posterior to the eyeball. **N., Rheumat'ic,** that due to rheumatism. **N., Sciat'ic,** sciatica. **N., Segmen'tary or Seg'mentary,** that affecting a segment of a nerve. **N., Senile,** a form affecting the extremities of the aged.

**oblast, nu'-ro-blast.** A cell forming nervous tissue.

**oceles, nu'-ro-sēl.** The system of cavities and ventricles in the cerebrospinal axis.

**ochitin, nu-ro-ki'-tin.** The substance forming the skeletal support of nerve-fibers.

**ochoroiditis, nu-ro-ko-roid-i'-tis.** Combined inflammation of the choroid body and ciliary nerves.

**ocyte, nu'-ro-sit.** See *Neurocyte*.

**odendrite, Neurodendron, nu-ro-den'-drīt, nu-ro-den'-dron.** Dendritic and protoplasmic extension of a nerve-cell.

**odermati'tis.** A neurotic dermatitis with itching.

**odin. C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>.** A crystalline derivative of amidophenol and ethylurethane; it is antineuralgic and antipyretic.

**odynia, nu-ro-din'-e-ah.** See *Neuralgia*.

**oepider'mal Lay'er.** The epiblast.

**oepithelium, nu-ro-ep-ith-e'-le-um.** Nerve epithelium.

**ofibro'ma.** A combined neuroma and fibroma.

**ofil, nu'-ro-fil.** A network of protoplasmic processes arising from the commencement of the axis-cylinder, surrounding the cell.

**ogenesis, nu-ro-jen'-es-is.** The formation of nervous tissue.

**ogenous, nu-roj'-en-us.** Of nervous origin.

**Neurogeny**, *nu-roj'-en-e*. See *Neurogenesis*.

**Neuroglia**, *nu-rog'-le-ah*. The reticulated framework of the substance of the brain and spinal cord.

**Neuroglic**, *nu-rog'-lik*. Pertaining to neuroglia.

**Neuroglioma**, *nu-ro-gli-o'-mah*. A glioma having nerve-cells. **N. ganglion'are**, a glioma containing ganglion cells.

**Neurography**, *nu-rog'-ra-fe*. A description of the nerves.

**Neuroid**, *nu'-roid*. Resembling a nerve or nerve-substance.

**Neurokeratin**, *nu-ro-ker'-at-in*. The form of keratin found in nerve-sheaths.

**Neurologist**, *nu-rol'-o-jist*. One versed in neurology.

**Neurology**, *nu-rol'-o-je*. Science of nervous structure and function.

**Neurolysis**, *nu-rol'-is-is*. 1. The exhaustion of a nerve. 2. Nerve-relaxation from overstretching.

**Neuroma**, *nu-ro'-mah*. 1. A nerve-tumor. 2. A fibroma on a nerve.

**N., Amputa'tion**, one of a stump, at the end of a divided nerve.

**N., Amyelin'ic**, one made up of nonmedullated nerve-fibers. **N.**

**cu'tis**, a cutaneous neuroma. **N., Cyst'ic**, a false neuroma with

the formation of cysts. **N., False**, a fibromatous tumor forming

on a nerve. **N., Gan'glionated or Ganglion'ic**, one made up of

nerve-cells. **N., Myelin'ic**, one made up of medullated nerve-

fibers. **N., Plex'iform**, the development of multiple fibromatous

tumors along the course of one or more nerves, attended with hy-

perplasia of the nerve-fibers. **N. telangiecto'des**, a vascular

neuroma.

**Neuromala'cia**. A softening of nerves or of nerve-tissue.

**Neuromatous**, *nu-ro'-mat-us*. Having the nature of a neuroma.

**Neuromere**, *nu'-ro-mēr*. A segment or division of the neuron.

**Neuromimesis**, *nu-ro-mim-e'-sis*. Hysteric mimicry of disease.

**Neuromus'cular**. Pertaining to both nerves and muscles.

**Neuromyelitis**, *nu-ro-mi-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of nerve-tissue or of the medullary substance.

**Neuromyosi'tis**. A combined neuritis and myositis.

**Neuron**, **Neurone**, *nu'-ron*, *nu'-rōn*. The nerve-cell inclusive of all its processes.

**Neuroparal'ysis**. Paralysis from some nerve-disease.

**Neuropathic**, *nu-ro-path'-ik*. Pertaining to nervous diseases.

**Neuropathology**, *nu-ro-path-ol'-o-je*. Treatise on diseases of nerves.

**Neuropathy**, *nu-rop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the nervous system.

**Neurophonia**, *nu-ro-fo'-ne-ah*. A nervous disease characterized by peculiar sharp cries.

**Neurophysiol'ogy**. The physiology of the nervous system.

**Neuroplasm**, *nu'-ro-plazm*. The granular interstitial substance cementing the fibrillas of an axis-cylinder.

**Neuroplasty**, *nu'-ro-plas-te*. A plastic operation upon a nerve.

**Neuropsych'o'sis**. A combined nervous and mental disease.

**Neuroretini'tis**. Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina.

**Neurorrhaphy**, *nu-roi'-af-e*. The suturing of a nerve.

**Neurosarco'ma**. A combined neuroma and sarcoma.



sis, *nu-ro'-sis*. A nervous affection without lesion. **N.**,  
 lists', painful hyperesthesia of the skin of the scrotum,  
 acum, and thighs from excess in bicycle-riding. **N.**, Occu-  
 on, **N.**, Profes'sional, one of a class of spasmodic and co-  
 native disturbances, mainly of functional origin, affecting  
 ps of muscles used in the performance of special movements.  
 oskeleton, *nu-ro-skel'-et-on*. The same as *Endoskeleton*, *q. v.*  
 osomes, *nu'-ro-sōmz*. Minute particles seen in the vacuolized  
 nd substance of nerve-cell protoplasm.  
 osthenia, *nu-ros-then-i'-ah*. Excessive nervous power.  
 osuture, *nu-ro-su'-chūr*. The suture of a cut nerve.  
 otabes, *nu-ro-ta'-bēz*. A wasting of the peripheral nerves.  
 otension, *nu-ro-len'-shun*. Nerve-stretching.  
 othele, *nu-ro-the'-le*. A nervous papilla.  
 otic, *nu-rol'-ik*. Nervous. Pertaining to neuroses. Pertain-  
 to nerves or to the nervous system.  
 otica, *nu-rol'-ik-ah*. Diseases of the nervous function.  
 otiza'tion. The regeneration of a divided nerve.  
 otome, *nu'-ro-tōm*. A needle-like knife used in neurotomy.  
 otomy, *nu-rol'-o-me*. The division of a nerve.  
 otrasis, *nu-rol'-ras-is*. A wound of a nerve.  
 otripsy, *nu'-ro-trip-se*. The crushing of a nerve.  
 otrophasthenia, *nu-ro-trōf-as-the'-ne-ah*. A condition of de-  
 ive nutrition of the nervous system.  
 otropism, *nu-rol'-ro-pizm*. The attraction or repulsion exer-  
 d upon regenerating nerve-fibers. **N.**, Neg'ative, the quality  
 t repels these regenerating nerve-fibers. **N.**, Pos'itive, that  
 lity of a substance which attracts these regenerating nerve-  
 rs to grow toward and into it.  
 ral, *nu'-tral*. Possessing neither acid nor basic properties.  
 Mix'ture, liquor potassii citratis.  
 raliza'tion. The process of checking the action of an agent.  
 ralize, *nu'-tral-īz*. To render negative or inactive.  
 rophile, *nu'-tro-fil*. Readily stained by neutral anilin dyes.  
 id, *ne'-void*. Like a nevus. **N.** elephanti'asis, lymph-scrutum.  
 lipoma. A venous nevus accompanied by lipoma.  
 se, *ne'-vōs*. Spotted, having nevi.  
 us, **Nævus**, *ne'-vus*. A birth-mark; a congenital cutaneous  
 mish. **N.** ara'neus, acne rosacea. **N.**, Cap'illary, one involv-  
 the capillaries of the skin. **N.**, Cuta'neous, a nevus of the  
 a. **N.** flam'meus, port-wine mark, a diffuse, very slightly  
 ed red or purplish variety of nævus maternus, involving part of  
 face. **N.** lipomato'des, a mole containing fat and connective  
 ue. **N.** mater'nus, mother's mark, congenital discoloration of  
 skin. **N.** pigmento'sus, a mole; a circumscribed congenital  
 mentary deposit in the skin associated with hypertrophy of the  
 rs. **N.** vascula'ris, one involving a part of the cutaneous  
 ular tissue. **N.**, Ve'nous, one consisting chiefly of veins.  
 -born, *nu'-born*. A child immediately after birth.

- Nickel, *nik'-l*. A hard, white, lustrous metal, used in medicine.
- Nico, *nik'-o*. The same as *Symphoral*, *q. v.*
- Nicotianin, *nik'-o'-she-an-in*. Volatile odorous principle of tobacco.
- Nicotin, *nik'-o-tin*.  $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ . A poisonous alkaloid of tobacco.
- Nic'otinism. The morbid effects from an excessive use of tobacco.
- Nicoulin, *nik'-oo-lin*.  $C_3H_4O$ . A drug used in tetanus.
- Nicta'ting, Nic'titating. Winking. N. Mem'brane, the third eyelid of certain animals. N. Spasm, persistent winking.
- Nicta'tion, Nictitation, *nik-tit-a'-shun*. The act of winking.
- Nidulus, *nid'-u-lus*. The deep origin of a nerve (nidus or nucleus).
- Nidus, *ni'-dus*. A nest. A cluster. A focus of infection. N. hirundi'nus, a deep fossa in the cerebellum.
- Night-blindness, *nīl'-blind-nes*. See *Hemeralopia*.
- Night'mare. Oppression with horror during sleep.
- Night-soil, *nīl'-soil*. Fecal matter.
- Night-sweat, *nīl'-swet*. Excessive sweating during the night.
- Night-ter'rors. Excessive nightmare, especially in children.
- Nigrosin, *nig'-ro-sin*.  $C_{36}H_{27}N_3$ . A black coal-tar dye.
- Ninth Nerve, *nīnth*. The glossopharyngeal nerve.
- Niobium, *ni-o'-be-um*. See *Columbium*.
- Niphablepsia, *nif-ab-lep'-se-ah*. Snow-blindness.
- Nipple, *nip'-l*. The conic elevation in the center of the mammary areola. N.-line, the vertical line through the nipple.
- Nirls, Nirles, *nerlz*. A variety of herpes.
- Nirlus, *ner'-lus*. A papular eruption.
- Nirvan'in. An anesthetic less toxic than cocaine.
- Nisus, *ni'-sus*. The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles for the expulsion of the feces.
- Nit. The popular name for the egg or larva of a louse.
- Niter, *ni'-ter*.  $KNO_3$ . Saltpeter; nitrate of potash.
- Nitrate, *ni'-trāt*. A salt of nitric acid.
- Nitrated, *ni'-tra-ted*. Containing nitric acid.
- Nitril, *ni'-tril*. A compound of nitrogen with a trivalent radicle.
- Nitrite, *ni'-trīt*. A salt of nitrous acid.
- Nitroan'isol.  $C_7H_7NO_3$ . A derivative of anisol.
- Nitrobacteria, *ni-tro-bak-te'-re-ah*. Bacteria that convert ammonia into nitric acid.
- Nitroben'zole.  $C_6H_5NO_2$ . A poisonous derivative of benzene.
- Nitrocellulose, *ni-tro-sel'-u-lōs*. The same as *Pyroxylin*, *q. v.*
- Ni'troform.  $CH(NO_2)_3$ . An inflammable nitrogen compound.
- Nitrogen, *ni'-tro-jen*. A colorless, nonmetallic, gaseous element, a main constituent of air.
- Nitrogenous, *ni-troj'-en-us*. Containing nitrogen.
- Nitroglucose, *ni-tro-glu'-kos*. A derivative of glucose by means of nitric and sulphuric acids; used as an arterial stimulant.
- Nitroglyc'erine.  $C_3H_5N_3O_9$ . An oily, toxic, explosive liquid.
- Nitrometer, *ni-trom'-et-er*. An apparatus for gas analysis.
- Nitrosac'charose. An explosive nitrogen compound.
- Nitrosa'lol. A powder used in making salophen.

- us, *ni'-trus*. Derived from niter. **N. Ox'id**,  $N_2O_2$ , laughing an inhalant anesthetic.
- ambulation**, *nok-tam-bu-la'-shun*. Sleep-walking.
- urnal**, *nok-ter'-nal*. Pertaining to the night. **N. Emis'sion**, involuntary discharge of semen during sleep; spermatorrhea.
- l**, *no'-dul*. Relating to a node. **N. Point**. See *Point*.
- ing Spasm**, *nod'-ing*. A nodding of the head from spasm of sternomastoid muscle.
- , nōd**. An indurated swelling on a tendon or bone.
- se**, *no-dōs'*. Characterized by nodes.
- sis**, *no-do'-sis*. The condition of having nodes.
- sity**, *no-dos'-it-e*. See *Node*.
- ular**, *nod'-u-lar*. Covered with nodes.
- le**, *nod'-ūl*. A small knob or excrescence.
- natach'ograph**, **Noematachom'eter**. An instrument for ordering the time required for mental operations.
- me tangere**, *no'-le ma tan'-jer-e*. See *Ulcer*, *Rodent*.
- a**, *no'-mah*. A synonym of ulcerative stomatitis. **N. pu'**  
**l'di**, **N. vul'væ**, ulceration of the vulva in children.
- enclosure**, *no'-men-kla-chur*. A system of technic names.
- adhe'rent**. Not connected to adjacent organs.
- an**, *no'-nan*. Recurring every ninth day, as malarial fever.
- com'pos men'tis**. Of unsound mind.
- conduc'tor**. A substance not transmitting electricity or heat.
- para**, *non-ip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the ninth time.
- metal**, *non-met'-al*. An element that is not a metal.
- us**, *no'-nus*. The hypoglossal nerve.
- viable**, *non-vi'-ab-l*. Not able to live.
- , no'-re**. A Japanese gelatin used in bacteriology.
- n**, *norm*. A perfect standard.
- na**, *nor'-mah*. 1. Norm, model. 2. Rule, line.
- nal**, *nor'-mal*. According to rule or type. **N. Histol'ogy**.  
*Histology*. **N. Ovariot'omy**, excision of a sound ovary. **N.**  
**rum**, a serum of which 0.1 c.c. neutralizes ten times the mini-  
l lethal dose of a specific bacterial poison.
- noblast**, *nor'-mo-blast*. A blood-corpusele of normal size.
- nocyte**, *nor'-mo-sit*. A normoblast, *q. v.*
- vegian Itch**, *nor-we'-jen*. A form of pustular scabies.
- , nōz**. The organ of smell. **N.-bleed**, hemorrhage from the  
e. **N.-hole**, a nostril. **N.-piece**, a device for the attachment  
several objectives to a microscope.
- ma**, *no-se'-mah*. Disease.
- nceph'alus**. A monster with a defective skull and brain.
- chthonag'raphy**. Geography of endemic diseases.
- comium**, *no-so-ko'-me-um*. A hospital.
- ogeny**, *no-soj'-en-e*. The development and progress of diseases.
- graphy**, *no-sog'-ra-fe*. A description of disease.
- logy**, *no-soll'-o-je*. The science of diseases; the scientific clas-  
sification of diseases.



**Nosoma'nia.** Insane delusion that one is ill.

**Nosonomy,** *no-son'-o-me.* The classification of diseases.

**Nosoparasite,** *no-so-par'-us-īt.* An organism modifying but not originating a disease.

**Nosophen,** *no'-so-fen.* A grayish-yellow antiseptic powder.

**Nosophobia,** *no-so-fo'-be-ah.* An exaggerated fear of disease.

**Nosophyte,** *no'-so-fīt.* A pathogenic microbe.

**Nosopoietic,** *no-so-poi-et'-ik.* Producing disease.

**Nosotaxia,** *no'-so-taks-e-ah.* See *Nosonomy.*

**Nosotoxico'sis.** Poisoning from retained toxic products.

**Nosotrophy,** *no-sot'-ro-fe.* The proper care of the sick.

**Nostalgia,** *nos-tal'-je-ah.* Homesickness.

**Nostomania,** *nos-to-ma'-ne-ah.* A high degree of nostalgia.

**Nostrils,** *nos'-trilz.* The nares.

**Nostrum,** *nos'-trum.* A secret or quack medicine.

**Notal,** *no'-tal.* Dorsal; pertaining to the back.

**Notalgia,** *no-tal'-je-ah.* Pain in the back.

**Notanencepha'lia.** Absence of the occipital bone.

**Notch.** An indentation, as on the edge of a bone. **N.,** Inter-ver'tebral, any one of the depressions on the vertebral pedicles. **N.,** Ischiat'ic, one in the ischium converted into a foramen by the ischiatic ligaments. **N.,** Ju'gular, one forming the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen. **N.,** Na'sal, an uneven interval between the internal angular processes of the frontal bone. **N.,** Poplite'al, one on the posterior surface of the head of the tibia separating the two tuberosities. **N.,** Sacrosciat'ic. See *N. Ischiatie.* **N.,** Semilu'nar, one in the scapula through which the suprascapular nerve passes. **N.,** Sig'moid, a deep depression separating the coronoid and condyloid processes. **N.,** Suprascap'ular, one in the superior border of the scapula. **N.,** Supraster'nal, a depression at the top of the manubrium.

**Note-blindness,** *nōt'-blind-nes.* The same as *Amusia*, *q. v.*

**Notenceph'alocele.** A tumor of the brain in a notencephalus.

**Notencephalus,** *no-ten-sef'-al-us.* A monster with the brain protruding through a cleft in the back of the skull.

**No'tochord.** The primitive backbone and spinal cord.

**Notomelus,** *no-tom'-el-us.* A monster with extra dorsal limbs.

**Notomyelitis,** *no-to-mi-el-i'-tis.* Inflammation of the spinal cord.

**Noxious,** *nok'-shus.* Harmful; poisonous.

**Nubecula,** *nu-bek'-u-lah.* A cloudiness, as of the cornea or of urine.

**Nubility,** *nu-bil'-it-e.* The state of sexual development when marriage may be consummated.

**Nucha,** *nu'-kah.* See *Nape.*

**Nuclear,** *nu'-kle-ar.* Pertaining to the nucleus. **N. Cell,** a nucleated dendritic nerve-cell. **N. Paral'ysis.** See *Paralysis.* **N.**

**Spin'dle,** the spindle-shaped figure of karyokinesis.

**Nucleate,** *nu'-kle-āt.* Having nuclei.

**Nuclein,** *nu'-kle-in.* A nitrogenous constituent of cell-nuclei. **N.**

**Ther'apy,** the treatment of disease by nuclein.

oalbu'min. A nuclein from cell-protoplasm.  
 ohistone, *nu-kle-o-his'-tōn*. A compound of nuclein and his-  
 derived from leukocytes.  
 olar, *nu-kle'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the nucleus.  
 olinus, *nu-kle-o-li'-nus*. The nucleus of a nucleolus.  
 olus. A small granule in the interior of the nucleus.  
 omi'crosome. A minute segment of a chromatin-fiber.  
 eoplasm. The ground-substance of the nucleus of a cell.  
 oproteid, *nu-kle-o-pro'-te-id*. A nuclein having a relatively  
 amount of albumin.  
 eotherapy, *nu-kle-o-ther'-ap-e*. See *Nuclein Therapy*.  
 eotoxin, *nu-kle-o-toks'-in*. A toxin derived from cell-nuclei.  
 eus, *nu'-kle-us*. The essential part of a typical cell and the  
 rolling center of its activity. The controlling center of a  
 cle or organ. A nidulus. The central element in a com-  
 nd; the center around which a crystal aggregates. *N. abdu-*  
*'tis*, the nidulus of the abducens nerve, in the pons near the  
 r of the fourth ventricle. *N. ambig'uus*, a center near that  
 he vagus. *N. amyg'dalæ*, a mass of cinerea at the apex of  
 temporal lobe of the brain. *N. angula'ris*, the accessory  
 itory nucleus. *N., Au'ditory*. See *Auditory*. *N., Cau'dal*.  
*N., Oculomotor*. *N. cauda'tus*. Same as *Corpus caudatum*.  
*cinere'us*, the gray substance of the restiform bodies. *N.,*  
*'vate*. See *Clavate Nucleus*. *N., Cleav'age*, the nucleus that  
 ears shortly after the fusion of the male and female pronuclei.  
*Cu'neate*, an elongated mass of gray matter in the external  
 anterior column of the postoblongata. *N., Den'tate, N. denta'-*  
*.* Same as *Corpus dentatum*. *N. emboliform'is*, a club-  
 ped streak close to the dentate nucleus. *N. fastig'ii*, an oval  
 ce of gray matter on each side of the inferior vermis cerebelli,  
 ectly over the roof of the fourth ventricle. *N. fimbria'tus*.  
 ne as *Corpus dentatum*. *N., Ger'minal*. Same as *N., Cleavage*.  
*gra'cilis*, a tract of gray matter within the funiculus gracilis.  
*Gray*, the cinerea of the spinal cord. *N., Hypoglos'sal*,  
 medullar origin of the hypoglossal nerve. *N., Intraventric'-*  
*r*, the caudatum. *N., Laryn'geal*, the nucleus of origin of the  
 ve-fibers of the larynx. *N., Lentic'ular*, a cluster of cinerea of  
 striatum. *N., Mo'tor*, any collection of nerve-cells in the cen-  
 nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. *N., Oculo-*  
*'tor*, the origin of the oculomotor nerve lying under the Sylvian  
 educt. *N., Oli'vary*, the dentoliva, the nucleus of the olivary  
 y, the lamina of gray matter within the olive. *N., Ol'ivary*,  
*ces'sory*, an ovoid gray plate behind the olive, also a similar  
 aller plate in the outer side of the pyramid. *N., Pon'tile*, the  
 y matter of the pons. *N., Postpyram'idal*. Same as *N.*  
*cilis*. *N. pulpo'sus*, the remnant of the notochord appearing  
 a pulpy mass in the center of the intervertebral discs. *N.,*  
*ram'idal*, the inner accessory olivary nucleus. *N. quin'tus*,  
 nucleus of the fifth or trigeminal nerve. *N. ru'ber, N.*

- tegmen'ti, red nucleus, a reddish mass in the upper part of the cerebral crura, embedded among the fibers of the tegmentum. *N.* Segmenta'tion. Same as *N.*, *Cleavage*. *N.*, *Sperm*, the nucleus of a spermatozoon. *N.*, *Sphe'ric*, a gray nucleus at the junction of the hemisphere and middle cerebellar lobe. *N. vestibula'ris*. Same as *N. angularis*. *N.*, *Vit'elline*, the result of the fusion of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. *N.*, *White*, the white substance of the corpus dentatum.
- Nullip'ara*. A woman who has not brought forth young.
- Nullipar'ity*. The condition of being nulliparous.
- Nulliparous*, *nul-ip'-ar-us*. Never having given birth to a child.
- Nummiform*, *num'-if-orm*. Having the form of a coin.
- Nummular*, *num'-u-lar*. Arranged like a roll of coin.
- Nummula'tion*. The assuming of a nummular form.
- Nurse, ners*. One who takes care of the sick. *N.'s Contracture*, the tetany of nursing women.
- Nutation*, *nu-ta'-shun*. Nodding or oscillation of the head.
- Nutgall*, *nut'-gawl*. An excrescence on the leaves of *Quercus lusitanica*, caused by the deposited ova of an insect.
- Nutmeg*, *nut'-meg*. See *Myristica*. *N.-liv'er*. See *Liver*.
- Nutrient*, *nu'-tre-ent*. 1. A nutritious substance. 2. Conveying nutriment. *N. Fora'men*, an osseous canal for a nutrient vessel.
- N. Ves'sel*, a vessel supplying the marrow of bones.
- Nutrimment*, *nu'-trim-ent*. Anything that nourishes.
- Nutrin*, *nu'-trin*. A nutritive albuminous substance.
- Nutrition*, *nu-trish'-un*. The process of assimilation of food.
- Nutritious*, *nu-trish'-us*. Yielding nourishment.
- Nutritive*, *nu'-trit-iv*. Affording nutrition.
- Nutrito'rium*. The nutritive apparatus.
- Nu'trose*. The commercial name of a tasteless sodium salt of casein.
- Nux vom'ica*. Seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*, yielding strychnin.
- Nyctalopia*, *nik-tal-o'-pe-ah*. Day-blindness; vision best at night.
- Nyctophobia*, *nik-to-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of darkness.
- Nycturia*, *nik-tu'-re-ah*. Nocturnal urinary incontinence.
- Nymph'as* or *Nymphæ*, *nim'-fe*. The labia minora.
- Nymphitis*, *nim-ft'-tis*. Inflammation of the labia.
- Nympholepsy*, *nim'-fo-lep-se*. Excision of the nymphas.
- Nymphoma'nia*. Excessive sexual desire in women.
- Nymphomaniac*, *nim-fo-ma'-ne-ak*. A victim of nymphomania.
- Nymphoncus*, *nim-fong'-kus*. A tumor of the nymphas.
- Nymphotomy*, *nim-fol'-o-me*. Ablation of the nymphas.
- Nyssa*, *nis'-ah*. A genus of trees—tupelo, pepperidge, sour gum. The root of *N. uniflora* is used in making surgeons' tents.
- Nystagmiform*, *nis-tag'-mif-orm*. Resembling nystagmus.
- Nystagmus*, *nis-tag'-mus*. Oscillatory movement of the eyeballs.
- N.*, *Lat'eral*, oscillation of the eye in the horizontal meridian.
- N.*, *Ro'tatory*, partial rolling of the eyeball around the visual axis.
- N.*, *Ver'tical*, oscillatory movement in the vertical meridian.



## O.

- oak*. A tree of the genus *Quercus*.
- on, ōk'-um*. A surgical dressing of shredded rope.
- on, o-a'-re-um*. See *Ovarium*.
- o-a'-sis*. An isolated spot of healthy tissue.
- o*. See *Arena*.
- A prefix signifying on, against, or toward.
- omit'ion*. Numbness of a part due to nerve-pressure.
- examination, ob-duk'-shun*. A postmortem examination.
- on, o-be'-le-on*. The sagittal suture between parietal foramina.
- o, o-bēs'*. Extremely fat, corpulent.
- fatness, o-bes'-it-e*. Fatness, corpulence.
- o*. An ependymal thickening above the calamus scriptorius.
- obscuration, ob-fus-ka'-shun*. Cloudiness.
- obituary, o-bit'-u-a-re*. 1. Pertaining to death. 2. Death-notice.
- obscure-blindness, ob'-jekt-blīnd-nes*. An inability to comprehend objects seen.
- object-glass*. The microscopic lens nearest the object.
- objective, ob-jek'-tiv*. 1. The object-glass of a microscope. 2. Pertaining to things lying external to one's self.
- obedient, ob'-lig-āt*. Compelled to act in a given manner. *O.*
- ob'ion*, a microbe compelled to live in air.
- oblique, ob-lēk'*, or *īk*. Slanting, as a muscle.
- oblique, ob-lī'-kwus*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- extinction, ob-lit-er-a'-shun*. Extinction.
- oblongata, ob-lon-ga'-tah*. The medulla oblongata.
- examination, ob-zer-va'-shun*. The examination of a thing.
- possession, ob-sesh'-un*. Possession by a demon.
- obstetric, ob-stet'-rik*. Pertaining to obstetrics.
- obstetrician, ob-stet-rish'-an*. One who practises obstetrics.
- obstetrics, ob-stet'-riks*. The science of the care of women during pregnancy and child-birth.
- obstipation, ob-stip-a'-shun*. The same as *Constipation, q. v.*
- obstruction, ob-struk'-shun*. The blocking of a canal or opening.
- obstruent, ob'-stru-ent*. Astringent, *q. v.*
- obtus, ob-tund'*. To blunt or dull; to lessen.
- obdulent, ob-tun'-dent*. An agent relieving irritation.
- obstructor, ob'-tu-ra-tor*. That which obstructs a cavity.
- obtusion, ob-tu'-zhun*. A blunting, as of sensitiveness.
- occipital, ok-sip'-it-al*. Pertaining to the occiput. *O. A'rea*.
- Area*. *O. Lobe*, the posterior portion of the cerebral hemisphere. *O. Mus'cle*. See *Occipitalis (Muscles, Table of)*. *O. Sec'-tion*, a transverse section through the middle of the occipital lobe.
- occiput, ok'-sip-ūt*. The back part of the head.
- obstruction, ok-lu'-zhun*. The blocking up of an opening.
- obscure, ok-ult'*. Hidden; secret.

**Occupation Disease'**, *ok-u-pa'-shun*. One the consequence of the occupation of the patient. **O. Neural'gia**, the pain in occupation-diseases.

**Ocellus**, *o-sel'-us*. One of the elements of a compound eye.

**Ocher**, **Ochre**, *o'-ker*. Yellow-colored clay.

**Ochlesis**, *ok-le'-sis*. Morbid state from overcrowding of the sick.

**Ochronosus**, *o-kron-o'-sus*. A brown discoloration of ligaments.

**Oco'tea pretio'sa**. A Brazilian plant used in nervous exhaustion.

**Octad**, *ok'-tad*. An octavalent element.

**Octan**, *ok'-tan*. Recurring every eight days.

**Octarius**, *ok-ta'-re-us*. A pint, the eighth part of a gallon.

**Octavalent**, *ok-tav'-al-ent*. Having a valence of eight.

**Oc'tene**, **Oc'tylen**. See *Caprylen*.

**Octipara**, *ok-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.

**Ocular**, *ok'-u-lar*. 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. The eye-piece of a microscope.

**Oculin**, *ok'-u-lin*. An organotherapeutic preparation said to be a glycerin extract from the ciliary body of the eyes of oxen.

**Oculist**, *ok'-u-list*. One skilled in diseases of the eye.

**Oculomotor**, *ok-u-lo-mo'-tor*. Pertaining to eye-movements, or to the third nerve.

**Oculomoto'rius**. The third or motor oculi nerve.

**Oculozygoma'tic**. Relating to the eye and the zygoma.

**Oculus**, *ok'-u-lus*. The eye.

**Oculus'tro**. An oleate of potassium soap containing glycerin and turpentine.

**Odol**, *o'-dol*. A proprietary mouth-wash containing salol.

**Odontagra**, *o-don-ta'-grah*. Pain in the teeth.

**Odontalgia**, *o-don-ta'-je-ah*. Toothache.

**Odontiasis**, *o-don-ti'-as-is*. The cutting of the teeth.

**Odontinoid**, *o-don'-tin-oid*. Resembling a tooth.

**Odontitis**, *o-don-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a tooth.

**Odontoblast**, *o-don'-to-blast*. A columnar cell forming dentin.

**Odontobothri'tis**. Inflammation of the alveoli.

**Odontoclast**, *o-don'-to-klast*. A cell absorbing the root of a tooth.

**Odontodol**, *o-don'-to-dol*. A proprietary toothache-remedy.

**Odontodynia**, *o-don-to-din'-e-ah*. Odontalgia, *q. v.*

**Odontogen**, *o-don'-to-jen*. A noncalcified substratum, the precursor of dentin.

**Odontogeny**, *o-don-toj'-en-e*. The same as *Odontosis*, *q. v.*

**Odontog'raphy**. A descriptive anatomy of the teeth.

**Odontoid**, *o-don'-toid*. Resembling a tooth.

**Odontolith**, *o-don'-to-lith*. "Tartar" on the teeth.

**Odontology**, *o-don-tol'-o-je*. The science of the teeth.

**Odontol'oxy**. An irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth.

**Odontoma**, *o-don-to'-mah*. A tumor of dental tissue.

**Odontonecro'sis**. Necrosis of the tissues of the teeth.

**Odontonosol'ogy**. A treatise on the diseases of the teeth.

**Odontopathy**, *o-don-top'-ath-e*. Any disease of the teeth.

oprisis, *o-don-to-pri'-sis*. Grinding of the teeth.  
 ortho'sis. The straightening of irregular teeth.  
 osis, *o-don-to'-sis*. The formation and development of teeth.  
 other'apy. The proper care and treatment of the teeth.  
 otripsis, *o-don-to-trip'-sis*. Natural abrasion of the teeth.  
 otrypy, *o-don-to'-rip-e*. The boring into a tooth.  
 trypy. The perforation of a tooth to remove a diseased pulp.  
 A scent, smell, or perfume.  
 ant, *o'-dor-ant*. Odorous.  
 ferous, *o-dor-if'-er-us*. Yielding an odor.  
 ophagia, Odynphagia, *o-din-o-fa'-je-ah*, *o-din-fa'-je-ah*. Dys-  
 ia, *q. v.*  
 See *E-*.  
 thol, *e-nan'-thol*.  $C_7H_{14}O$ . An aromatic liquid distilled from  
 or oil.  
 thotoxin, *e-nan-tho-toks'-in*.  $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$ . A toxic resinoid  
 in *Enanthe crocata*.  
 um, *Æsypus*, *es-ip'-um*, *es-ip'-us*. The natural fat of wool.  
 al, *off-ish'-al*. Authorized by the pharmacopeia.  
 al, *off-is'-in-al*. For sale by pharmacists.  
 ōm. The unit of resistance in electricity.  
 A suffix signifying likeness or resemblance.  
 m, *o-id'-e-um*. A parasitic fungus. *O. al'bicans*, the fungus  
 causing thrush.  
 d, *oi'-koid*. See *Ecoid*.  
 ogic, *oi-ko-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to the condition of homes.  
 ogy, *oi-kol'-o-je*. The science of the home.  
 A greasy liquid, not miscible with water, composed of  
 ceryl and a fatty acid. *O. of Absin'thium*. See *O. of Worm-*  
*oil, Common*. *O. of All'spice*. See *O. of Pimenta*. *O. of*  
*almond*, (1) essential oil from seed of bitter almonds, used as a  
 purgative; (2) fixed oil from sweet almonds, used as a demulcent  
 and nutrient. *O. of Am'ber*, *oleum succini*, a volatile, anti-  
 spasmodic oil. *O. of An'da*, a fixed oil from seeds of *Joannesia*  
*oil*, used as a purgative. *O. of Angel'ica*, a volatile oil  
 from roots of *Archangelica officinalis*, used as a tonic. *O., An'imial*,  
 oil distilled from bones, used in skin-diseases and hysteria.  
*O. of An'ise*, an essential oil from anise, used as a carminative.  
*O. of An'ise, Star*, essential oil from fruit of *Illicium anisatum*.  
*O. of Ar'achis*, fixed oil from peanuts, the fruit of *Arachis hypo-*  
*coca*. *O. of Ar'bor vi'tæ*. See *O. of Thuja*. *O. of Ar'nica*  
*mountain*, an essential oil from *A. montana*, used as a diuretic and  
 emmenagog, and externally for rheumatism. *O. of Arteme'-*  
*isia*, an antiseptic and astringent oil from the flowers of Roman  
 camwood, *A. maritima*. *O. of As'phalt*, a rubefacient, anti-  
 spasmodic oil distilled from asphalt, used in skin-diseases. *O. of*  
*lemon*, an essential antispasmodic oil from the leaves of *Melissa*  
*officinalis*. *O. of Bas'il*, an essential oil from the leaves of *Oci-*  
*um basilicum*, used as an antiseptic. *O., Bay*. See *O. of Myrcia*.



O. of Be'hen. Same as *O. of Ben*. O. of Ben, a fixed oil from seeds of two species of *Moringa*, Asiatic trees. O. of Ben'ne. See *O. of Sesame*. O. of Ber'gamot, a volatile oil from the fruit-rind of *Citrus bergamia*. O. of Birch Bark, a volatile oil from *Betula lenta*, used as an antirheumatic. O. of Birch Wood, a black antiseptic liquid from *Betula alba*. O. of Bol'dus, a volatile oil from *Peumus fragrans*, used in genitourinary inflammations. O., Brit'ish, a variety of petroleum. O. of Cade, juniper tar, an empyreumatic oil distilled from the wood of *Juniper oxycedrus*, used as an antiseptic. O. of Caj'uput, a stimulating volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*. O. of Camph'or, a volatile oil from *Cinnamomum camphora*, used as a stimulant and rubefacient. O. of Can'ada Snake'-root, an antiseptic, aromatic oil from *Asarum canadense*. O. of Canel'la, a volatile, stimulant oil from *Canella alba*, used as a flavor. O. of Car'away, a volatile oil from seeds of *Carum carvi*, used to correct griping cathartics. O. of Car'damom, a volatile oil from cardamom, used as an aromatic and stimulant. O., Car'ron, linseed oil and lime-water, used for dressing burns. O. of Cas-caril'la, a volatile oil from the bark of *Croton eluteria*, used as an adjuvant in bitter tonics. O. of Cas'sia. See *O. of Cinnamon, Chinese*. O., Cas'tor, a fixed oil from seeds of *Ricinus communis*, used as a cathartic. O. of Ce'dar Leaves, a volatile oil from leaves of *Juniperus virginiana*, used as an antiseptic and emmenagogue. O. of Ce'dar Wood, volatile oil from wood of *Juniperus virginiana*. O. of Ced'rat, volatile oil from fruit-rind of *Citrus medica*, used as an aromatic. O. of Cel'ery, volatile oil from seeds of *Apium graveolens*, used in nervous affections. O. of Cham'omile, Ger'man, a volatile oil from the flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla*, used in cramps. O. of Cham'omile, Ro'man, a volatile oil from flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, used as a stomachic. O. of Champa'ca, a volatile oil from the flowers of *Michelia champaca*. O. of Chaulmoo'gra or Chaulmu'gra, a brownish fat from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, claimed to be a specific in elephantiasis. O. of Chenopo'dium, volatile oil from the fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, used as an anthelmintic. O. of Cher'ry Lau'rel, a volatile oil from the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*, used as a sedative. O. of Cin'namon, Ceylon', volatile oil, used as a stimulant, from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. O. of Cin'namon, Chinese', volatile oil from Chinese or cassia cinnamon, undetermined species grown in China. O. of Citronel'la, a volatile oil from various species of *Andropogon*, a genus of grasses. O. of Cloves, a volatile oil from cloves, used as an antiseptic. O. of Co'coanut, a semisolid fat from the fruit of the palm, *Cocos nucifera*. O., Cod-liv'er, fixed oil from livers of *Gadus morrhua*, the cod, used as a tonic and nutrient. O. of Copai'ba, a volatile oil from balsam of copaiiba, used in gonorrhea. O. of Corian'der, volatile oil from fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, used as a stomachic. O. of Cot'ton, fixed oil from seeds of cotton. O. of Cro'ton,

oil from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*; it is vesicant and purgative. **O. of Cu'beb**, volatile oil from fruit of *Piper cubeba*, used in gonorrhea. **O. of Cum'in**, volatile oil from fruit of *Cuminum*, used as a carminative. **O. of Cy'press**, volatile oil from leaves and shoots of *Cupressus sempervirens*, used as an antispasmodic. **O., Dead**, a heavy oil. **O. of Dill**, a volatile oil from fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*, used as a carminative. **Dip'pel's**. See *O., Animal*. **O., Doeg'ling**, oil obtained from the Norwegian whale *Balaena rostrata*, used as an ointment. **O., Du'gong**, oil from the cetaceous animal *Halicore*. **O., Dutch**. Same as *O., Haarlem*. **O. of Er'got**, a laxative oil from ergot. **O. of Erig'eron**, a volatile oil from *E. canadensis*, used as a hemostatic. **O., Essen'tial**, a volatile oil, so called because it contains the essence or active principle of a substance. **O., Ethe'real**, a calumative, volatile liquid consisting of ether and heavy oil of wine. **O. of Eucalyp'tus**, volatile oil from leaves of many species of *Eucalyptus*, used as an antiseptic. **Eu'lachon**, the fixed oil of candle-fish blubber. **O., Fatty**, a fixed oil. A salt-like body composed of a fatty acid in combination with an alcohol or base. **O. of Fen'nel**, a volatile carminative oil from fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare*. **O. of Fir**, a volatile oil from the cones of *Picea excelsa*, used as an antiseptic. **O. of Fir, Scotch**, volatile oil from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*, used in chronic rheumatism. **O. of Fire'weed**, volatile oil from *Erechtites præalta*, used as a tonic. **O., Fixed**, a fixed oil; one not volatilizing on the application of heat. **O., Fu'sel**, a volatile oily liquid obtained in rectifying brandy and whisky; it consists largely of amyl alcohol, is poisonous and used as a solvent. **O. of Gar'lic**, volatile oil from bulbs of *Allium sativum*, used as a tonic and expectorant. **O. of Gaulthe'ria**, volatile oil from *Sambucus racemosa*, almost pure methyl salicylate, used in rheumatism. **O. of Gin'ger**, volatile oil from ginger, used as a stomachic. **O. of Ses'ame**, sesame oil. **O., Haar'lem**, an oily antiseptic preparation of sulphurated linseed oil and oil of turpentine. **O., Hy'dric**, the product from the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. **O. of Hedeo'ma**, volatile oil from *H. pulegioides*, pennyroyal; it is tonic and carminative. **O. of Hem'lock**, volatile oil from the leaves of *Tsuga canadensis*. **O., Her'ring**, fixed oil of herrings. **O. of Hops**, volatile oil from hops, used in nervous debility. **O. of Horse'mint**, volatile oil from *Monarda punctata*, used as a carminative. **O. of Hyoscy'amus Leaves**, a green, oily liquid prepared from fresh hyoscyamus leaves heated in olive oil, used as a cathartic. **O. of Jatro'pha cur'cas**, a fixed oil from Barbadoes nutmeg, used as a purgative. **O. of Ju'niper Ber'ries**, volatile oil from fruit of juniper, used as a diuretic and stimulant and to preserve surgical ligatures. **O. of Ju'niper Wood**, volatile oil from fresh wood of *Juniperus communis*. Not to be used for preservation; not to be confounded with oil of cedar. **O., Lard**, oil of hogs' lard. **O. of Lau'rel**, narcotic volatile oil from the fruit

of *Laurus nobilis*, sweet bay. O. of Lav'ender, volatile oil from lavender flowers, used as a stimulant. O. of Lem'on, a volatile carminative oil from fresh lemon-rind. O. of Lem'on Balm. Same as O. of Balm. O. of Lem'on Grass, volatile oil from several species of *Andropogon*. O. of Linalo'e, a volatile oil distilled from a Mexican wood of uncertain origin. O. of Lin'seed, fixed oil from seed of flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. O. of Male Fern, volatile, anthelmintic oil from the rhizome of *Dryopteris filix-mas*. O., Margo'sa, an oil from the seeds of *Melia azedarach*, used internally as an anthelmintic, externally for rheumatism. O. of Mar'joram, Sweet, a volatile oil from *Origanum majorana*, used to hasten eruption in measles. O. of Mar'joram, Wild, a volatile oil from the tops of *Origanum vulgare*, used as a tonic and emmenagog. O. of Mat'ico, a volatile, antiseptic oil from *Piper angustifolium*. O. of Menhad'en, a fixed oil from blubber of menhaden. O. of Mil'foil, a carminative oil from the flowers of *Achillea millefolium*. O. of Mint, Curled, volatile oil from the leaves of *Mentha aquatica*. O. of Mir'bane, nitrobenzene,  $q. s.$  O. of Mus'tard, volatile, rubefacient oil from *Brassica nigra*. O. of Myr'cia, volatile oil from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*, used in making bay-rum. O. of Myr'tle, volatile oil from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*, used as an antiseptic. O. of Nagkas'sar or Nahor', oil from the seeds of *Mesua ferrea*, used locally in rheumatism. O., Neats'foot, fixed, lubricant oil from the feet of neat cattle. O. of Ner'oli, volatile oil from orange flowers. O. of Niaou'li, volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, used in tuberculosis. O. of Nut'meg, (1) nutmeg butter, a fixed oil from nutmegs, used as a narcotic; (2) a volatile oil from nutmegs, used as a carminative. O., Ol'ive, a fixed oil from ripe olives, used as a laxative and nutrient. O., Or'ange, volatile oils from the leaves, flowers, and fruit of various species of orange. O. of Orig'anum. See *Oil of Marjoram, Wild*; also the common but erroneous name for oil of thyme. O. of Or'ris, a volatile oil from the rhizome of several species of *Iris*. O. of Palm, palm butter; a fixed emollient oil from the fruit of *Elæis guineensis*. O., Par'affin, principally hydrocarbons of the  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  series distilled from petroleum. O. of Patchou'li, volatile oil from the leaves of *Pogostemon heyneanus*, used as a perfume. O. of Pea'nut. Same as O. of *Arachis*. O. of Pennyroy'al. See O. of *Hedeoma*. O. of Pep'per, volatile oil from the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, used as a carminative and antipyretic. O. of Pep'permint, volatile oil from leaves of *Mentha piperita*, used as a carminative and antiseptic. O. of Pep'permint, Mitch'am, oil from peppermint grown at Mitcham, Surrey, England. O., Phos'phorated, one per cent. solution of phosphorus in almond oil and ether, used as a nerve stimulant. O. of Pimen'ta or Pimen'to, volatile oil from ripe fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*. O. of Pine Nee'dles. See O. of *Fir, Scotch*. O. of Pi'nus pumilio, oil of mountain pine—a volatile oil from the leaves of *P. pumilio*.



an expectorant and in glandular enlargements, boils, and diseases. O. of *Pi'nus sylves'tris*. See *O. of Fir*, *Scotch*. Po'ho, Japanese oil of peppermint. O. of Pop'py, a fixed oil from the seeds of various species of *Papaver*. O. of Por'-fixed oil from blubber of porpoise. O. of Pump'kin Seed, oily liquid from the seeds of *Curcubita pepo*; it is said to be emetic. O. of Rho'dium, volatile oil from the wood of *ferulus scoparius*, used as a perfume. O., Rock, petroleum. Rose, otto, essence, or attar of rose; a volatile oil from fresh leaves of *Rosa damascena*. O. of Rose'mary, volatile oil from leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. O. of Rose'wood. See *O. of Gum*. O. of Rue, volatile oil from *Ruta graveolens*, used as an emmenagogue and rubefacient. O. of San'dalwood, East Indian, white or yellow sandal wood; a volatile oil from *Santalum*, used as an antiseptic. O. of San'dalwood, West Indian, volatile oil from an undetermined tree of Venezuela. O. of Saffras, volatile oil from the root-bark of *S. officinale*, used as an aromatic and carminative. O. of Sa'vine, poisonous volatile oil from fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*, used as a rubefacient and emmenagogue. O. of Scur'vy Grass, a volatile oil from *Cochlearia officinalis*, used in scurvy and rheumatism. O. of Ses'ame, a volatile oil from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*; it is a laxative and emollient. O., Shore, a kind of cod-liver oil prepared on shore. Spear'mint, a volatile oil from *Mentha viridis*, used as a carminative and an antiseptic. O., Sperm, fixed oil from fat of *Phaletus macrocephalus*, sperm whale. O. of Spike, volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Lavandula spica*, used as a carminative and rubefacient. O., Straits, the first oil obtained by the exposure of the livers of codfish to the sun in casks. O. of Sum'bul, volatile oil from the root of *Ferula sumbul*; it is tonic and antispasmodic. O., Sweet, olive oil. O. of Sweet Bay. See *O. of Laurel*. O. of Tan'sy, a volatile, poisonous oil from the leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare*, used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue. O., Tar, volatile oil from wood-tar, used as an antiseptic. O. of Tea'berry. See *O. of Gaultheria*. O., Teel, oil of tea. O. of Theobro'ma, cacao-butter, the fixed oil from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, consisting of stearin, olein, and the salts of other fatty acids. O. of Thu'ja, oil of arbor vitæ, white cedar, essential oil from the leaves of *Thuya occidentalis*, is an emmenagogue and antiseptic. O. of Thyme (often misnamed oil of origanum), a volatile oil from the flowering tops of *Thymus vulgaris*; the chief constituent is thymol. O. of Tu'-menol. See *Tumenol*, *Oil of*. O. of Tur'pentine, spirits of turpentine, a volatile oil from the concrete oleoresin of *Pinus palustris* and other species. O. of Vale'rian, volatile oil from the rhizome and root of *Valeriana officinalis*, used in nervous diseases. O. of Urbe'na. See *O. of Lemon Grass*. O. of Vit'riol, sulphuric acid. O., Vol'atile, one marked by a pungent aromatic odor; a volatile oil usually vaporizes at ordinary temperatures, and leaves no

- permanent stain on paper. **O. of Wax**, a volatile oil from the distillation of wax. **O. of Wine**, Heavy, oily liquid from the distillation of wine with excess of sulphuric acid. **O. of Win'tergreen**. See *O. of Gaultheria*. **O., Wood**, (1) gurgulisan; (2) the oil of the tung-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, used in skin diseases. **O. of Worm'seed, American**. See *O. of Chenopodium*. **O. of Worm'seed, Levant**, volatile oil from the flowers of *Artemisia cina*, used as an anthelmintic. **O. of Worm'wood Com'mon**, volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Artemisia sinthium*, used as an anesthetic and tonic. **O. of Worm'wood Ro'man**. See *O. of Artemisia*. **O. of Yar'row**. See *O. of M. foil*. **O. of Ylang' Ylang**, a volatile, antiseptic oil distilled in the Philippine Islands from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*.
- Oinomania**, *oi-no-ma'-ne-ah*. A mania for intoxicating liquors.
- Ointment**, *oint'-ment*. See *Unguentum*. **O.-mus'lin**, a muslin-strip impregnated with ointment.
- Old**. Advanced in life. **O.-sight**, presbyopia.
- Olea**, *o'-le-ah*. A genus of trees. **O. europa'ea**, the olive.
- Oleaginous**, *o-le-aj'-in-us*. Having the nature of oil.
- Oleandrin**, *o-le-an'-drin*. A glucosid from *Nerium oleander*; it is used as a heart stimulant.
- Oleate**, *o'-le-ät*. A compound of oleic acid and a base.
- Olecranal**, *o-lek'-ran-al*. Pertaining to the olecranon.
- Olecranarthri'tis**. Inflammation of the elbow-joint.
- Olecranoid**, *o-lek'-ran-oid*. Resembling the elbow.
- Olec'ranon**. The large process forming the head of the ulna.
- Olef'iant Gas**. Ethylene; a constituent of illuminating gas.
- Olein**, *o'-le-in*.  $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{33}O)_3$ . A glycerid, and the chief constituent of fatty oils.
- Oleobalsamic Mix'ture**, *o-le-o-bal-sam'-ik*. An alcoholic mixture of volatile oils and balsam of Peru.
- Oleocreasote**, *o-le-o-kre'-ah-söt*. An antituberculous compound of creasote and oleic acid.
- Oleoguai'acol**. A mixture of etheric guaiacol and oleic acid.
- Oleoinfusion**, *o-le-o-in-fu'-zhun*. An oily solution of a drug.
- Oleomar'garin**. An artificial butter made from animal fat.
- Oleores'in**. A combination of a resin and a volatile oil.
- Oleum**, *o'-le-um*. See *Oil*.
- Olfaction**, *ol-fak'-shun*. The sense of smell.
- Olfactometer**, *ol-fak-tom'-et-er*. See *Osmometer*.
- Olfactory**, *ol-fak'-tor-e*. Pertaining to olfaction. **O. Bulb**, the bulbous end of the olfactory nerve. **O. Cen'ter**, the brain-center governing the sense of smell. **O. Glomer'ulus**, one of the terminations of the olfactory fibers in the olfactory bulb. **O. Mem'brane**, the Schneiderian membrane, *q. v.* **O. Nerve**, the nerve of smell. **O. Tract**, the backward prolongation of the olfactory bulb. **O. Tri'gone**, the triangular mass of gray matter between the roots of the olfactory bulb. **O. Ves'icle**, the embryonic vesicle forming the olfactory tract and bulb.

um, *o-lib'-an-um*. Frankincense, a gum-resin from various  
 es of *Boswellia*, used as a stimulant and expectorant.  
 nia, *ol-ig-e'-me-ah*. A diminished quantity of the blood.  
 ydria, *ol-ig-hi'-dre-ah*. Deficiency of the body-fluids.  
 ria, *Oligydria*, *ol-ig-id'-re-ah*. Ischidrosis.  
 holia, *ol-ig-o-ko'-le-ah*. A deficiency of bile.  
 chromemia, *ol-ig-o-kro-me'-me-ah*. A scantiness of the hemo-  
 n in the red blood-corpuscles.  
 chylia, *ol-ig-o-ki'-le-ah*. A deficiency of chyle.  
 chymia, *ol-ig-o-ki'-me-ah*. A deficiency of chyme.  
 cythe'mia. A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.  
 galac'tia. A deficiency in the secretion of milk.  
 emia, *ol-ig-o-he'-me-ah*. See *Oligemia*.  
 ydram'nios. Deficiency of amniotic fluid.  
 mania, *ol-ig-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The same as *Monomania*, *q. v.*  
 menorrh'e'a. Insufficiency of the menstrual flow.  
 sper'mia. Deficiency in the secretion of semen.  
 trophy, *ol-ig-ol'-ro-fe*. Deficient nourishment.  
 resis, *ol-ig-u-re'-sis*. Scantiness of the urine.  
 ria, *ol-ig-u'-re-ah*. See *Oliguresis*.  
 o-li'-vah. The olivary body of the brain.  
 ry, *ol'-iv-a-re*. Pertaining to an olive; olive-shaped. **O.**  
 'y, an oval mass of gray matter situated behind the anterior  
 mid of the oblongata. **O. Fascic'ulus**. See *Fillet*, *Olivary*.  
 Nu'cleus. See *Nucleus*. **O. Pe'duncle**, the mass of fibers  
 ring the hilus of the olivary body.  
 . 1. The olive tree or its fruit. 2. The olivary body.  
 o'nia. Abnormal speech from malformation of vocal organs.  
 ra, *om'-ag-rah*. Gout of the shoulder.  
 , *o'-mal*. Trichlorphenol, a compound of chlorin and phenol,  
 by inhalation in bronchial diseases.  
 gia, *o-mal'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the shoulder.  
 thritis, *o-mar-thri'-tis*. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.  
 tal, *o-men'-tal*. Pertaining to the omentum.  
 titis, *o-men-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the omentum.  
 tum, *o-men'-tum*. A fold of the peritoneum connecting the  
 minal viscera with the stomach. **O., Great or Gastrocol'ic**,  
 fold falling from the great curve of the stomach over the in-  
 nes and returning to be attached to the transverse colon. **O.,**  
 'ser or **Gastrohepat'ic**, the double fold passing from the  
 r curvature of the stomach to the transverse fissure of the  
 .  
 s, *o-mil'-tis*. Inflammation of the shoulder.  
 vorous, *om-niv'-o-rus*. Living on all kinds of foods.  
 eph'alus. An armless monster with a defective head.  
 ynia, *o-mo-din'-e-ah*. Rheumatism of the shoulder.  
 yoid, *o-mo-hi'-oid*. 1. Pertaining to the scapula and the  
 d. 2. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.  
 hagia, *o-mo-fa'-je-ah*. The eating of raw food.



- Omostrate**, *o'-mo-plāt*. The scapula.
- Omotocia**, *o-mo-to'-se-ah*. Premature birth; miscarriage.
- Omphalectomy**, *om-fal-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the umbilicus.
- Omphalelcosis**, *om-fal-el-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the umbilicus.
- Omphalic**, *om-fal'-ik*. Pertaining to the umbilicus.
- Omphalitis**, *om-fal-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the umbilicus.
- Omphalocele**, *om-fal'-o-sēl*. Umbilical hernia.
- Omphalomesenteric**, *om-fal-o-mes-en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery. **O. Duct**. See *Duct*.
- Omphaloncus**, *om-fal-ong'-kus*. A tumor or swelling at the navel.
- Omphalopagus**, *om-fal-op'-a-gus*. The same as *Monomphalus*, *q*.
- Omphalophlebitis**, *om-fal-o-fle-bi'-tis*. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.
- Omphalorrhagia**, *om-fal-or-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the navel.
- Omphalorrhea**, *om-fal-or-e'-ah*. Effusion of lymph at the navel.
- Omphalosite**, *om-fal'-o-sit*. A monster that lives only while connected with the mother by the cord.
- Omphalotomy**, *om-fal-ol'-o-me*. Division of the umbilical cord.
- Omphalus**, *om'-fal-us*. The umbilicus.
- Onanism**, *o'-nan-izm*. 1. Incomplete coitus. 2. Masturbation.
- On'cograph**. An instrument for recording the size of organs.
- Oncography**, *on-kog'-ra-fe*. The use of the oncograph.
- Oncology**, *on-kol'-o-je*. The science of tumors.
- Oncom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the size of a tumor.
- Oncosis**, *on-ko'-sis*. The diseased state marked by the growth of tumors.
- Oncotomy**, *on-kol'-o-me*. An incision into a boil, abscess, or tumor.
- Oneirodynia**, *o-ni-ro-din'-e-ah*. Nightmare; restlessness in sleep.
- Oniomania**, *o-ne-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire to buy everything.
- Onion**. The plant *Allium cepa*, also its esculent bulb; the juice is stimulant and diuretic.
- Onobaio**, *o-no-ba'-yo*. A powerful Obok arrow-poison.
- Ono'nid**.  $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$ . A neutral principle from *Ononis spinosa*.
- Ononin**, *o-no'-nin*.  $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$ . A glucosid from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.
- Ontogenesis**, *on-to-jen'-es-is*. Development of an embryonic cell.
- Ontogenetic**, *on-to-jen-el'-ik*. Pertaining to ontogeny.
- Ontogeny**, *on-toj'-en-e*. The history of individual development.
- Onychatroph**, *o-nik-at'-ro-fe*. Atrophy of the nails.
- Onychauxis**, *on-ik-auks'-is*. A hypertrophied condition of a nail.
- Onychia**, *o-nik'-e-ah*. Chronic inflammation of matrix of a nail.
- Onychitis**, *on-ik-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the soft parts about nails.
- Onych'ogram**. The record made by an onychograph.
- Onychograph**, *on-ik'-o-graf*. An apparatus for recording blood-pressure in the capillaries of fingers.
- Onychogryposis**, *on-ik-o-gri-po'-sis*. Thickening and curvature of the nails.
- Onychoid**, *on'-ik-oid*. Resembling a nail.
- Onychomycosis**, *on-ik-o-mi-ko'-sis*. A parasitic disease of the nails.

- onosus, *on-ik-on'-o-sus*. Any disease of the nails.  
 ophagy, *on-ik-off'-aj-e*. Biting of the nails.  
 ophosis, *on-ik-o-fo'-sis*. A growth of horny epidermis beneath  
 oe-nails.  
 ophyma, *on-ik-o-fi'-mah*. A morbid degeneration of nails.  
 optosis, *on-ik-op-to'-sis*. A falling-off of the nails.  
 osis, *on-ik-o'-sis*. Any disease of the nails.  
 ostroma, *on-ik-os-tro'-mah*. The matrix of a nail.  
 , *on'-im*. The technic name of an organ or of a species or  
 r group.  
 on'-iks. 1. A nail. 2. A collection of pus in the corneal  
 rs.  
 is, *on-iks'-is*. An ingrowing of the nails.  
 itis, *on-iks-i'-tis*. The same as *Onychitis*, *q. v.*  
 ist, *o'-o-blast*. The primordial ovule.  
 ocele, *o-o-de'-o-sēl*. Obturator hernia.  
 mous, *o-og'-am-us*. Generated by means of an ovum.  
 oralgia, *o-o-for-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the ovaries.  
 orectomy, *o-o-for-ek'-to-me*. Excision of an ovary.  
 orin, *o-off'-or-in*. An extract from the ovaries of cows.  
 oritis, *o-o-for-i'-tis*. See *Ovaritis*.  
 orocysto'sis. The formation of ovarian cysts.  
 oroma, *o-off-or-o'-mah*. A tumor of the ovary.  
 oroma'nia. Insanity from ovarian disease.  
 orosalpingec'tomy. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.  
 or'rhap'hy. The suturing up of a displaced ovary.  
 erm, *o'-o-sperm*. A fertilized ovum.  
 ity, *o-pas'-it-e*. Nontransparency.  
 isin, *o-pal-is'-in*. A proteid found in human milk.  
 ue, *o-pāk'*. Not transparent; impervious to light.  
 ation, *op-er-a'-shun*. A surgical procedure upon the body.  
 ative, *op'-er-at-iv*. 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Active.  
 ular, *o-per'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to an operculum.  
 culum, *o-per'-ku-lum*. A lid or cover.  
 oxylin, *off-e-oks'-il-in*.  $C_{16}H_{13}O_6$ . A purgative and anthel-  
 tic principle from the root of *Rauwolfia serpentina*.  
 yon, *off'-re-on*. The point where the narrowest diameter of the  
 head intersects the median line.  
 halmatroph'y, *off-thal-mal'-ro-fe*. Atrophy of the eyeball.  
 halmectomy, *off-thal-mek'-to-me*. Excision of the eye.  
 halmia, *off-thal'-me-ah*. Inflammation of the conjunctiva.  
 Catar'rhal, simple conjunctivitis. O., Cat'erpillar, inflam-  
 tion of the conjunctiva or of the cornea, the result of penetra-  
 tion of the tissues by the hairs of caterpillars. O., Egypt'ian.  
 Trachoma. O., Gonorrhe'al, acute, purulent conjunctivitis,  
 sed by infection with *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*. O., Gran'ular,  
 choma. O., Jequi'rity, that due to poisoning by jequirity.  
 neonato'rum, purulent conjunctivitis of the new-born.  
 Neuroparalyt'ic, disease of the eye from lesion of the Gas-

serian ganglion or of branches of the fifth nerve supplying the eyeball. *O.*, Phlycten'ular, conjunctivitis marked by the formation of vesicles in the epithelial layer of the cornea or conjunctiva. *O.*, Pur'ulent, conjunctivitis with a purulent discharge. *O.* Spring, a form common in the spring. *O.*, Sympathet'ic, where inflammation secondary to disease of the fellow-eye. *O.* Var'icose, that associated with a varicose state of the veins of conjunctiva.

**Ophthalmic**, *off-thal'-mik*. Pertaining to the eye.

**Ophthalmitic**, *off-thal-mit'-ik*. Pertaining to *Ophthalmitis*, *q. v.*

**Ophthalmitis**, *off-thal-mi'-tis*. Choroiditis, *q. v.* *O.*, Sympathet'ic, that following inflammation or injury of the fellow-eye.

**Ophthalmoblennorrh'e'a**. Catarrhal conjunctivitis.

**Ophthalmocoele**, *off-thal'-mo-s'el*. Protrusion of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmocopia**, *off-thal-mo-ko'-pe-ah*. Eye-fatigue.

**Ophthalmodyn'ia**. Violent noninflammatory pain in the eye.

**Ophthalmography**, *off-thal-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the eye.

**Ophthalmolith**, *off-thal'-mo-lith*. A calculus of the eye.

**Ophthalmologist**, *off-thal-mol'-o-jist*. One versed in the science of ophthalmology.

**Ophthalmol'ogy**. The science of diseases of the eye.

**Ophthalmomala'cia**. An abnormal softness of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmometer**, *off-thal-mom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the eye, especially the amount of corneal curvature.

**Ophthalmom'etry**. The use of the ophthalmometer.

**Ophthalmopathy**, *off-thal-mop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the eye.

**Ophthalmophthisis**, *off-thal-mo-ti'-sis*. Wasting of the eyeball.

**Ophthal'moplasty**. Any plastic operation upon the eye.

**Ophthalmople'gia**. Paralysis of the ocular muscles. *O. exter'na*, paralysis of the external muscles. *O. inter'na*, paralysis of the internal muscles. *O.*, Nu'clear, that due to a lesion of the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves of the eyeball. *O.*, Par'tial, a form in which only some of the muscles are paralyzed. *O.*, Progres'sive, gradual paralysis of all the muscles of both eyes. *O. To'tal*, that involving the iris and ciliary body, as well as the external muscles.

**Ophthalmoptosis**, *off-thal-mo-to'-sis*. Exophthalmos, *q. v.*

**Ophthalmorrhagia**, *off-thal-mor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage of the eye.

**Ophthalmorrh'ea**, *off-thal-mor-e'-ah*. A flow of blood from the eye.

**Ophthalmorrh'esis**, *off-thal-mor-eks'-is*. Rupture of an eyeball.

**Ophthal'moscope**. Instrument to examine the interior of the eye.

**Ophthalmos'copy**. Examination of the interior of the eye. *O.*, Direct', the method of the erect or upright image, the observer's eye and the ophthalmoscope being brought close to the eye of the patient. *O.*, Indirect', the method of the inverted image; the observer's eye is placed about sixteen inches from that of the patient, and a twenty diopter biconvex lens is held about two inches in front of the observed eye, thereby forming an aerial inverted image of the fundus. *O.*, Med'ical, ophthalmoscopy as an aid to inter-



- medicine in the diagnosis of such diseases as manifest themselves in changes in the fundus of the eye. *O.*, *Met'ric*, that for purposes of measuring refraction.
- ophthalmos'tasis*. Fixation of the eye during an operation.
- ophthal'mostat*. An instrument for ophthalmostasis.
- ophthalmostatometer*, *off'-thal-mo-stat-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the position of the eyes.
- ophthalmothermometer*, *off'-thal-mo-ther-mom'-et-er*. A device for recording local temperature in eye-diseases.
- ophthalmotonometer*, *off'-thal-mo-to-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring intraocular tension.
- ophthalmotonom'etry*. The measurement of eye-tension.
- ophthal'motrope*. Instrument to show the movements of the eye.
- ophthalmotropometer*, *off'-thal-mo-tro-pom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring movements of the eyeballs.
- ophthalmoxysis*, *off'-thal-moks'-is-is*. Scraping of the conjunctiva.
- ophthamozoa*, *off'-thal-mo-zo'-ah*. Parasites of the eye.
- op'ium*, *o'-pe-an-in*.  $C_{66}H_{72}N_3O_2$ . An alkaloid of opium.
- op'ium*, *o'-pe-an-il*. The same as *Meconin*.
- op'iate*, *o'-pe-āt*. An opium preparation; a hypnotic.
- op'ium mania*, *o-pe-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for opium.
- op'ium phagism*, *o-pe-off'-aj-ism*. Opium-eating.
- op'isthotion*, *o-pis'-the-on*. The middle point of the posterior edge of the foramen magnum.
- op'isthotopia*, *Opisthopia*, *o-pis-tho-po-ri'-ah*. Involuntary backward-walking in the attempt to go forward.
- op'isthotic*, *o-pis-thot'-ik*. Relating to posterior parts of the ear apparatus.
- op'isthotonoid*, *o-pis-thot'-on-oid*. Resembling opisthotonos.
- op'isthotonos*, *o-pis-thot'-on-os*. A spasmodic rigidity of the body in which the trunk is thrown backward and arched upward.
- op'ium*, *o'-pe-um*. The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, used as a hypnotic and narcotic.
- op'iumism*, *o'-pe-um-izm*. Chronic opium-poisoning.
- op'ium balsam*, *o-po-bal'-sam*. Balsam of Mecca, *q. v.*
- op'isthophthalmus*, *o-po-sef'-al-us*. A monster with one eye, no nose or mouth, and joined ears.
- op'isthobrinum*, *o-po-ser-e-brin'-um*. A preparation from the gray matter of brain, used in chorea and hysteria.
- op'odeldoc*, *o-po-del'-dok*. A saponaceous camphorated liniment.
- op'isthodymus*, *o-po-did'-im-us*. A dual monster with two faces.
- op'isthapatoidinum*, *o-po-hep-at-oid'-in-um*. A preparation from the liver, recommended in cirrhosis, icterus, and epistaxis.
- op'isthophophysinum*, *o-po-hi-poff'-is'-in-um*. A preparation from the pituitary gland, recommended in acromegaly.
- op'isthininum*, *o-po-li-en-in'-um*. A preparation from the spleen, recommended in leukocythemia.
- op'isthamminum*, *o-po-mam'-in-um*. A preparation from the mammary gland, recommended in menorrhagia.

- Opomedullinum**, *o-po-med-ul-in'-um*. A preparation from bone-marrow, recommended in pernicious anemia.
- Opoorchidinum**, *o-po-or-kid-in'-um*. A preparation from the testicles, recommended in spinal diseases.
- Opoosiin'um**. A preparation from yellow bone-marrow, recommended in rachitis and osteomalacia.
- Opoovarinum**, *o-po-ov-ar-in'-um*. A preparation from ovaries, recommended in chlorosis and hysteria.
- Opopancreatinum**, *o-po pan-kre-at'-in'-um*. A preparation from pancreas, recommended in diabetes mellitus.
- Opoprostatin'um**. A preparation from the prostate, recommended in hypertrophy of the prostate.
- Oporeniinum**, *o-po-ren-e-in'-um*. A preparation from the kidney, recommended in uremia and chronic nephritis.
- Oposuprarenalinum**, *o-po-su-pra-ren-al'-in'-um*. A preparation from the suprarenal capsule, recommended in Addison's disease, etc.
- Opotherapeutic**, *o-po-ther-a-pu'-tik*. Same as *Organotherapeutic*.
- Opotherapy**, *o-po-ther'-ap-e*. See *Organotherapy*.
- Opothymiinum**, *o-po-thi-me-in'-um*. A preparation from the thymus, recommended in anemia, chlorosis, etc.
- Opothyroidin'um**. A preparation from the thyroid, recommended in cretinism, myxedema, and obesity.
- Oppilation**, *op-il-a'-shun*. 1. Obstruction. 2. Constipation.
- Oppilative**, *op'-il-a-tiv*. A remedy closing the pores.
- Opponens**, *op-o'-nenz*. Opposing, as a muscle.
- Oppression**, *op-resh'-un*. A sense of pressure or weight.
- Opsomania**, *op-so-ma'-ne-ah*. Mania for a particular food.
- Optic**, *op'-tik*. Pertaining to vision or its organ. **O. Cap'sule**, the embryonic structure forming the sclera. **O. Chi'asm**, **O. Commissure**, the crossing of the fibers of the optic tract. **O. Disc**, the entrance of the optic nerve into the retina. **O. Fora'men**, the sphenoid opening for the optic nerve. **O. Nerve**. See *Nerves*, *Table of*. **O. Papil'la**. See *O. Disc*. **O. Thal'amus**. See *Thalamus*.
- Opticocil'iary**. Pertaining to both the optic and ciliary nerves.
- Opticopu'pillary**. Pertaining to the pupil and the optic nerve.
- Optics**, *op'-tik-s*. The science of light and vision.
- Optogram**, **Optograph**, *op'-to-gram*, *op'-to-graf*. A faint image stamped on the retina for a brief period after death.
- Optom'eter**. An instrument for measuring refractive power of eye.
- Optomyometer**, *op-to-mi-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the strength of the ocular muscles.
- Optostriate**, *op-to-stri'-at*. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.
- Ora serrata**, *o'-rah ser-a'-tah*. The serrated endings of the ligament of the lens and the retina.
- Oral**, *o'-ral*. Pertaining to the mouth.

ge, or'-anj. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, used as a flavor. **O.** berries, small, dried, unripe oranges, rendered smooth with a le; used as issue peas. **O.** Root. See *Hydrastis*.

cular, or-bik'-u-lar. Circular; spheric. **O.** Bone, the round eminence at the end of the incus.

cularis, or-bik-u-la'-ris. The name of the circular museles.

c, or'-bit. The bony cavity for the eyeball.

tal, or'-bit-al. Pertaining to the orbit.

ein.  $C_7H_7NO_3$ . A red coloring-matter from orcin.

ectomy, or-kek'-to-me. Excision of a testicle.

neoplasty, or'-ke-o-plas-te. A plastic operation on the scrotum.

ialgia, or-ke-al'-je-ah. Pain in the testicle.

ichorea, or-ke-ko-re'-ah. Testicular chorea.

nidectomy, or-kid-ek'-to-me. Castration of the male.

nidoncus, or-kid-ong'-kus. A tumor of the testis.

nidopex'ia, **Orchidopex'y**. The suturing up of a testicle.

nidotomy, or-kid-ol'-o-me. See *Orchotomy*.

niepididymi'tis. Combined orchitis and epididymitis.

nioccele, or'-ke-o-sël. 1. Tumor of the testicle. 2. Scrotal rnia.

niodynia, or-ke-o-din'-e-ah. A sharp pain in the testicles.

hiorrhaphy, or-ke-or'-af-e. The same as *Orchidopexia*, *q. v.*

hioscirrhous, or-ke-o-skir'-us. Hard, cancerous tumor of testis.

hiotomy, or-ke-ol'-o-me. See *Orchotomy*.

is, or'-kis. 1. The testicle. 2. A genus of plants.

itis, or-ki'-tis. Inflammation of the testicle.

notomy, or-kol'-o-me. Excision of a testicle; castration.

n, or'-sin.  $C_7H_8O_2$ . An antiseptic phenol from lichens.

nol, or'-sin-ol. Same as *Orcin*.

cal Bark, or'-de-al. Casca bark, *q. v.* **O.** Bean, calabar bean; o the seed of *Cerbera tanghin*, a tree of Madagascar.

k'in.  $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$ . A stomachic tonic derived from quinolin.

an, or'-gan. Any part of the body with a special function.

anic, or-gan'-ik. Pertaining to or having organs; exhibiting imal or vegetable characteristics. **O.** A'cid. See *Acid*. **O.**

hem'istry, the chemistry of the carbon compounds.

anism, or'-gan-izm. A living, organized being.

anization, or-gan-iz-a'-shun. The state of an organized body.

anized, or'-gan-ized. With a fixed organic structure.

anogeny, or-gan-oi'-en-e. The development of an organ.

anography, or-gan-og'-ra-fe. A description of organs.

anoleptic. 1. Making an impression on an organ. 2. Plastic.

anology, or-gan-ol'-o-je. The science of the organs.

anopathy, or-gan-op'-ath-e. 1. The diseases of an organ. 2. The al action of drugs.

anotherapeutic, or-gan-o-ther-ap-u'-tik. Relating to the treat- ent of disease by means of animal extracts.

anotherapy, or-gan-o-ther'-ap-e. The treatment of diseases by e administration of animal organs or extraets from them.



- Orgasm, *or'-gazm*. The crisis of the venereal passion.
- Orien'tal Boil or Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis*.
- Orientation, *o-re-en-la'-shun*. The location of one's position in given environment.
- Orifice, *or'-if-is*. A mouth or an entrance.
- Origanum, *or-ig'-an-um*. A genus of labiate plants. *O. majora'n*, sweet marjoram; it is a tonic. *O. vulga're*, wild marjoram; it is a carminative.
- Origin, *or'-ij-in*. A beginning or source, as of a muscle.
- Orinasal, *o-rin-a'-zal*. Pertaining to the nose and mouth.
- Orizabin, *or-iz'-a-bin*. Same as *Jalapin*.
- Ormosin, *or-mo'-zin*. A hypnotic and sedative principle from the seeds of *Ormosia dasyscarpa*.
- Orolingual, *o-ro-ling'-gwal*. Pertaining to the mouth and tongue.
- Oronasal, *o-ro-na'-zal*. See *Orinasal*.
- Oropharynx, *o-ro-far'-ingks*. The mouth and pharynx combined.
- Orotherapy, *or-o-ther'-ap-e*. Whey-cure.
- Orphol, *or'-fol*. The commercial name for beta-naphthol-bismuth.
- Orpiment, *or'-pim-ent*. King's yellow, arsenic trisulphid.
- Orrhorrhea, *or-or-e'-ah*. A flow of serum; a watery discharge.
- Orrhotherapy, *or-ro-ther'-ap-e*. Serum therapy.
- Orris Root, *or'-is*. The rhizome of *Iris florentina*.
- Orthin, *or'-thin*.  $C_7H_8N_2O_3$ . An antiseptic derivative of phenylhydrazin.
- Orthocephalic, Orthocephalous. With a vertical index of 70-75.
- Orthochorea, *or-tho-ko-re'-ah*. Choreic movements in the erect posture.
- Orthodon'tia. The correction of irregularities of the teeth.
- Orthognathous, *orth-og'-nath-us*. Straight-jawed.
- Orthometer, *or-thom'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the relative protrusion of the two eyes.
- Orthomono-chlorphe'no'l. An anesthetic drug used in rhinitis.
- Orthomor'phia. The surgical correction of deformity.
- Orthopedic, *or-tho-pe'-dik*. Pertaining to the correction of deformities. *O. Sur'gery*, the surgery of deformities.
- Orthopedist, *or-tho-pe'-dist*. One who practises orthopedic surgery.
- Orthophoria, *or-tho-fo'-re-ah*. A tending of the visual lines in parallelism.
- Orthopne'a. Dyspnea relieved only by the upright position.
- Orthopraxy, *or'-tho-praks-e*. Mechanical treatment of deformities.
- Orthoptic, *orth-op'-tik*. Pertaining to normal binocular vision.
- Orthoscope, *or'-tho-skōp*. An instrument to examine the eye through water, in order to neutralize corneal refraction.
- Orthoscopic, *or-tho-skop'-ik*. Pertaining to orthoscopy, *q. v.*
- Orthos'copy. Examination of the eye by the orthoscope.
- Orthot'onos. A tetanic cramp in which the body is held straight.
- Oryza, *o-ri'-zah*. A genus of grasses. *O. sati'va*, (1) the common rice plant; (2) choleraic discharges.
- Os, pl. *ora*. A mouth. *O. exter'num*, the external opening of the

- is.* *O. inter'num*, the internal orifice of the uterus. *O. æ*, *O. uteri*. Same as *O. internum*.
- ossa.* A bone. *O. cal'cis*, the heel-bone, calcaneum. *O. æ*, the innominate bone. *O. fem'oris*, the femur. *O. ham-*  
*n*, the uneiform bone, the hooked-shaped bone in the lower  
of the bones of the carpus. *O. hu'meri*, the humerus. *O.*  
*mina'tum*, the innominate bone. *O. is'chii*, the ischium.  
*apon'icum*, the divided malar bone, a racial characteristic of  
Japanese. *O. mag'num*, the capitatum, the third bone of the  
nd row of the carpus. *O. orbicula're*, the round prominence  
e end of the incus. *O. pla'num*, part of the ethmoid bone.  
*u'bis*, the pubis. *O. un'guis*, the lacrimal bone.
- ne, o'-zaz-ōn.* A compound formed by heating sugar with  
yl hydrazin and acetic acid.
- to, os-e'-do.* Yawning.
- cal, os'-ke-al.* Pertaining to the serotum.
- itis, os-ke-i'-tis.* Inflammation of the serotum.
- ocele, os'-ke-o-sēl.* Serotal hernia.
- oohy'drocele.* Hydrocele in the sac of a serotal hernia.
- olith, os'-ke-o-lith.* A serotal calculus.
- oncus, os-ke-ong'-kus.* A swelling or tumor of the serotum.
- oplasty.* Any plastic operation on the serotum.
- itis, os-ki'-tis.* Inflammation of the serotum.
- ation, os-il-a'-shun.* A swinging or vibration.
- ation, os-it-a'-shun.* The act of yawning or gaping.
- ation, os-ku-la'-shun.* 1. Anastomosis. 2. The act of kissing.
- um, os'-ku-lum.* A small aperture.
- idrosis, oz-mid-ro'-sis.* See *Bromidrosis*.
- um, oz'-me-um.* A metallic element; atomic weight, 190.3.
- odysphoria, oz-mo-dis-fo'-re-ah.* Intolerance of certain odors.
- ometer, oz-mom'-et-er.* 1. An instrument for testing the sense  
smell. 2. One for measuring the velocity of osmotic force.
- ose, oz-mōz'.* To undergo osmosis.
- osis, oz-mo'-sis.* The diffusion of fluids through membranes.
- otic, oz-mot'-ik.* Pertaining to osmosis.
- resiology, os-fre-se-ol'-o-je.* Science of odors and sense of smell.
- yalgia, os-fi-al'-je-ah.* A pain in the loins; sciatica.
- . Bones.* *O. innomina'ta*, the irregular bones forming the  
s and anterior wall of the pelvis. *O. la'ta*, the broad or flat  
es forming the walls of cavities. *O. lon'ga*, the long bones,  
*. g.*, those of the limbs. *O. sutura'rum*, *O. trique'tra*, *O.*  
*rmia'na.* See *Wormian Bones*.
- gen.* The calcium salt of the fatty acids of red bone-marrow.
- n, os'-e-in.* The gelatinous principle of bones.
- ous, os'-e-us.* Bony; resembling bone.
- les, os'-ik-ls.* The small bones of the ear.
- ula, os-ik'-u-lah.* See *Ossicles*.
- ulectomy, os-ik-u-lek'-to-me.* Excision of the ear-bones.
- ulum, os-ik'-u-lum.* A little bone.

- Ossiferous, *os-if'-er-us*. Bearing or producing bone-tissue.
- Ossific, *os-if'-ik*. Generating bone.
- Ossification, *os-if-ik-a'-shun*. The formation of bone.
- Ossiflu'ent. Breaking down and softening the bony tissues.
- Ossiform, *os'-if-orm*. Bone-like.
- Ossify, *os'-if-ī*. To change into bone.
- Ostalgia, *os-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in a bone.
- Osteanaphysis, *os-te-an-af'-is-is*. A reproduction of bone-tissue.
- Osteoarthritis, *os-te-arth-ri'-tis*. See *Osteoarthritis*.
- Ostearthrot'omy. Excision of an articular end of a bone.
- Ostectomy, *os-tek'-to-pe*. Displacement of bone.
- Osteectomy, *os-te-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a bone.
- Ostein, *os'-te-in*. The same as *Ossein*, *q. v.*
- Osteitis, *os-te-i'-tis*. Inflammation of bone. **O.**, Condens'ing. See *Osteosclerosis*. **O.** defor'mans, a rarefying osteitis in which the bones become deformed from pressure. **O.**, Gum'matous, a chronic form due to syphilis and marked by formation of gummas. **O.**, Rar'efying, a form in which the bone softens from a loss of lime-salts. **O.**, Sclero'sing. See *Osteosclerosis*.
- Ostembryon, *ost-em'-bre-on*. Ossification of the fetus.
- Ostemia, *ost-e'-me-ah*. A morbid, turgescient condition of bone.
- Ostempyesis, *ost-em-pi-e'-sis*. An abscess of bone.
- Osteoan'eurysm. Aneurysm of the osseous arteries.
- Osteoarthritis, *os-te-o-arth-ri'-tis*. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis.
- Osteoarthrop'athy. Any disease of bony articulations.
- Osteoarthrot'omy. Excision of the joint-end of a bone.
- Osteoblast, *os'-te-o-blast*. A germinal cell of bone.
- Osteocampsia, *os-te-o-kamp'-se-ah*. Abnormal curvature of bone.
- Osteocarcinoma, *os-te-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*. An ossified carcinoma.
- Osteocele, *os'-te-o-sēl*. A bone-like substance in old hernial sacs.
- Osteocephalo'ma. An encephaloid bone-tumor.
- Osteochondri'tis. Combined inflammation of bone and cartilage.
- Osteochondro'ma. A bony and cartilaginous tumor.
- Osteoclasia, *os-te-o-kla'-se-ah*. The therapeutic fracture of bones.
- Osteoclasia, *os-te-ok'-las-is*. See *Osteoclasia*.
- Osteoclast, *os'-te-o-klast*. An instrument for performing osteoclasia.
- Osteocope, *os'-te-o-kōp*. Pain in the bones; bone-ache.
- Osteocranium, *os-te-o-kra'-ne-um*. The ossified cranium as distinguished from the chondrocranium, *q. v.*
- Osteocystoma, *os-te-o-sis-to'-mah*. A cystic bone-tumor.
- Osteodentin, *os-te-o-den'-tin*. A bone-like form of dentin.
- Osteodermia, *os-te-o-der'-me-ah*. An osseous formation in the skin.
- Osteodias'tasis. The separation of a bone without fracture.
- Osteodynia, *os-te-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a bone.
- Osteoepiphysis, *os-te-o-e-pif'-is-is*. A bone-epiphysis.
- Osteofibroma, *os-te-o-fi-bro'-mah*. A bony and fibrous tumor.
- Os'teogen. A soft substance from which bone is developed.
- Osteogen'esis. The development and formation of bone.
- Osteogeny, *os-te-oj'-en-e*. See *Osteogenesis*.



graphy, *os-te-og'-ra-fe*. The descriptive anatomy of bones.  
 id, *os'-te-oid*. Having the nature of bone.  
 ogy, *os-te-ol'-o-je*. Science of structure and function of bones.  
 ysis, *os-te-ol'-is-is*. The absorption of bone.  
 ma, *os-te-o'-mah*. A bony tumor. **O.**, Den'tate, excessive  
 th of tooth cement. **O.** du'rum or ebur'neum, tumor of  
 , horny tissue. **O.** medullo'sum, **O.** spongio'sum, one  
 ed chiefly of cancellated tissue.  
 malacia, *os-te-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. A morbid softening of bone.  
 myeli'tis. Inflammation of the marrow of bone.  
 myelum, *os-te-o-mi'-el-um*. The marrow of bone.  
 nabrosis, *os-te-on-ab'-ro-sis*. The natural absorption of bone.  
 nagenesis, *os-te-on-aj-en'-es-is*. The reproduction of bone.  
 ncus, *os-te-ong'-kus*. 1. A tumor of bone. 2. An exostosis.  
 necrosis, *os-te-o-ne-kro'-sis*. Necrosis of bone.  
 neuralgia, *os-te-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of bones.  
 nosus, *os-te-on'-o-sus*. Any disease of bone.  
 pathy, *os-te-op'-ath-e*. See *Osteonosis*.  
 pedion, *os-te-o-pe'-de-on*. See *Lithopedion*.  
 periosteï'tis. Inflammation of both bone and periosteum.  
 phlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins of a bone.  
 phone, *os'-te-o-fōn*. An instrument for the transmission of  
 and through the bones of the face.  
 phony, *os-te-ōff'-o-ne*. Bone-conduction, *q. v.*  
 phyma, *os-te-o-fi'-mah*. A tumor or swelling of bone.  
 phyte, *os'-te-o-fīt*. A bony outgrowth or nodosity.  
 phyton, *os-te-o-fi'-ton*. See *Osteophyte*.  
 plaque, *os'-te-o-plak*. A layer of bone.  
 plast, *os'-te-o-plast*. The same as *Osteoblast*, *q. v.*  
 plasty, *os'-te-o-plas-te*. Any plastic operation on bone.  
 poro'sis. Any change of compact into cancellous bone-tissue.  
 psathyro'sis. Unusual fragility of the bones.  
 rrhaphy, *os-te-or'-af-e*. Bone-suture.  
 sarco'ma. A sarcomatous tumor growing from bone.  
 sclerosis, *os-te-o-skle-ro'-sis*. Induration of bone.  
 steatoma, *os-te-o-ste-at-o'-mah*. A fatty tumor of bone.  
 suture, *os-te-o-su'-chūr*. See *Osteorrhaphy*.  
 otome, *os'-te-o-lōm*. A bone-saw.  
 otomy, *os-te-ol'-o-me*. Incision of bone. **O.**, Cune'iform, re-  
 ral of a wedge of bone. **O.**, Lin'ear, simple division of a bone.  
 trite, *os'-te-o-trīt*. An instrument for operating on bone.  
 l, *os'-te-al*. Pertaining to an ostium.  
 is, *os-ti'-tis*. See *Osteitis*.  
 m, *os'-te-um*. The mouth of a tubular passage. **O.** abdomi-  
 le, the abdominal or distal orifice of the Fallopian tube. **O.**  
 er'num, the uterine opening of the oviduct. **O.** pharyn'-  
 m, the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube. **O.** tym-  
 'icum, the tympanic opening of the Eustachian tube. **O.**  
 'inæ, the external orifice of the vagina.

Ostoid, *os'-toid*. Osteoid, *q. v.*

Otacoustic, *o-tak-oos'-tik*. Aiding audition.

Otalgia, *o-tal'-je-ah*. Earache.

Otaphone, *o'-taf-ōn*. An instrument for aiding hearing.

Othelcosis, *o-thel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the ear.

Othematoma, *ōt-hem-at-o'-mah*. Hematoma of the ear.

Othemorrhea, *ot-hem-o-re'-ah*. Bleeding from the ear.

Otiatics, *o-te-at'-riks*. Aural therapeutics.

Otic, *o'-tik*. Pertaining to the ear. **O. Gang'lion**. See *Ganglion*.

Oticodinia, *o-tik-o-din'-e-ah*. Vertigo from ear-disease.

Otitic, *o-ti'-tik*. Pertaining to otitis.

Otitis, *o-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the ear. **O. exter'na**, that of the external ear. **O., Furun'cular**, the formation of furuncles in the external meatus. **O. inter'na**, that of the inner ear. **O. labyrinthica**, inflammation of the labyrinth. **O. mastoide'a**, that affecting the mastoid spaces. **O. me'dia**, that of the middle ear. **O. parasit'ica**, that caused by a parasite. **O. sclero'tica**, inflammation of the inner ear with hardening of the tissues.

Otoblennorrh'e'a. A catarrhal discharge from the ear.

Otocatarrh, *o-to-kat-ar'*. Catarrh of the ear.

Otoceph'alus. A monster with defective lower portion of the face.

Otocleisis, *o-to-kli'-sis*. Closure of the ear.

Otoconia, *o-to-ko'-ne-ah*. Otoliths, *q. v.*

Otoconite, *o-tok'-o-nīt*. An otolith.

O'tocrane. The cavity of the skull holding the organ of hearing.

Otocyst, *o'-to-sist*. The embryonic auditory vesicle.

Otodynia, *o-to-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the ear.

Otoganglion, *o-to-gang'-le-on*. See *Otic Ganglion*.

Otogenous, *o-toj'-en-us*. Originating in the ear.

Otography, *o-tog'-ra-fe*. The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otohemineurastheni'a. A neurotic affection of one ear only.

O'tolith. A granule of calcium carbonate in the labyrinth of ear.

Otology, *o-tol'-o-je*. The science of the ear and its function.

Otomassage, *o-to-mas-sahjh'*. Massage of the middle ear.

Otomyces, *o-tom'-is-ēz*. A fungous growth in the ear.

Otomyco'sis. The presence of fungus in the external ear.

Otoncus, *o-tong'-kus*. An aural tumor.

Otoneuralgia, *o-to-nu-ral'-je-ah*. See *Otalgia*.

Otoneurasthenia, *o-to-nu-ras-then-i'-ah*. Deficiency of the tone of the auditory apparatus.

Otopathy, *o-top'-ath-e*. Any disease of the ear.

Otopharyn'geal. Pertaining to both the ear and pharynx.

Otophone, *o'-to-fōn*. An ear-trumpet.

Otopiesis, *o-to-pi-e'-sis*. Deafness from pressure on the labyrinth.

Otoplasty, *o'-to-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the external ear.

Otopolypus, *o-to-pol'-ip-us*. An ear-polypus.

Otopyorrhea, *o-to-pi-or-e'-ah*. Purulent discharge from the ear.

Otopyosis, *o-to-pi-o'-sis*. A discharge of pus from the ear.

Otorrhagia, *o-tor-a'-je-ah*. A discharge of blood from the ear.

- e'a.** A discharge from the external auditory meatus.
- eronec'tomy.** Excision of ankylosed ear-ossicles.
- pe, o'-to-skōp.** An instrument for examining the ear.
- al, o-tos'-te-al.** Pertaining to the bones of the ear.
- on, o-tos'-te-on.** 1. An ear-stone or an otolith. 2. One of the bones of the ear.
- ny, o-tot'-o-me.** Dissection of the ear.
- Otto, ot'-ar, ot'-o.** A general name for volatile oil.
- , o-tu'-re-ah.** A urinary discharge from the ear.
- in, oo-ah'-ba-in.**  $C_{36}H_{46}O_{12}$ . A poisonous glucosid from oua- used as a local anesthetic and cardiac stimulant.
- io, oo-ah'-ba'-yo.** An African arrow-poison from the root of tree *Carissa schimperi*.
- s, oo-li'-tis.** See *Utitis*.
- l, oo'-loid.** Resembling a scar.
- thagia, oo-lor-a'-je-ah.** Hemorrhage from the gums.
- .** Twelfth part of troy and sixteenth of avoirdupois pound.
- i, oo'-rah-re.** Same as *Curare*.
- ogy.** The science of the nature and secretion of urine.
- 'copy.** The examination of urine for diagnostic purposes.
- atient.** A hospital patient treated outside the institution.
- o'-val.** Egg-shaped; elliptic.
- umin, o-val'-bu-min.** The albumin of the egg.
- aden.** An extract from the ovaries of cows.
- lgia, o-var-al'-je-ah.** Pain in an ovary.
- algia, o-va-re-al'-je-ah.** See *Ovaralgia*.
- an, o-va'-re-an.** Pertaining to the ovaries.
- ectomy, o-va-re-ek'-to-me.** Excision of the ovary.
- in, o-va'-re-in.** An extract from the ovaries of cows.
- ocele, o-va'-re-o-sēl.** A tumor of the ovary.
- ocentesis, o-va-re-o-sen-te'-sis.** Puncture of an ovary.
- ohysterec'tomy.** Excision of the uterus and ovaries.
- ostomy, o-va-re-os'-to-me.** The formation of an opening in ovarian cyst for the purpose of drainage.
- otomist, o-va-re-ot'-o-mist.** One versed in ovariectomy.
- otomy, o-va-re-ot'-o-me.** Excision of an ovary. **O., Nor'mal,** removal of a sound ovary.
- tis, o-va-ri'-tis.** Inflammation of an ovary.
- y.** The organ of generation in the female, producing the ova.
- uv'-n.** An apparatus for sterilization, etc.
- xtension, o-ver-eks-ten'-shun.** Excessive extension.
- ow, o'-ver-flo.** A continuous escape of liquid.
- iding, o-ver-ri'-ding.** The slipping of an end of a fractured bone over the other fragment.
- acts, o'-vid-ukts.** The small tubes on each side of the uterus conveying the ova from the ovaries. The Fallopian tubes.
- rous, o-rif'-er-us.** See *Oviparous*.
- ation, o-vif-ik-a'-shun.** The production of ova,
- rm, o'-vif-orm.** Oval; egg-shaped.



- Oviger**m, *o'-ve-jerm*. A cell developing into an ovum.
- Ovigerous**, *o-vij'-er-us*. See *Oviparous*.
- Ovina'tion**. Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.
- Oviparous**, *o-vip'-ar-us*. Bearing eggs.
- Oviprotogen**, *o-vip-ro'-to-jen*. The proprietary name of a methyle compound of albumin.
- Ovisac**, *o'-vis-ak*. The Graafian follicle, *q. v.*
- O'void**. Egg-shaped.
- Ovomucoid**, *o-vo-mu'-koid*. A mucoid substance from egg-albumin.
- Ovoviviparous**, *o-vo-vi-vip'-ar-us*. Giving birth to eggs that are hatched within the body.
- Ovular**, *o'-vu-lar*. Pertaining to an ovum.
- Ovulation**, *o-vu-la'-shun*. The maturation and escape of ova.
- Ovule**, *o'-vūl*. The unimpregnated ovum.
- Ovulum**, *o'-vu-lum*. See *Ovule*.
- Ovum**, *o'-vum*. The female reproductive cell of an animal or vegetable; an egg. **O.**, **Alecith'al**, one with very little or no food-yolk. **O.**, **Apoplec'tic**, one the seat of a hemorrhagic extravasation. **O.**, **Blight'ed**, an impregnated ovum arrested in its development. **O.**, **Centrolecith'al**, one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular layer around the whole ovum. **O.**, **Holoblas'tic**. See *Holoblastic*. **O.**, **Meroblas'tic**, one with large food-yolk that takes no active part in the development of the embryo. **O.**, **Per'manent**, a fully-developed ovum ready for fertilization. **O.**, **Teleolecith'al**, one in which the food-yolk and the formative yolk divide the egg into two hemispheres.
- Oxacid**, *oks-as'-id*. See *Oxyacid*.
- Oxalate**, *oks'-al-āt*. A salt of oxalic acid.
- Oxaleth'ylin**.  $C_6H_{10}N_2$ . A poisonous colorless fluid.
- Oxaluria**, *oks-al-u'-re-ah*. The presence of calcium oxalate in urine.
- Oxalylurea**, *oks-al-il-u'-re-ah*.  $C_3O_3H_2N_2$ . A compound produced by the oxidation of uric acid.
- Oxid**, *oks'-id*. Any binary combination of oxygen.
- Oxidation**, *oks-id-a'-shun*. The conversion into an oxid.
- Oxidize**, *oks'-id-īz*. To combine with oxygen.
- Ox'ien**. A proprietary concentrated extract of beef with tonics.
- Oxyacan'thin**.  $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$  (Hesse). An alkaloid from barberry.
- Oxyacid**, *oks-e-as'-id*. An oxygenated acid.
- Oxycam'phor**, *oks-e-kam'-for*.  $C_8H_{14}.CHOH.CO$ . An oxidation-product of camphor.
- Oxycan'nabin**.  $C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_7$ . An oxidation-product of cannabin.
- Oxycepha'lia**. The character of a high, pointed skull.
- Oxycephalus**, *oks-e-sef'-al-us*. A person with oxycephalia.
- Oxychlorid**, *oks-e-klo'-rid*. A compound of an oxid and a chlorid.
- Oxydum**, *oks'-id-um*. An oxid.
- Oxyecoia**, *oks-e-ek-oi'-ah*. Morbid acuteness of hearing.
- Oxyesthesia**, *oks-e-es-the'-ze-ah*. Increased acuity of sensation.
- Oxygen**, *oks'-ij-en*. One of the gaseous elements; the supporter of life and combustion; symbol O.

- enation, *oks-ij-en-a'-shun*. Saturation with oxygen.  
 emoglobin, *oks-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*. Normal hemoglobin in which  
 gen is in combination.  
 did, *oks-e-i'-o-did*. A combined oxid and iodid.  
 ucotin, *oks-il-u'-ko-tin*.  $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$ . A principle from para-  
 bark.  
 el, *oks'-im-el*. A mixture of honey and vinegar.  
 tic, *oks-in'-tik*. Rendering acid. **O. Cells**. See *Cell*.  
 pia, *oks-e-o'-pe-ah*. Excessive acuity of vision.  
 phile, **Oxyph'ilous**. Readily stained with acid dyes.  
 uinaseptol, *oks-e-kwin-a-sep'-tol*. See *Diaptherin*.  
 uin'olin.  $C_6H_6(OH)N$ . A synthetic compound.  
 alt, *oks'-e-sawlt*. A salt of an oxyacid.  
 ep'sin. An oxidized toxin prepared from cultures of the  
 ercle bacillus, used in tuberculosis.  
 partein, *oks-e-spar'-te-in*.  $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$ . A derivative of spar-  
 , used as a cardiac stimulant.  
 ocic, *oks-e-tos'-ik*. 1. Hastening parturition. 2. An agent  
 moting uterine contraction.  
 oluoltro'pin. Same as *Homatropin*.  
 uber'culin. An oxidized tuberculin prepared from cultures of  
 rulent bacillus; it is employed with oxypepsin in tuberculosis.  
 ricide, *oks-e-u'-re-sid*. Any drug fatal to oxyuris.  
 'ris. A genus of nematode worms.  
 aselin, *oks-e-vaz'-el-in*. See *Vasogene*.  
 ymol, *oks-e-zil'-mol*. Carvacrol, *q. v.*  
 n, *o'-za-lin*. A proprietary disinfectant.  
 a, **Ozæna**, *o-ze'-nah*. A fetid nasal ulceration and discharge.  
 erite, *o-zos'-er-üt*. A mineral wax used in dermatology.  
 e, *o'-zōn*. An allotropic form of oxygen used as an antisept-  
 and oxidizing agent.  
 om'etry. The estimation of ozone in the atmosphere.  
 to'mia. A foul odor from the mouth.

---

## P.

- lum, *pab'-u-lum*. Food; anything nutritive.  
 emia, *pak-e'-me-ah*. Thickening of the blood.  
 ometer, *pak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the  
 ckness of a body.  
 ulosis, *pak-u-lo'-sis*. See *Pachylosis*.  
 yacria, **Pachyakria**, *pak-e-ak'-re-ah*. Aeromegaly, *q. v.*  
 yblepharon, *pak-e-blef'-ar-on*. Thickening of the eyelids.  
 ycephalic, *pak-e-sef'-al-ik*. Pertaining to pachycephaly, *q. v.*

- Pachycephalous**, *pak-e-sef'-al-us*. Having a thick head.
- Pachycephalus**, *pak-e-sef'-al-us*. A person with a thick skull.
- Pachycephaly**, *pak-e-sef'-al-e*. An abnormal thickness of the bones of the cranial vault.
- Pachychymous**, *pak-e-ki'-mus*. Having thick chyme.
- Pachycolic**, *pak-e-kol'-ik*. Having thick bile.
- Pachyderma**, *pak-e-der'-mah*. Thickness of the skin.
- Pachydermatocele**. A tumor from cutaneous hypertrophy.
- Pachydermatous**, *pak-e-der'-mat-us*. Thick-skinned.
- Pachyder'mia**. 1. Thickening of the skin. 2. Elephantiasis.
- Pachyemia**, *pak-e-e'-me-ah*. Morbid thickening of the blood.
- Pachye'mic**, **Pachye'mous**. Having thick blood.
- Pachygastrous**, *pak-e-gas'-trus*. Having a large abdomen.
- Pachyglossous**, *pak-e-glos'-us*. Having a thick tongue.
- Pachyhymenic**, *pak-e-hi-me'-nik*. Having thick skin.
- Pachylosis**, *pak-il-o'-sis*. Hypertrophy of the papillas of the skin.
- Pachyme'nic**. Same as *Pachyhymenic*.
- Pachymeningitis**, *pak-e-men-in-ji'-tis*. Inflammation of the dura.
- P. exter'na**, that affecting the external layer of the dura. **P. inter'na**, that involving the internal layer of the dura.
- Pachyotous**, *pak-e-o'-tus*. Having thick ears.
- Pachyphyllous**, *pak-e-fil'-us*. Having thick leaves.
- Pachypodous**, *pak-ip'-o-dus*. Having thick feet.
- Pachytic**, *pak-il'-ik*. 1. Fat. 2. Condensing.
- Pack**, *pak*. A moist blanket placed around the patient.
- Pad**, *pad*. A cushion for the support of part of the body.
- Pæ-**. See *Pe-*.
- Pain**, *pān*. Suffering; a distressing sensation. **P.**, **Af'ter**, pain following labor from contraction of the uterus. **P.**, **Bo'ring**, severe pain of a boring character. **P.**, **False**, a pain in the latter part of pregnancy resembling labor pain. **P.**, **Ful'gurant**, intense shooting pain. **P.**, **Gir'dle**, painful sensation resembling the tightening of a cord around the waist. **P.**, **Grow'ing**, soreness about the joints of young persons. **P.**, **Joy**, hysteric enjoyment of suffering. **P.**, **Lan'cinating**. Same as *P.*, *Fulgurant*. **P.**, **Osteocop'ic**, the bone-ache that characterizes syphilis. **P.**, **Start'ing**, the pain peculiar to disease of joints when the bone is exposed by ulceration of the cartilage. **P.**, **Ter'ebrating**. Same as *P.*, *Boring*.
- Painless**, *pān'-les*. Without pain.
- Painters' Col'ic**, *pānt'-erz*. See *Colica pictonum*.
- Palatal**, *pal'-at-al*. Pertaining to the palate.
- Palate**, *pal'-at*. The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose. **P.**, **Artifi'cial**, a plate used to close a fissure in the palate. **P.-bone**, that helping to form the outer wall of the nose, the roof of the mouth, and the floor of the orbit. **P.**, **Cleft**, a congenital fissure of the palate. **P.**, **Hard or Bo'ny**, the bony plate adjacent to the gums. **P.-hook**, an instrument used in rhinoscopy. **P.**, **Soft**, the soft posterior part of the palate.



- iform, *pal-at'-if-orm*. Shaped like the palate.
- ine, *pal'-at-in*. Pertaining to the palate. **P.** Bone, the palate.
- e. **P.** Mem'brane. See *Membrane*.
- itis, *pal-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the palate.
- oglossal, *pal-at-o-glos'-al*. Pertaining to palate and tongue.
- oglossus, *pal-at-o-glos'-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- cognathus, *pal-at-og'-na-thus*. Cleft or fissured palate.
- opharyn'geus. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- oplasty, *pal'-at-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the palate.
- orrhaphy, *pal-at-or'-af-e*. See *Staphylorrhaphy*.
- osalpin'geus. The tensor palati muscle.
- oschisis, *pal-at-os'-kis-is*. Cleft palate.
- ostaphylinus, *pal-at-o-staf-il-i'-nus*. The uvular muscle.
- ouvularis, *pal-at-o-u-vu-la'-ris*. The azygos uvulæ muscle.
- pāl. Wanting in color.
- phytog'raphy. The description of fossil plants.
- ndromia, *pal-in-dro'-me-ah*. The recurrence of a disease.
- genesis, *pal-in-jen'-es-is*. Rebirth, regeneration.
- rrhea, *pal-ir-e'-ah*. The recurrence of a mucous discharge.
- adium, *pal-a'-de-um*. A rare and valuable metal.
- ate, *pal'-e-āt*. To soothe or mitigate.
- ative, *pal'-e-a-tiv*. Mitigating; relieving.
- d, *pal'-id*. Pale.
- ium. The fissured portion of each cerebral hemisphere exclusive of the caudatum and the rhinencephal.
- or, *pal'-or*. Paleness. **P.** *lu'teus*, chlorosis.
- n, *palm*. 1. The inner side of the hand. 2. The palm-tree.
- ar, *pal'-mar*. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. **P.** Arch.
- Arch. **P.** Re'flex. See *Reflex*.
- aris, *pal-ma'-ris*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- nature, *pal'-mat-ūr*. A union of the fingers; webbed fingers.
- nellin, *pal-mel'-in*. A red dye from a fresh water alga.
- ic, *pal'-mik*. 1. Relating to the palm-tree. 2. Relating to the pulse or palpitation.
- in, *pal'-min*. A substance obtained by heating castor oil with monitric acid.
- iped, *pal'-mip-ed*. Web-footed.
- itate, *pal'-mit-āt*. A salt of palmitic acid.
- itic, *pal-mit'-ik*. Pertaining to the palm-tree.
- itin, *pal'-mit-in*. The solid, crystallizable substance of fat.
- ityl, *pal'-mit-il*.  $C_{16}H_{33}O$ . The radicle of palmitic acid.
- mus. 1. A throbbing; a pulsation; a twitching; a jerking movement. 2. Lata; jumpers' disease. 3. Palm of the hand.
- ate'. 1. To explore with the hand. 2. Having a palpus.
- ation, *pal-pa'-shun*. Exploration with the hand.
- atom'eter. An instrument for measuring arterial tension.
- ebra, *pal'-pe-brah*. The eyelid.
- ebreal, *pal'-pe-bral*. Pertaining to the palpebras. **P.** Car'ti-
- e. See *Cartilage*. **P.** Fas'cia, the tarsal ligament of the eye-

- lids. *P.* Fol'licles, the Meibomian glands. *P.* Mus'cle, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.
- Palpebralis, *pal-pe-bra'-lis*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Palpebrate, *pal'-pe-brât*. 1. Furnished with eyelids. 2. To wink.
- Palpebration, *pal-pe-bra'-shun*. The act of winking; nictitation.
- Pal'pebrin. A mixture of borie acid, zinc sulphate, corrosive sublimate, and glycerin, used as an antiseptic in eye-diseases.
- Palpitate, *pal'-pit-ât*. To flutter, or beat abnormally fast.
- Palpitation, *pal-pit-a'-shun*. Violent pulsation, as of the heart.
- Palsy, *pawl'-ze*. See *Paralysis*. *P.*, Birth, palsy due to an injury received at birth. *P.*, Ham'mer, palsy due to excessive use of the hammer. *P.*, Lead, paralysis of the muscles of the arm, due to lead-poisoning. *P.*, Night, paresthesia of the hands occurring at night. *P.*, Scriv'ener's, writers' cramp. *P.*, Sha'king, paralysis agitans. *P.*, Was'ting, progressive muscular atrophy.
- Paludal, *pal'-u-dal*. Pertaining to marshes.
- Paludism, *pal'-u-dizm*. Malarial poisoning.
- Palustral, *pal-us'-tral*. Having the nature of marsh-fever.
- Pampiniform, *pam-pin'-if-orm*. Having the form of a tendril.
- Pampinócele, *pam-pin'-o-sêl*. A varicocele of the veins of the pampiniform plexus.
- Pan-. A prefix signifying all, everything.
- Panacea, *pan-as-e'-ah*. A cure-all; a quack remedy.
- Panado, *pan-a'-do*. A bread-poultice; bread soaked in water.
- Panama Fe'ver, *pan'-am-aw*. Pernicious malarial fever prevalent in Panama. *P.* Paral'ysis, beri-beri, *q. v.*
- Panaris, *pan'-a-ris*. Phlegmonous inflammation of a finger or toe.
- Panarthri'tis. General inflammation of the joint-structures.
- Panax, *pan'-aks*. See *Ginseng*.
- Panbioma, *pan-bi-o'-mah*. The general principle of life.
- Panblas'tic. Connected with all the layers of the blastoderm.
- Panbotan'o Bark. The root of the Mexican tree *Calliandri houstoni*; it is used as an antiperiodic.
- Pancarditis, *pan-kar-di'-tis*. General inflammation of the heart.
- Pancreaden, *pan-kre-ad'-en*. A preparation made from the pancreas and used in diabetes.
- Pan'creas. A racemose gland in the abdomen; the sweetbread.
- Pancreatagia, *pan-kre-at-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the pancreas.
- Pancreatectomy, *pan-kre-at-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the pancreas.
- Pancreatic, *pan-kre-at'-ik*. Relating to the pancreas. *P.* Flu'id or Juice, the fluid secreted by the pancreas.
- Pancreaticoduod'enal. Pertaining to the pancreas and duodenum.
- Pancreatin, *pan'-kre-at-in*. A ferment from the juice of the pancreas.
- Pancreatitis, *pan-kre-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the pancreas.
- Pancreatomy, *pan-kre-at'-o-me*. See *Pancreatotomy*.
- Pancreatoncus, *pan-kre-at-ong'-kus*. A tumor of the pancreas.
- Pancreatotomy, *pan-kre-at-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the pancreas.
- Pancreectomy, *pan-kre-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a part or the whole of the pancreas.

- panop'athy.** Disease of the pancreas.
- panemic, pan-dem'-ik.** A wide-spread epidemic.
- panacula'tion.** The act of stretching the limbs; yawning.
- Pan.** A sharp momentary pain. **P., Brow-.** See *Hemicrania*.
- Panagenesis, pan-jen'-es-is.** The evolution of an organism from cells segregated from all the body-cells of the parent.
- Panadrosis, pan-hid-ro'-sis.** See *Panidrosis*.
- Panhydrometer, pan-hi-drom'-et-er.** An instrument for determining the specific gravity of any liquid.
- Panhygrous, pan-hi'-grus.** Damp as to the entire surface.
- Panhyperemia, pan-hi-per-e'-me-ah.** Plethora.
- Panysterec'tomy.** Total extirpation of the uterus.
- Panacula, pan-ik'-u-lah.** A swelling or tumor.
- Panidrosis, pan-id-ro'-sis.** General perspiration.
- Pan, pan'-is.** Bread.
- Panivorous, pan-iv'-or-us.** Living on bread.
- Panneuritis, pan-mu-ri'-tis.** The same as *Neuritis*, *Multiple*, *q. v.*
- Panepidem'ica, beri-beri, q. v.**
- Panaculus, pan-ik'-u-lus.** A membrane or layer. **P. adip'osus,** a layer of subcutaneous fat. **P. carno'sus,** a layer of muscular fibers by means of which the skin is moved. **P. cor'dis,** the pericardium. **P. hyme'neus,** the hymen. **P. sub'tilis,** the pia mater. **P. transver'sus,** the diaphragm.
- Panosity, pan-os'-it-e.** Softness of the skin.
- Panop'us, pan'-us.** A corneal vascularization and opacity.
- Panpeptone, pan-o-pep'-tōn.** An invalid-food containing bread and peptonized beef.
- Panphobia, pan-o-fo'-be-ah.** See *Panphobia*.
- Panophthalmia, pan-off'-thal'-me-ah.** See *Panophthalmitis*.
- Panophthalmitis, pan-off'-thal-mi'-tis.** General inflammation of the eyeball.
- Panosteitis, pan-os-te-i'-tis.** Total inflammation of a bone.
- Panotitis, pan-o-ti'-tis.** General inflammation of the ear.
- Panophobia, pan-fo'-be-ah.** Groundless fear of everything.
- Panpermia, pan-sper'-me-ah.** The theory of the universal dissemination of disease-germs.
- Panpermism, pan-sper'-mizm.** See *Panspermia*.
- Panphygmograph, pan-sfig'-mo-graf.** A sphygmograph registering both pulse-wave and cardiac movements.
- Panpnea.** To breathe hard or quickly.
- Panamorphic, pan-tam-orf'-ik.** Completely deformed.
- Panancephalus, pan-tan-en-sef'-al-us.** A brainless monster.
- Panankylobleph'aron.** Complete ankyloblepharon.
- Panaphobia, pan-ta-fo'-be-ah.** Total absence of fear.
- Panatrophia, pan-tat-ro'-fe-ah.** General atrophy.
- Panatrophous, pan-tat'-ro-fus.** Without nourishment.
- Panrhododich, pan-thod'-ik.** Radiating in all directions.
- Pan.** Same as *Pan-*.
- Panology, pan-tol'-o-je.** Universal knowledge.



**Pantomorphia**, *pan-to-mor'-fe-ah*. General symmetry.

**Pantophobia**, *pan-to-fo'-be-ah*. See *Panphobia*.

**Pantophobous**, *pan-to-fo'-bus*. Suffering from panphobia.

**Pantosopic Glas'ses**, *pan-to-skop'-ik*. Bifocal spectacles.

**Paopereira Bark**, *pa-o-per-il'-rah*. The bark of *Geissospermum* *losii*; it is used as a febrifuge.

**Pap**. A semiliquid food for infants.

**Papain**, *pap'-a-in*. See *Papayotin*.

**Papaver**, *pa-pa'-ver*. A genus of plants, poppy. *P. somnif'erum* furnishes opium.

**Papaverin**, *pa-pav'-er-in*.  $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$ . An alkaloid of opium.

**Papaw**, *pah'-paw*. The fruit of *Carica papaya*.

**Papayin**, *pap'-a-in*. The same as *Papain*, *q. v.*

**Papayotin**, *pap-a-yo'-tin*. The concrete active principle of the milky juice of the papaw; it is an enzyme similar to pepsin.

**Papilla**, *pap-il'-ah*. 1. A small conic eminence. 2. The optic disc. 3. A pimple or pustule. **P.**, **Circumval'late**. See *Circumvallat*. **P.**, **Den'tinal**. See *Dentinal*. **P. lacrima'lis**, the mound at the inner canthus of the eye for the lacrimal duct. **P.**, **Lin'gual**, one of the elevations of the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue. **P.**, **Re'nal**, the summit of any one of the renal pyramids projecting into the renal pelvis. **P. spira'lis**, the convex spiral ridge formed by Corti's organ. **P.**, **Tac'tile**, a little eminence of the true skin containing tactile corpuscles.

**Papillary**, *pap'-il-a-re*. 1. Pertaining to the nipple. 2. Having papillas. **P. Bod'y**, the papillary layer of the skin. **P. Mus'cles**, the musculi papillares. **P. Tu'mor**, a papilloma.

**Papilliform**, *pap-il'-if-orm*. Shaped like a papilla.

**Papillitis**, *pap-il'-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the papilla of the eye. Optic neuritis; "choked disc."

**Papillo'ma**. A growth of hypertrophied papillas of the skin.

**Papillomato'sis**. The formation of papillomas.

**Papillous**, *pap-il'-us*. Beset with papillas.

**Papoid**, *pap'-oid*. A proprietary preparation resembling papain.

**Pappophorous**, *pap-off'-or-us*. Furnished with pappus.

**Pappose**, *pap'-ös*. Covered with down.

**Pappus**, *pap'-us*. The first downy beard on the cheeks and chin.

**Papular**, *pap'-u-lar*. Consisting of papules.

**Papulation**, *pap-u-la'-shun*. The stage of papular formation.

**Papule**, *pap'-ül*. A small elevation of the skin.

**Papyraceous**, *pap-ir-a'-shus*. Resembling paper. **P. Bone**, the ethmoid bone.

**Par**, *pahr*. A pair. **P. vag'um**, the pneumogastric nerve.

**Para-**. A prefix signifying beyond, beside, near, etc.

**Paraanesthe'sia**. Anesthesia of the lower half of the body.

**Paraappendicitis**, *par-ah-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*. The final stage of appendicitis, with inflammation of the surrounding tissues.

**Parablepsis**, *par-ab-lep'-sis*. False vision.

**Parabulia**, *par-ab-u'-le-ah*. An abnormal action of volition.

- ysma, *par-ab-iz'-mah*. Turgescence of a part.
- anthosis, *par-ak-an-tho'-sis*. Same as *Acanthosis*.
- ele, *par'-ah-sēl*. A lateral ventricle of the brain.
- el'lulose. A variety of cellulose found in pith.
- entesis, *par-ah-sen-te'-sis*. The tapping of a body-cavity.
- entetic, *par-ah-sen-tel'-ik*. Pertaining to paracentesis.
- en'tral. Near a center. *P. Gy'rus*. See *Gyrus*.
- ephalus, *par-ah-sef'-al-us*. A monster with rudimentary head organs of sense.
- chlor'phenol. An antiseptic preparation.
- chordal, *par-ak-or'-dal*. Beside the notochord. *P. Car'-*
- ges, two cartilages extending alongside the occipital notochord.
- chrea, *par-ak-re'-ah*. A change in the color of the skin.
- ch'roma, *Parachromato'sis*. Cutaneous discoloration.
- chromatin, *par-ak-ro'-mat-in*. That part of the nucleoplasm during karyokinesis forms the spindle-figure.
- chromor'phous. Possessing color that remains within the as a passive metabolic product, as, *e. g.*, in some bacteria.
- chymosin, *par-a-ki-mo'-zin*. A rennet found in the stomach of the pig and man.
- cinesis, *par-as-in-e'-sis*. A disease characterized by morbid movements of the voluntary muscles.
- cinetic, *par-as-in-el'-ik*. Pertaining to paracinesis.
- colpi'tis. Inflammation of the structures around the vagina.
- col'pium. The connective tissue around the vagina.
- cotoin, *par-ak-o'-to-in*.  $C_{19}H_{12}O_6$ . An alkaloid from paracoto.
- co'to Bark. A variety of coto bark.
- cresol.  $C_7H_8O$ . A compound of cresol sulphonate and potassium hydrate, used as a disinfectant.
- crisis, *par-ak'-ris-is*. Any disease of the secretions.
- crusis, *par-ak-ru'-sis*. 1. Delirium. 2. Checking of an eruption.
- cusis, *par-ak-n'-sis*. Disordered hearing. *P. duplica'ta*, locusis, *q. v.* *P. imagina'ria*, tinnitus aurium, *q. v.* *P. lo'ci*, inability to locate the source of a sound. *P. willisia'na*, an increase of acuteness of hearing in the midst of a noise.
- cyesis, *par-ah-si-e'-sis*. Morbid or extrauterine pregnancy.
- cystitis, *par-ah-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the paracystium.
- cys'tium. The connective tissue around the bladder.
- did'y mis. A body on the spermatic cord above the epididymis.
- dox'ia. A contradictory statement.
- doxic, *par-ad-oks'-ik*. Of the nature of paradoxia. *P. Con-*
- traction. See *Contraction*. *P. Deaf'ness*. See *Paracusis wil-*
- ma. *P. Pulse*. See *Pulse*.
- epididymis, *par-ah-ep-id-id'-im-is*. See *Paradidymis*.
- affin. 1. Any saturated hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series giving the formula  $C_nH_{2n+2}$ . 2. A white, waxy, crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, wood petroleum, etc.

**Par'aform.** Polymerized formaldehyd.

**Paragam'macism.** Improper pronounciation of *g*, *k*, and *ch*.

**Parageusis**, *par-ah-gu'-sis*. Any perversion of taste.

**Paraglob'ulin.** A native proteid from blood-serum.

**Paraglobulinu'ria.** The presence in the urine of paraglobulin.

**Paraglos'sa.** Swelling or hypertrophy of the tongue.

**Paragompho'sis.** Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvic canal.

**Paragraphia**, *par-ah-graf'-e-ah*. Aphasie inability to write.

**Par'aguay Tea.** See *Matê*.

**Parahydropin**, *par-ah-hi'-dro-pin*. A proprietary diuretic containing theobromin.

**Paralalia**, *par-al-a'-le-ah*. A disorder of articulation.

**Paralamb'dacism.** Imperfeet pronounciation of the letter *l*.

**Paralbumin**, *par-al'-bu-min*. A proteid found in ovarian cysts.

**Paral'dehyd.**  $C_6H_{12}O_3$ . A polymerie form of aldehyd.

**Paralexia**, *par-al-ek'-se-ah*. Aphasie inability to read.

**Paralge'sia.** Hypalgia. A disordered sense of pain in a part.

**Paralgia**, *par-al'-je-ah*. The same as *Paralgesia*, *q. v.*

**Parallagma**, *par-al-ag'-mah*. A change in the situation of bones.

**Parallax**, *par'-al-aks*. The apparent displaceement of an object due to a change in the observer's position.

**Paralogia**, *par-al-o'-je-ah*. Faulty reasoning.

**Paralysis**, *par-al'-is-is*. Loss of sensation or voluntary motion. **P. ag'itans**, paralysis with constant tremor of the muscles. **P. Alcohol'ic**, multiple neuritis from alcoholism. **P., Ascen'ding**, a form of paralysis marked by loss of motor power in the legs gradually extending upward. **P., Atroph'ic**, **Spi'nal**. See *P. Infantile*. **P., Birth**. See *Birth*. **P., Bra'chial**, palsy affecting one or both arms. **P., Brachiofa'cial**, that affecting both arm and face. **P., Bul'bar**, a form due to the degeneration of the nuclei of origin of the nerves arising in the oblongata. **P., Cer'ebreal**, that due to brain-lesion. **P., Cor'tical**, that due to lesion of the cerebral cortex. **P., Crossed**, paralysis of an arm on one side and of a leg on the other. **P., Cru'ral**, that chiefly affecting the thighs. **P., Crutch**. See *Crutch*. **P., Diphther'ic**, a form sometimes following diphtheria; it is primarily a multiple neuritis, due to the toxin of diphtheria. **P., Di'ver's**. See *Caisson Disease*. **P., Fa'cial**, a paralysis of the muscles of the face, usually of one side only. **P. fes'tinans**, a phase of paralysis agitans in which the patient walks as if hurried forward. **P., Gen'eral**, an organic disease of the brain, marked by progressive loss of power and deterioration of the mind, ending in dementia and death. **P., Glossola'bial**. Same as *P., Bulbar*. **P., Hyster'ic**, that associated with hysteria, but without any causative lesion. **P., Incomplete'**, partial loss of power. **P., In'fantile**, a disease peculiar to childhood, marked by sudden paralysis of one or more limbs or of individual muscle-groups, followed by rapid wasting of the affected parts. **P., Labioglossolaryn'geal**. Same as *P., Bulbar*. **P., Lead**, that due to lead-poisoning. **P., Lo'cal**, that confined to



muscle or one group of muscles. P., *Mimet'ic*. See *Bell's*  
*ysis*. P., *Nu'clear*, a paralysis from lesions of nuclei or  
 of origin. P., *Obstet'ric*. Same as *Birth Palsy*. P.,  
*omo'tor*, that attacking the oculomotor nerve. P., *Pseudo-*  
*ar*, a symmetric lesion of the halves of the cerebrum, pro-  
 g paralysis of the lips, tongue, larynx, or pharynx. P.,  
*dohypertroph'ic*. See *Duchenne's Paralysis*. P., *Re'flex*,  
 sometimes following the wound of a nerve. P., *Segmen'tal*,  
 of a segment of a limb produced by hypnotism. P., *Sen'sory*,  
*hesia*. P., *Spas'tic*, that associated with rigidity of the mus-  
 and heightened tendon-reflexes. P., *Spi'nal*. See *P., Infan-*  
*P.*, *Was'ting*, progressive muscular atrophy. P., *Wri'ters'*,  
*rs' cramp*.

*tic, par-al-il'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to paralysis. 2. A person  
 ed with paralysis. P. *Demen'tia*, general paresis. P.  
*-joint*, flail-joint the result of paralysis.

*yzant, par'-al-i-zant*. A drug causing paralysis.

*hasti'tis*. Inflammation of the tissues about the mammas.

*menia, par-am-e'-ne-ah*. Disordered menstruation.

*etric, par-am-et'-rik*. Situated near the uterus.

*metrismus, par-am-et-riz'-mus*. Painful spasm of the broad  
 ment muscles.

*metritis, par-am-et-ri'-tis*. Inflammation around the womb.

*ne'trium*. The connective tissue around the uterus.

*imbia, par-ah-mim'-e-ah*. An inability to gesticulate properly.

*ni'tome*. The fluid between the cell-mitomes.

*ne'sia*. The common illusion of feeling as if one had  
 dy undergone the experience that may be passing.

*morphia, par-am-or'-fe-ah*. Abnormality of form.

*morphin, par-am-or'-fin*. See *Thebain*.

*usia, par-ah-mu'-ze-ah*. Perversion of the musical sense.

*myoclonus mul'tiplex, par-ah-mi-ok'-lo-nus*. A nervous  
 se with clonic spasms of the voluntary muscles.

*myosin'ogen*. One of the proteids of muscle-plasma.

*myotonia, par-ah-mi-o-to'-ne-ah*. Defective muscular tonicity.

*ongen'ita*. See *Thomsen's Disease*.

*ephri'tis*. 1. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules. 2.  
 mmation of the connective tissue around the kidney.

*ephros, par-an-ef'-ros*. A suprarenal capsule.

*esthesia, par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Same as *Paraesthesia*.

*gi, par-an-je'*. A Ceylonese disease resembling frambesia.

*oia, par-an-oi'-ah*. A chronic form of insanity with delusions.

*oiac, par-an-oi'-ak*. One affected with paranoia.

*u'clein*. A nucleolar substance resembling chromatin.

*nucleus, par-ah-nu'-kle-us*. An irregular body occasionally  
 in cell-protoplasm near the nucleus.

*ar'esis*. Partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

*eptone, par-ah-pep'-tōn*. See *Antialbumate*.

*hasia, par-ah-fa'-ze-ah*. Aphasic confusion of words.

**Paraphia**, *par-ah'-fe-ah*. Abnormality of the tactile sense.

**Paraphimo'sis**. Constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

**Paraphonia**, *par-ah-fo'-ne-ah*. Abnormal condition of the voice.

**Paraphra'sia**. Incoherence of speech.

**Paraphrenitis**, *par-ah-fre-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

**Par'aplasm**. 1. The paramitome. 2. An abnormal formation.

**Paraplast**, *par'-ah-plast*. A proprietary plaster-mass.

**Paraplastic**, *par-ah-plas'-tik*. Having morbid formative powers.

**Paraplectic**, *par-ah-plek'-tik*. Stricken with paraplegia.

**Paraplegia**, *par-ah-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the legs. **P.**, **Ataxic**, a form due to sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord.

**P. doloro'sa**, painful pressure paraplegia due to neoplasms in the spinal cord. **P.**, **Ide'al**, reflex paraplegia due to emotion.

**P.**, **Spas'tic**, lateral sclerosis. **P.**, **Tet'anoid**, lateral sclerosis.

**Paraplegic**, *par-ah-ple'-jik*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

**Parapoph'ysis**. The lower transverse vertebral process.

**Parapoplexy**, *par-ap'-o-pleks-e*. A slight form of apoplexy.

**Paraproctitis**, *par-ap-rok-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the rectum.

**Parapsis**, *par-ap'-sis*. Any disorder of the tactile sense.

**Parareducin**, *par-ah-re-du'-sin*. A urinary leukomain.

**Pararho'tacism**. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*.

**Pararthria**, *par-ar'-thre-ah*. Imperfect verbal articulation.

**Parasa'cral**. Situated near the sacrum.

**Parasalpingi'tis**. Inflammation of the tissue around the oviduct.

**Parasecretion**, *par-ah-se-kre'-shun*. Abnormality of secretion.

**Parasig'matism**. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter *s*.

**Parasite**, *par'-as-it*. 1. An organism that inhabits another organism and obtains nourishment from it. 2. An autosite, *q. v.* **P.**, **Endophy'tic**, one living within the tissues of its host. **P.**, **Epiphy'tic**, one living on the surface. **P.**, **Fac'ultative**, one usually parasitic but able to live alone. **P.**, **Ob'ligate**, one that dies without its host.

**Parasitic**, *par-as-it'-ik*. Having the nature of a parasite.

**Parasiticide**, *par-as-it'-is-id*. A substance destroying parasites.

**Parasitifer**, *par-as-it'-if-er*. The host of a parasite.

**Parasitism**, *par'-as-it-izm*. The relation that a parasite bears to its host; infestation by parasites.

**Parasitogenet'ic**. Originating from the presence of parasites.

**Parasitology**, *par-as-it-ol'-o-je*. The science of parasites.

**Paraspa'dia**. An opening of the urethra on the side of the penis.

**Parasternal**, *par-as-ter'-nal*. Near the sternum.

**Parasynovitis**, *par-ah-si-no-vi'-tis*. Inflammation around a bursa.

**Parasyphilit'ic**. Indirectly associated with syphilis.

**Paratoloid**, *par'-at-o-loid*. A name given to the fluid used by Koch in the treatment of tuberculosis; tuberculin.

**Paratrachosis**, *par-ah-trik'-o'-sis*. Trichosis marked by excessive growth of imperfect hair.

**Paratrimma**, *par-at-rim'-ah*. Intertrigo; chafing.

- psis, *par-at-rip'-sis*. A rubbing.  
 phic, *par-at-ro'-fik*. Relating to paratrophy.  
 phy, *par-al'-ro-fe*. Abnormal nutrition; hypertrophy.  
 nthin, *par-ah-zan'-thin*. A leukomain found in urine.  
 al, *par-aks'-e-al*. Situated near the axis of the body.  
 on, *par-ah-zo'-on*. An organism parasitic upon an animal.  
 asis, *par-ek'-tas-is*. Excessive stretching of a part.  
 ric, *par-e-gor'-ik*. A camphorated tincture of opium.  
 brava, *par-i'-rah brah'-vah*. The root of *Chondodendron*  
*tosum*; it is diuretic and laxative.  
 ephali'tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.  
 cephalocele, *par-en-sef'-al-o-sēl*. Hernia of the cerebellum.  
 ephalon, *par-en-sef'-al-on*. The cerebellum.  
 eph'alos. Congenital deformity of the brain.  
 hyma, *par-en'-kim-ah*. 1. Soft cellular tissue; connective  
 , whether of plants or animals, as, *e. g.*, pith or the solid  
 of a gland. 2. The secreting or functioning structure of  
 gan.  
 hymati'tis. Inflammation of the parenchyma.  
 hy'matous. Pertaining to the parenchyma.  
 , *pa'-rent*. A father or a mother.  
 cele, *par-ep'-is-ēl*. The lateral recess of the epicele.  
 didymis, *par-ep-id-id'-im-is*. See *Paradidymis*.  
 thymia, *par-ep-ith-i'-me-ah*. Morbid emotion.  
 s, *par'-es-is*. Slight paralysis.  
 analge'sia. Partial paralysis with analgesia.  
 hesia, *par-es-the'-ze-ah*. A morbid or altered sensation.  
 hetic, *par-es-thet'-ik*. Pertaining to paresthesia.  
 e, *par-el'-ik*. Pertaining to or affected with paresis.  
 ia, *par-oo'-ne-ah*. Coitus.  
 osis, *par-id-ro'-sis*. An abnormal secretion of sweat.  
 al, *par-i'-et-al*. Pertaining to a wall. **P. Bones**, the bones  
 ng the cranial sides and roof. **P. Cells**, the delomorphous  
**P. Lobe**, the cerebral lobe above the horizontal Sylvian  
 e. **P. Sec'tion**, a transverse vertical section through the  
 ding parietal convolution.  
 es, *par-i'-et-ēz*. The walls of a cavity.  
 ofron'tal. Relating to the parietal and frontal bones.  
 occipital, *par-i-et-o-ok-sip'-et-al*. Relating to the parietal  
 ccipital bones or lobes.  
 ptem'poral. Relating to the parietal and temporal bones.  
 ovisceral, *par-i-et-o-vis'-er-al*. Relating to the walls of a  
 cavity and the contained viscera.  
 n, *par-il'-in*. See *Smilacin*.  
 Green. Copper acetoarsenite.  
 ipital, *par-ok-sip'-it-al*. 1. Beside the occipital region. 2.  
 mastoid apophysis. **P. Fis'sure**. See *Fissure*.  
 ontides, *par-o-don'-tid-ēz*. Tumors on the gums.  
 ynia, *par-o-din'-e-ah*. Morbid labor; dystocia.



- Parol'ivary.** Situated near the olivary body. *P. Bod'y.*  
*Nucleus, Olivary, Accessory.*
- Paromphaloccele,** *par-om-fal'-o-sēl.* A hernia near the navel.
- Paroniria,** *par-on-i'-re-ah.* Morbid dreaming.
- Paronychia,** *par-on-i'-ke-ah.* Inflammation about the nail.  
*tendino'sa,* septic inflammation of a tendon-sheath.
- Paroophoron,** *par-o-off'-or-on.* See *Parovarium.*
- Parophthalmon'cus.** A tumor near the eye.
- Paropium,** *par-o'-pe-um.* An eye-shade.
- Paropsis,** *par-op'-sis.* A disorder of vision.
- Parorchidium,** *par-or-kid'-e-um.* Misplacement of the testicle.
- Parosmia,** *par-oz'-me-ah.* A hallucination of smell.
- Parosphresis,** *par-os-fre'-sis.* See *Parosmia.*
- Parosteitis, Parostitis,** *par-os-te-i'-tis, par-os-ti'-tis.* Inflammation of the outer surface of periosteum.
- Parostia,** *par-os'-le-ah.* Defective ossification.
- Parosto'sis.** A development of bone in an abnormal position.
- Parotic,** *par-ot'-ik.* Situated near the ear.
- Parotid,** *par-ot'-id.* Near the ear.
- Parotidect'omy.** Excision of the parotid gland.
- Parotidi'tis, Paroti'tis.** Inflammation of the parotis; mumps.
- Parotis,** *par-o'-tis.* The parotid gland. See *Gland. P. accesso'ri*  
 a small lobule near the parotid gland.
- Parous,** *par'-us.* Bringing forth; bearing.
- Parovarian,** *par-o-va'-re-an.* Near the ovary.
- Parovariot'omy.** Excision of a parovarian cyst.
- Parova'rium.** The remnant of the Wolffian body of the female.
- Paroxysm,** *par'-oks-izm.* 1. A period of increase or crisis of a disease. 2. A spasm or fit; a convulsion.
- Paroxysmal,** *par-oks-iz'-mal.* Pertaining to a paroxysm.
- Par'rot Disease'.** See *Psittacosis.*
- Pars.** A part.
- Parsley,** *pars'-le.* See *Carum.* *P. Cam'phor.* Same as *Apiol.*
- Part.** A segment or section; a member or organ.
- Parthenicin,** *par-then'-is-in.* An antipyretic and antineural alkaloid from *Parthenium hysterophorus.*
- Par'thenin.** The active principle of *Parthenium hysterophorus,* used in malaria and neuralgia as a substitute for quinin.
- Parthenogenesis,** *par-then-o-jen'-es-is.* 1. Successive generation without fertilization. 2. Reproduction by a virgin.
- Parthenonosus,** *par-then-on'-o-sus.* Chlorosis, *q. v.*
- Parturient,** *par-tu'-re-ent.* The condition of being in labor.
- Parturifacient,** *par-tu-rif-a'-se-ent.* 1. Promoting parturition. 2. An agent that induces parturition.
- Parturiometer,** *par-tu-re-om'-et-er.* An instrument for measuring the expulsive force of the uterus.
- Parturition,** *par-tu-rish'-un.* The act of giving birth to young.
- Partus,** *par'-tus.* Labor. *P. agrippi'nus,* a foot presentation. *P. cæsa'reus,* birth by Cesarean section. *P. diffic'ilis,* difficult

rition. *P. immatu'rus*, premature labor. *P. matu'rus*, at term. *P. seroti'nus*, prolongation of pregnancy. *P. us*, dry labor.

*s, par-u'-lis*. An alveolar abscess; a gum-boil.

*a, par-u'-re-ah*. Disordered micturition.

*in, par'-vo-lin*.  $C_9H_{13}N$ . A ptomain.

*le, par'-vũl*. A granule or pellet.

To void; to discharge from the intestinal canal.

*ge, pass'-aj*. 1. A channel. 2. The act of passing from one to another. 3. The introduction of an instrument into a y or channel. 4. An evacuation of the bowels.

*on, pash'-un*. Intense emotion; intense sexual desire. *P.*, . See *Ileac Passion*.

*re, pas'-iv*. Not active; submissive. *P. Conges'tion*, con- on from obstructed or weak circulation. *P. In'terval*, the d of cardiac rest.

*ism, pas'-iv-izm*. A form of sexual perversion in which e is a subjugation of volition to another.

*la, pas'-u-lah*. A raisin.

*päst*. Any soft sticky substance; especially a decoction of or starch and water. *P.*, *Arsen'ical*, caustic paste con-

ng arsenic. *P.*, *Fruit*, inspissated fruit juice. *P.*, *Lon'don*, l parts of sodium hydrate and slaked lime moistened with

ol. *P.*, *Phos'phorus*, a rat-poison made of phosphorus and

*P.*, *Vien'na*, a mixture of potassium hydrate and caustic moistened with water.

*urism, pas'-ter-izm*. Vaccination.

*urization, pas-ter-iz-a'-shun*. The destruction by heating ierobic life in a substance.

*Pastille, pas'-til*. A lozenge; a sugared confection.

*pach*. An irregular spot or area.

*ouli, Patchouly, pa-choo'-le*. The labiate herb, *Pogostemon eanum*.

*a, pat-el'-ah*. A round sesamoid bone in front of the knee.

*ar, pat-el'-ar*. Pertaining to the patella. *P. Fos'sa*. See

*a*. *P. Re'flex*, the knee-jerk.

*cy, pa'-ten-se*. The condition of being open.

*t, pa'-lent*. Open, exposed.

*ma, path-e'-mah*. Any morbid condition.

*matology, path-em-at-ol'-o-je*. The same as *Pathology*, *q. v.*

*tic, path-el'-ik*. That which appeals to or stirs the passions.

*us'cle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. *P. Nerve*, ourth cranial nerve.

*tism, path'-et-izm*. Animal magnetism; mesmerism.

*inder*. Instrument for finding passage in urethral stricture.

*e, path'-ik*. Pertaining to disease. Diseased.

*anatomy, path-o-an-at'-o-me*. Morbid anatomy.

*gen, path'-o-jen*. Any pathogenic agent.

*gen'esis*. The origin and development of disease.

**Pathogenetic**, *path-o-jen-et'-ik*. See *Pathogenic*.

**Pathogenic**, *path-o-jen'-ik*. Causing disease.

**Pathogeny**, *path-oj'-en-e*. See *Pathogenesis*.

**Pathognomonic**, *path-og-no-mon'-ik*. Characteristic; peculiar.

**Pathognomy**, *path-og'-no-me*. The science of the signs by which disease is recognized.

**Pathography**, *path-og'-ra-fe*. A description of diseases.

**Pathologic**, *path-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to pathology.

**Pathologist**, *path-ol'-o-jist*. A specialist in pathology.

**Pathology**, *path-ol'-o-je*. The science of diseases. **P.**, **Cellular**, that which makes the cell the basis of all vital phenomena. **P.**

**Compar'ative**, the study of pathologic processes in animals, for purposes of comparison with those of the human body. **P.**

**Experimen'tal**, the study of morbid processes artificially induced in animals. **P.**, **Gen'eral**, the study of those morbid processes that may be observed in various diseases and in any organ. **P.**

**Hu'moral**, the doctrine that all diseases are due to an abnormal state of the blood. **P.**, **Med'ical**, pathology limited to internal organs. **P.**, **Solidis'tic**. See *Solidism*. **P.**, **Spec'ial**, the science of changes in function and structure occurring in special organs. **P.**, **Sur'gical**, the pathology of diseases treated by the surgeon.

**Patholysis**, *path-ol'-is-is*. A morbid dissolution of tissues.

**Pathomania**, *path-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Moral insanity.

**Pathonomia**, *path-o-no'-me-ah*. The study of pathologic laws.

**Pathonomy**, *path-on'-o-me*. See *Pathonomia*.

**Pathophobia**, *path-o-fo'-be-ah*. An exaggerated dread of disease.

**Pathopoiesis**, *path-o-poi-e'-sis*. The creation of disease.

**Patient**, *pa'-shent*. A sick person; one under treatment.

**Patulous**, *pat'-u-lus*. Expanded; open.

**Paullinia**, *paw-lin'-e-ah*. Same as *Guarana*.

**Paulocardia**, *paw-lo-kar'-de-ah*. Intermission or momentary stopping of the heart-beat.

**Paunch**, *pawnch*. The abdominal cavity and its contents.

**Pave'ment Epithe'lium**. An epithelium with polygonal cells.

**Pavilion**, *pa-vil'-yun*. The expansion of a canal; the outer ear.

**Pa'vor**. Fright. **P. noctur'nus**, nightmare.

**Pawpaw**, *paw'-paw*. The fruit of *Asima triloba*.

**Peanut**, *pe'-nut*. The fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*.

**Pearl**, *perl*. 1. A glass body holding a dose of volatile medicine.

2. A cataract. 3. A peculiar arrangement of the epithelial cells.

**P. Disease'**, tuberculosis of cattle. **P.**, **Epithe'liar**. Same.

**Pearly Body**. **P. Tu'mor**. See *Cholesteatoma*.

**Pearlash**, *perl'-ash*. Crude potassium carbonate.

**Pearly Bod'ies**, *per'-le*. Peculiar grains found in epithelioma.

**Peat**, *pēt*. Partially carbonized vegetable material in bogs.

**Pebrine**, *peb'-rin*. A disease of silkworms.

**Peccant**, *pek'-ant*. Unhealthy; morbid; offensive.

**Peciloblast**, **Pæciloblast**, *pe-sil'-o-blast*. An abnormally shaped blood-corpuscle.



- ocyte, Pœcil'ocyte.** Same as *Peciloblast*.
- cythemia, pe-sil-o-si-the'-me-ah.** The presence of pecilocytes in the blood.
- cytosis, pe-sil-o-si-to'-sis.** The condition due to the presence of pecilocytes in the blood.
- onymy, pe-sil-on'-e-me.** The use in one publication of different names for the same thing.
- ther'mal.** Adapting the bodily temperature to that of the environment.
- is, pek'-ten.** The pubic bone.
- is, pek'-tin.** An amorphous carbohydrate found in various fruits and in certain roots.
- ate, pek'-tin-āt.** Resembling a comb. **P. Lig'ament.** See *Ligament*. **P. Mus'cle,** one of the muscoli pectinati.
- teal, pek'-tin'-e-al.** Pertaining to the pubic bone. **P. Mus'cle,** pectineus muscle. **P. Ridge.** See *Line, Ileopectineal*.
- te'us.** A flat muscle of the upper part of the thigh.
- iform, pek'-tin'-if-orm.** Comb-shaped.
- ose, pek'-tin-oz.** See *Arabinosc*.
- al, pek'-tor-al.** 1. Pertaining to the breast. 2. A remedy for breast-diseases. **P. Ridge,** the external bicipital ridge of the sternum. **P. Spe'cies,** a combination of pectoral herbs.
- ralis, pek'-tor-a'-lis.** A muscle of the breast.
- loquy, pek'-tor-il'-o-kwc.** The distinct transmission of articulation of speech to the ear on auscultation.
- se, pek'-tōs.** A substance in unripe fruit that ultimately becomes pectin.
- s, pek'-tus.** The chest. **P. carina'tum,** chicken-breast.
- is, pek'-dal.** Pertaining to the foot. **P. Sys'tem,** a ganglionic system of the brain.
- ast, ped'-er-ast.** One who practices pederasty.
- asty, ped'-er-as-te.** Unnatural intercourse with boys.
- is, ped'-e'-sis.** The dancing oscillating motion of the particles of any substance sufficiently powdered and suspended in a fluid.
- gia, ped-e-al'-je-ah.** Pain in the foot.
- rics, ped-e-at'-riks.** The medical treatment of children.
- try, pe-di'-at-re.** Same as *Pediatrics*.
- ation, ped-ik-a'-shun.** Sodomy with a boy.
- e, ped'-ik-l.** The stalk or attachment of a tumor. **P., Vi'tel-** the vitelline duct.
- erus, pe-dik'-ter-us.** Jaundice of the new-born.
- ular, ped-ik'-u-lar.** Pertaining to a pedicle.
- ulated, ped-ik'-u-la-ted.** Having a pedicle.
- ulation, ped-ik-u-la'-shun.** The state of being lousy.
- ilophobia, ped-ik-u-lo-fo'-be-ah.** A morbid fear of lice.
- ulosis, ped-ik-u-lo'-sis.** The symptoms produced by lice.
- ulus, ped-ik'-u-lus.** A genus of parasitic insects, lice.
- ure, ped'-ik-ūr.** See *Chiropodist*.

**Pediluvium**, *ped-il-u'-ve-um*. A foot-bath.

**Pediococcus**, *ped-e-o-kok'-us*. A name given to a variety of micrococci. See *Table of Micrococci*.

**Pedobaromacrometer**, *pe-do-bar-o-mak-rom'-et-er*. An instrument for weighing and measuring infants.

**Pedobarom'eter**. An instrument for weighing infants.

**Pedology**, *pe-dol'-o-je*. The science of childhood.

**Peduncle**, *pe'-dung-kl*. A supporting part. **Ps. of the Cerebrum**, three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers connecting cerebellum with the other chief parts of the brain. **Ps. of Cere'brum**, the white cords outside of the corpora albicantia. **Ps. of Cor'pus callo'sum**, the anterior perforated space. **P., Pine**, a delicate band passing from each side of the pineal gland at the edge of the third ventricle.

**Peduncular**, *pe-dung'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to a peduncle.

**Pedunculated**, *pe-dung'-ku-la-ted*. Having a peduncle.

**Pedunculation**, *pe-dung-ku-la'-shun*. State of being pedunculated.

**Peinotherapy**, *pi-no-ther'-ap-e*. The cure of disease by starvation or hunger-cure.

**Pelade**, *pel'-lād*. Alopecia areata, *q. v.*

**Pelage**, *pel'-ahj*. The hairy system of the body.

**Pelagia**, *pe-la'-je-ah*. A scaly eruption of the hands and legs.

**Pelicohirometresis**, *pel-ik-o-hi-ro-met-re'-sis*. Manual pelvimetry.

**Pelioma**, *pe-le-o'-mah*. A livid spot in typhoid fever.

**Peliosis**, *pel-e-o'-sis*. Purpura. **P. hæmorrha'gica**, purpura hæmorrhagica, *q. v.*

**Pellagra**, *pel-a'-grah*. An endemic erythematous disease of Italy.

**Pellagrazein**, **Pellagrocein**, *pel-ag-ra'-ze-in*, *pel-ag-rō'-se-in*.

toxic ptomain from cornmeal, believed to cause pellagra.

**Pellet**, *pel'-et*. A little pill.

**Pelletierin**, *pel-et'-e-er-in*.  $C_8H_{13}NO$ . The active principle of pomegranate; it is a teniafuge.

**Pel'licle**. 1. A thin membrane. 2. A film on the surface of a liquid.

**Pellitory**, *pel'-it-or-e*. See *Pyrethrum*.

**Pellotin**, *pel'-o-tin*.  $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$ . A hypnotic alkaloid from *Echinocactus williamsii*.

**Pelopathist**, *pel-op'-ath-ist*. One practising pelopathy.

**Pelop'athy**. The treatment of disease with mud.

**Pelveoperitonit'is**. See *Pelvioperitonitis*.

**Pelvic**, *pel'-vik*. Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. r'as'cia**, the fascia lining the pelvic cavity. **P. Gir'dle**, the girdle formed by the innominate bones. **P. In'dex**, the ratio of the anteroposterior to the transverse diameter of the pelvis.

**Pelvimeter**, *pel-vim'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the pelvis.

**Pelvimetry**, *pel-vim'-et-re*. The estimation of the size of the pelvis.

**Pelvioperitonit'is**. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

**Pelviotomy**, *pel-ve-ot'-o-me*. See *Symphysiotomy*.

**Pelviperitonitis**, *pel-ve-per-it-on-i'-tis*. See *Pelvioperitonitis*.

**Pelvis**, *pel'-vis*. The bony basin of the trunk, formed by the innominate bones.

bones and the sacrum. *P. æquabil'iter jus'to ma'jor*, one ly enlarged in all diameters. *P. æquabil'iter jus'to mi'nor*, with all its diameters equally reduced. *P., Ax'is of* (of inlet tlet), a perpendicular to the middle of the anteroposterior eter. *P., Beaked'*, one in which the pubic bones are com- ed laterally and pushed forward. *P., Brim of*, the entrance e pelvic cavity, called the *inlet, superior strait, margin*, or us. *P., Cor'date*, one with heart-shaped inlet. *P., Diam'- of*. See *Diameters*. *P., False*, that part above the ileo- eal line. *P., Floor of*, the mass of skin, connective tissue, les, and fascia forming the lower boundary of the pelvis. inclina'tion or Obliq'uity of, the angle between the axis of elvis and that of the body. *P., In'let of*. See *Inlet*. *P., not'ic*, one with increase of the conjugate diameter of the but decrease of the transverse diameter of the outlet. *P., cos'teon*. See *P., Osteomalacic*. *P., Mas'culine*, one wed progressively from above downward. *P., Osteomala'- one* marked by lessening of the transverse and oblique diam- and by great increase of the anteroposterior diameters. *P., let of*, the inferior opening of the pelvic canal. *P., Planes* maginary surfaces touching all points of the circumference. *Rachit'ic*, one with sinking in and forward of the sacrover- l angle and flaring outward of the iliac crests. *P., Ros'trate*. as *P., Beaked*. *P., Sim'ple Flat*, one with the anteroposte- diameter shortened. *P. spino'sa*, a rachitic pelvis with the of the pubis very sharp and presenting a spine at the inser- of the psoas parvus. *P., Split*, one with congenital separa- at the symphysis pubis. *P., Straits of* (*superior and infe-* the planes of the inlet and outlet. *P., True*, the part below eopectineal line.

*rigoid, pem'-fig-oid*. Resembling pemphigus.  
*rigus, pem'-fig-us*. A skin-disease with an eruption of bullas.  
*rig'nus*. Same as *P. vulgaris*. *P. circina'tus*, a kind with bullas in circles. *P. folia'ceus*, a form marked by crops of d blebs. *P. hyster'icus*. Same as *P. pruriginosus*. *P. g'nus*. Same as *P. pruriginosus*. *P. neonato'rum*, an acute gious form. *P. prurigino'sus*, that associated with severe ng, purulent bullas, and wheals. *P. solita'rius*, a form with e blebs. *P. syphilit'icus*, the bulbous eruption of syphilis. *eg'etans*, a form in which the bullas are followed by papil- growths. *P. vulga'ris*, chronic pemphigus.  
*uski Ul'cer, pen'-din'-ske*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.  
*lous, pen'-du-lus*. Hanging or drooping.  
*rating, pen'-e-tra-ting*. Entering beyond the surface. *P. 'er*. See *Focal Depth*.  
*, pe'-ne-al*. See *Penile*.  
*llium, pen-is-il'-e-um*. A genus of saprophytic fungi.  
*, pe'-nil*. Pertaining to the penis.  
*pe'-nis*. The male organ of copulation.



**Penitis**, *pe-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the penis.

**Penjdeh Sore**, *penj'-deh*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

**Penniform**, *pen'-if-orm*. Shaped like a feather.

**Pennyroyal**, *pen-e-roi'-al*. See *Hedeoma*.

**Pennyweight**, *pen'-e-wät*. Twenty-four grains.

**Penology**, *pe-nol'-o-je*. The science of crime, its punishment prevention.

**Pentad**, *pen'-tad*. An element with valence of five.

**Pentadactyl**, *pen-ta-dak'-til*. Having five fingers.

**Pental**, *pen'-tal*.  $C_5H_{10}$ . A colorless liquid derivative of amy hydrate; it is used as an anesthetic.

**Pentamethylendiam'in**. See *Cadaverin*.

**Pentane**, *pen'-tän*.  $C_5H_{12}$ . An anesthetic coal-tar derivative.

**Pentavalent**, *pen-tav'-al-ent*. Having a valence of five.

**Pentene**, *pen'-tēn*. Same as *Amylene*.

**Pentos'azon**. A substance abnormally found in urine.

**Pentose**, *pen'-tōs*. One of a group of sugars with the formula  $C_5H_{10}O_5$ .

**Pentosuria**, *pen-tōs-u'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of pentose.

**Peonin**, *pe'-o-nin*.  $C_{19}H_{13}O_2(NH_2)$ . An indicator for alkalies.

**Peotomy**, *pe-ot'-o-me*. Amputation of the penis.

**Pe'po**. Seed of the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*; it is a teniafuge.

**Peopor'esin**. A vermicidal substance from *Cucurbita pepo*.

**Pepper**, *pep'-er*. See *Piper*.

**Peppermint**, *pep'-er-mint*. See *Mentha*.

**Pepsic**, *pep'-sik*. See *Peptic*.

**Pepsin**, *pep'-sin*. The digestive principle of gastric juice.

**Pepsinogen**, *pep-sin'-o-jen*. The mother-substance in the granules of the peptic cells, changeable into pepsin.

**Peptar'nis**. A food preparation containing peptone of beef.

**Peptase**, *pep'-taz*. A ferment of malt that changes proteids into peptones.

**Pep'tenzyme**. A proprietary enzyme-product, used in dyspepsia.

**Peptic**, *pep'-tik*. 1. Pertaining to digestion. 2. Aiding digestion.

**Peptogenous**, *pep-toj'-en-us*. Producing pepsin.

**Peptomangan**, *pep-to-man'-gan*. A proprietary compound of iron, manganese, and peptone.

**Pep'tone**. An albuminoid produced by the action of pepsin.

**Peptonemia**, *pep-tōn-e'-me-ah*. The presence of peptone in blood.

**Peptonized**, *pep'-tōn-īzd*. Converted into peptones.

**Peptonoid**, *pep'-tōn-oid*. A substance resembling a peptone.

**Peptonuria**, *pep-tōn-u'-re-ah*. Presence of peptones in the urine.

**Peptosin**, *pep-to'-sin*. A concentrated preparation of pepsin.

**Peptothyroid**, *pep-to-thi'-roid*. Extract of peptonized thyroid gland.

**Peptotox'in**. A poisonous ptomain found in peptones.

**Peptovar'in**. Extract of peptonized ovaries.

**Peraceph'alus**. An acephalous monster with a defective thorax.

**Peracidity**, *per-as-id'-it-e*. Extreme acidity.

te, *per-ak-ū'*. Extraordinarily acute or severe.

um. Through the anus.

ulation, *per-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. See *Diarthrosis*.

tion. The acquiring of impressions through the senses.

tivity, *per-sep-tiv'-it-e*. Capacity to receive impressions.

ate, *per'-ko-lāt*. To subject to percolation.

ation, *per-ko-la'-shun*. The process of filtration.

ator, *per'-ko-la-tor*. A filterer.

s, *per-kus'*. To perform percussion upon.

sion, *per-kus'-shun*. Diagnosis by striking the body a sharp blow. **P.**, Auscul'tatory, percussion with auscultation. **P.**, Me'diate, that without the use of a pleximeter. **P.**, Instru-tal, the use of a special hammer as a plexor. **P.**, Me'diate, in which a pleximeter is used. **P.-note**, the sound elicited by percussion. **P.-wave**, the chief ascending wave of the sphyg-mam.

tor, *per-kus'-or*. An instrument for performing percussion.

aneous, *per-ku-ta'-ne-us*. Performed through the skin.

a, *per-i'-rah*. See *Paopereira*.

n, *per-a'-rin*.  $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ . An alkaloid from paopereira used as an antiperiodic and antipyretic.

tion. The blowing of air into a space for cleansing purposes.

ans, *per'-fo-ranz*. Penetrating; perforating.

rate. To pierce with holes.

ated Space, *per'-for-a-ted*. See *Space*.

ation, *per-fōr-a'-shun*. An opening or a penetration.

ator, *per'-fo-ra-tor*. An instrument to open the skull.

ation, *per-frik-a'-shun*. Inunction.

inous, *per-e-as'-in-us*. Around an acinus.

pendicitis, *per-e-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the peri-um around the appendix.

teri'tis. Inflammation of the outer sheath of arteries.

thrititis, *per-e-ar-th-ri'-tis*. Inflammation around joints.

ticular, *per-e-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Around a joint.

ial, *per-e-aks'-e-al*. Around an axis.

illary, *per-e-aks'-il-ar-e*. Around the axilla.

onal, *per-e-aks'-on-al*. Around an axone.

ast, *per'-ib-last*. The protoplasm around the cell-nucleus.

astic, *per-ib-las'-tik*. Germinating from surface of the ovum.

epsis, *per-ib-lep'-sis*. The wild look of delirium.

onchi'tis. Inflammation around a bronchus.

rdiac, *per-e-kar'-de-ak*. Pertaining to the pericardium.

rdial, *per-e-kar'-de-al*. See *Pericardiac*.

rdicente'sis. Pericardial paracentesis.

rdiot'omy. An incision of the pericardium.

rditis, *per-e-kar-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the pericardium.

adhe'sive, that in which the two layers of pericardium tend to adhere. **P.**, Carcino'matous, that due to carcinoma of the pericardium. **P.**, Dry, a form without effusion. **P.**, Exter'nal,

that affecting the outer layer of the pericardium. **P., Fi'brin**, a form in which the membrane is covered with fibrinous exud. **P., Hemorrhag'ic**, a form in which the fluid is hemorrhagic. **P., Inter'nal**, that affecting the serous surface of the pericardium. **P., Lo'calized**, whitish areas, the so-called "milk spots," due to circumscribed pericarditis. **P. oblit'erans**, a form leading to obliteration of the cavity by the adhesion of the layers. **P., Pu'lent**, that in which the fluid becomes purulent. **P., Sero-fi'brinous**, a form with serous fluid and little fibrin. **P., Tuber'ulous**, that due to tuberculous infection.

**Pericardium**, *per-e-kar'-de-um*. Membranous sac around the heart. **P., Bread and Butter**, a peculiar appearance in fibrinous pericarditis made by the rubbing together of the two surfaces of the membrane. **P., Pari'etal**, that part in contact with the pleura and the diaphragm. **P., Shag'gy**, that with a deposit of large layers of fibrin. **P., Vis'ceral**, the epicardium, the layer attached to the heart.

**Pericecal**, *per-is-e'-kal*. Around the cecum.

**Pericementi'tis**. Inflammation of the pericementum.

**Pericemen'tum**. A layer of bone around the fangs of teeth.

**Pericholous**, *per-ik'-o-lus*. Excessively bilious.

**Perichondritis**, *per-e-kon-dri'-tis*. Inflammation of perichondrium.

**Perichondrium**, *per-e-kon'-dre-um*. A membrane around cartilage.

**Perichordal**, *per-e-kor'-dal*. Around the notochord.

**Perichoroidal**, *per-e-ko-roid'-al*. Surrounding the choroid.

**Periclasis**, *per-ik'-las-is*. A comminuted fracture.

**Pericoloni'tis**. Inflammation of the tissue around the colon.

**Pericolpitis**, *per-e-kol-pi'-tis*. Inflammation of tissue about vagina.

**Periconchal**, *per-e-kon'-kal*. Surrounding the cavity of the ear.

**Pericorneal**, *per-e-kor'-ne-al*. Surrounding the cornea.

**Pericranitis**, *per-e-kra-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the pericranium.

**Pericranium**, *per-e-kra'-ne-um*. The periosteum of the skull.

**Pericysti'tis**. Inflammation of the tissue around the bladder.

**Peridental**, *per-e-den'-tal*. Around a tooth.

**Peridesmitis**, *per-e-des'-mi-tis*. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

**Peridesmium**, *per-e-des'-me-um*. Membrane investing a ligament.

**Peridiastole**, *per-id-i-as'-to-le*. The slight interval succeeding the diastole.

**Perididymis**, *per-e-did'-im-is*. The serous coat investing the testis.

**Perididymitis**, *per-e-did-im-i'-tis*. Inflammation of perididymis.

**Perifistular**, *per-e-fis'-tu-lar*. Around a fistula.

**Perifolliculi'tis**. Inflammation around the hair follicles.

**Perigastritis**, *per-e-gas-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

**Periglottis**, *per-e-glot'-is*. The mucous membrane of the tongue.

**Perihepati'tis**. Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver.

**Perikaryon**, *per-ik-ar'-e-on*. The cytoplasm of a neuron.

**Perilaryngi'tis**. Inflammation of the tissue around the larynx.

**Perilymph**, *per'-e-limf*. Clear fluid in osseous labyrinth of the ear.



ingitis, *per-e-men-in-jī'-tis*. Inflammation of dura mater.  
 ter, *per-im'-et-er*. 1. An instrument for measuring the ex-  
 of the field of vision. 2. The circumference.  
 tritis, *per-e-met-ri'-tis*. Inflammation around the womb.  
 trium, *per-im-e'-tre-um*. The uterine peritoneal covering.  
 try, *per-im'-et-re*. Measurement of the visual field.  
 eli'tis. Inflammation of the spinal pia mater.  
 sii'tis. Inflammation of the perimysium.  
 sium, *per-e-mis'-e-um*. The membranous sheath of muscles.  
 al, *per-in-e'-al*. Pertaining to the perineum.  
 cele, *per-in-e'-o-sēl*. Perineal hernia.  
 oplasty. Any plastic operation on the perineum.  
 orrhaphy, *per-in-e-or'-a-fe*. Suture of the perineum.  
 osyn'thesis. A variety of perineorrhaphy.  
 otomy, *per-in-e-ot'-o-me*. Incision through the perineum.  
 phric, *per-e-nef'-rik*. Around the kidney.  
 phri'tis. Inflammation of the tissues around the kidneys.  
 phrium, *per-e-nef'-re-um*. Enveloping membrane of kidney.  
 um. The space between the thighs from anus to genitalia.  
 uri'tis. Inflammation of a perineurium.  
 urium, *per-e-nu'-re-um*. A sheath investing nerve-fibers.  
 ular. Surrounding the eye. **P.** Space, space between the  
 of the eye and the orbital wall.  
 , *pe'-re-od*. An interval of time. **P.**, Incuba'tion. See  
 tion. **P.**, Month'ly, the menses. **P.**, Reac'tion, the  
 of reaction from the shock following a trauma.  
 ic, *pe-re-od'-ik*. Occurring at intervals.  
 icity, *pe-re-o-dis'-it-e*. Recurrence at regular intervals.  
 ontal, *per-e-o-don'-tal*. Around a tooth.  
 onti'tis. Inflammation of the membrane of a tooth-socket.  
 on'tium. The fibrous envelop of the cementum.  
 oscope, *pe-re-od'-o-skōp*. An adjustable calendar for esti-  
 the time of labor.  
 phori'tis. Inflammation of the ovarian capsule.  
 tometry, *per-e-op-tom'-et-re*. Measurement of the visual  
 y of the retinal periphery.  
 bita, *per-e-or'-bit-ah*. The lining membrane of the orbit.  
 bital, *per-e-or'-bit-al*. Around the orbit.  
 bi'tis. Inflammation of the orbital periosteum.  
 chi'tis. Inflammation of the tissues around the testes.  
 teal, *per-e-os'-te-al*. Pertaining to periosteum.  
 teitis, *per-e-os-te-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the periosteum. **P.**,  
 /minous, that marked by the formation of albuminous  
 l. **P.**, Den'tal, that affecting the investing membrane of  
 of teeth. **P.**, Diffuse', that involving the periosteum of  
 bones. **P.**, Hemorrhag'ic, that accompanied by bleeding  
 en the periosteum and the bone.  
 teophyte. An osseous growth upon the periosteum.  
 teotome. An instrument for cutting the periosteum.

**Periosteotomy**, *per-e-os-te-ot'-o-me*. The cutting of periosteum.

**Periosteum**, *per-e-os'-te-um*. The fibrous membrane investing surfaces of bones except at the points of tendinous and ligamentous attachment and on the articular surfaces, where cartilage substituted.

**Periostoma**, *per-e-os-to'-mah*. An osseous growth around bone.

**Periostomedulli'tis**. Inflammation of periosteum and marrow.

**Periostosis**, *per-e-os-to'-sis*. Inflammatory hypertrophy of bone.

**Periostotomy**, *per-e-os-tot'-o-me*. See *Periosteotomy*.

**Periotic**, *per-e-o'-tik*. Surrounding the ear. **P. Bone**, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

**Periovaritis**, *per-e-o-var-i'-tis*. See *Perioophoritis*.

**Peripachymeningi'tis**. The same as *Pachymeningitis*, *q. v.*

**Peripancrati'tis**. Inflammation around the pancreas.

**Periphacus**, *per-if-a'-kus*. Capsule surrounding crystalline lens.

**Peripherad**, *per-if'-er-ad*. Toward the periphery.

**Peripheral**, *per-if'-er-al*. Pertaining to the periphery.

**Peripheric**, *per-if'-er-ik*. See *Peripheral*.

**Periphery**, *per-if'-er-e*. The circumference or bounding line.

**Periphlebi'tis**. Inflammation of the outer coat of a vein.

**Per'iplasm**. A delicate hyaline layer around animal cells.

**Periplast**, *per'-ip-last*. The matrix of a part or organ.

**Peripleuritis**, *per-e-plu-ri'-tis*. Inflammation around the pleura.

**Periplocin**, *per-ip-lo'-sin*. A glucosid from *Periploca græca*, milvine or silk vine.

**Peripneumo'nia**. 1. Pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.

**Periproctitis**, *per-e-prok-ti'-tis*. Inflammation around the anus.

**Periprostati'tis**. Inflammation around the prostate.

**Perirectal**, *per-e-rek'-tal*. Around the rectum.

**Perirenal**, *per-e-re'-nal*. Around the kidney.

**Perisalpingi'tis**. Inflammation around the oviduct.

**Periscopic**, *per-is-kop'-ik*. Concavoconvex.

**Perisinusi'tis**. Inflammation around a cerebral sinus.

**Perispermati'tis**. Inflammation of the sheath of the spermatic cord.

**Perispleni'tis**. Inflammation of the spleen-capsule.

**Perissad**, *per'-is-ad*. An element of uneven quantivalence.

**Peristalsis**, *per-is-tal'-sis*. The vermicular motion of the bowels.

**Peristaltic**, *per-is-tal'-tik*. Pertaining to peristalsis.

**Peristaphyline**, *per-is-taf'-il-in*. Near the uvula.

**Peristole**, *per-is'-to-le*. The same as *Peristalsis*, *q. v.*

**Peristoma**, *per-is-to'-mah*. The margin of a mouth.

**Periströma**, *per-is-tro'-mah*. The villous coat of the intestines.

**Perisys'tole**. The interval between the systole and the diastole.

**Peritendineum**, *per-e-ten-din'-e-um*. The sheath of a tendon.

**Perithe'lium**. A fibrous network around capillaries.

**Perithyroidi'tis**. Inflammation of the capsule of the thyroid gland.

**Peritomy**, *per-it'-o-me*. An operation for the relief of pannus.

**Peritoneal**, *per-it-on-e'-al*. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

**Peritoneum**, *per-it-o-ne'-um*. Serous membrane lining abdomen.

- anism.** A neurosis resembling peritonitis.
- itis, per-it-on-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the peritoneum. P., **re'sive**, that with adhesion between the parietal and visceral.
- s. P., Diffuse'**, that affecting the entire peritoneum. P., **tic**, that due to microorganisms. P., **Se'rous**, that accom-
- ed** by liquid exudation. P., **Tuber'culous**, that due to the
- sit** of miliary tubercles upon the peritoneum.
- nsillitis, per-e-ton-sil-i'-tis.** Inflammation around a tonsil.
- phlitis, per-it-if-li'-tis.** Inflammation around the cecum.
- reteritis, per-e-u-re-ter-i'-tis.** Inflammation around a ureter.
- terine, per-e-u'-ter-in.** Around the uterus.
- aginitis, per-iv-aj-in-i'-tis.** Same as *Paracolpitis*.
- ascular, per-e-vas'-ku-lar.** Surrounding a vessel.
- asculi'tis.** Inflammation of the vessel-walls.
- oma, per-iz-o'-mah.** A girdle, as a truss.
- anism, per'-kin-izm.** The treatment of disease by means of
- al rods** drawn over the body.
- che, per-lāsh'.** A contagious disease of the lips in infants.
- anent.** Lasting, fixed, enduring.
- anganate, per-man'-gan-āt.** A salt of permanganic acid.
- earable, per'-me-a-bl.** Pervious.
- icious, per-nish'-us.** Highly destructive; fatal.
- o, per'-ne-o.** See *Chilblain*.
- brachius, per-o-bra'-ke-us.** Congenital malformation of the
- as and arms.**
- cephalus, per-o-sef'-al-us.** A monster with a deformed head.
- chirus, per-o-ki'-rus.** Deformity of a hand or foot.
- nelus, per-om'-el-us.** A monster with stunted limbs.
- ne, per'-o-ne.** Same as *Peroneum*.
- neal, per-o-ne'-al.** Pertaining to the fibula.
- neum, per-o-ne'-um.** The fibula.
- neus, per-o-ne'-us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- in, per'-o-nin.** The hydrochlorid of the benzyl ether of mor-
- ; it is a** proprietary substitute for morphin.
- ospora, per-o-nos'-po-rah.** A genus of fungi.
- pus, per'-o-pus.** Malformation of the legs and feet.
- s.** By the mouth.
- is, per-o'-sis.** Defective formation.
- omus, per-o-so'-mus.** A monster with an imperfect body.
- id, per-oks'-id.** An oxid with the highest amount of oxygen.
- ication, per-plik-a'-shun.** Folding incised vessel upon itself.
- ec'tum.** By the rectum.
- on.** 1. An indivisible organic unit. 2. The bodily form of a
- an being.**
- nal, per'-son-al.** Relating to a person. P. **Equa'tion**, the
- liar difference** of each individual in his reaction to various
- rs of stimuli.**
- iration, per-spir-a'-shun.** 1. Excretion of liquid from the
- ; sweating.** 2. The liquid so excreted; sweat.



- Per tubam.** Through a tube.
- Pertus'sin.** A proprietary remedy used in whooping-cough.
- Pertus'sis.** A contagious disease with a convulsive cough.
- Peruvian Bark,** *pe-ru'-vc-an'*. See *Cinchona*.
- Perversion,** *per-ver'-shun*. The state of being turned away from the normal course. **P., Sex'ual,** abnormality of the sexual instinct.
- Per'vert.** One who has turned from the right way. **P., Sex'ua** a person whose sexual instincts are perverted.
- Pervigilium,** *per-vij-il'-e-um*. Insomnia; wakefulness.
- Pervious,** *per'-ve-us*. Permitting penetration.
- Pes.** A foot. **P. accesso'rius.** See *Eminence, Collateral*. **P. an** **seri'nus,** a plexus of facial nerves. **P. hippocam'pi,** the lower end of the hippocampus. **P. val'gus.** See *Talipes valgus*. **P. va'rus.** See *Talipes varus*.
- Pes'sary.** Instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus.
- Pes'sima.** An eruptive disease with hard, spongy pustules.
- Pest.** The plague; pestilence. **P.-house,** a hospital for contagious diseases.
- Pestiferous,** *pes-tif'-er-us*. Destructive; pestilential.
- Pestilence,** *pes'-til-ens*. Any deadly epidemic disease.
- Pestilent,** *pes'-til-ent*. Having the nature of a pest.
- Pestilential,** *pes-til-en'-shal*. Causing a pestilence.
- Pestle,** *pes'-l*. An instrument for pounding with in a mortar.
- Petechia,** *pe-te'-ke-ah*. A small spot of ecchymosis beneath the epidermis.
- Petechial,** *pe-te'-ke-al*. Pertaining to petechias. **P. Ty'phus,** true typhus fever, *q. v.*
- Petit mal,** *pet-e mal'*. A mild form of epilepsy.
- Petrifaction,** *pet-rif-ak'-shun*. Conversion into a stony substance.
- Pétrissage,** *pa-tris-ahzh'*. The kneading movement in massage.
- Petrola'tum.** Soft, unctuous substance obtained from petroleum.
- Pet'rolene.** A liquid hydrocarbon mixture from petroleum.
- Petroleum,** *pe-tro'-le-um*. Rock-oil; probably a product of the dry distillation of coal-beds due to the earth's heat; it is an antiseptic and expectorant. **P. Oint'ment.** See *Petrolatum*.
- Petrolin,** *pet'-ro-lin*. Paraffin.
- Petromastoid,** *pet-ro-mas'-toid*. The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.
- Petro'sa.** The petrous portion of the temporal bone.
- Petrosal,** *pe-tro'-sal*. Pertaining to the petrous bone.
- Petrosalpingostaphyli'nus.** The levator palati muscle.
- Petroselinum,** *pct-ro-sel-i'-num*. Parsley.
- Petrosphe'noid.** Pertaining to the petrosa and sphenoid bone.
- Petrous,** *pe'-trus*. Resembling stone. **P. Bone,** **P. Por'tion,** the petrosa; the lower pyramidal portion of the temporal bone.
- Peucedanin,** *pu-sed'-an-in*.  $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$ . A bitter principle from the root of *Peucedanum officinale*.
- Phacitis,** *fa-si'-tis*. See *Phakitis*.
- Phacoidoscope,** *fa-koid'-o-sköp*. See *Phacoscope*.

- malacia**, *fa-ko-mal-a'-se-ah*. The soft cataract of the young.
- meter**, *fa'-ko-skōp*. An instrument for determining the refractive power of the eyes.
- sclerosis**, *fa-ko-skle-ro'-sis*. Hardening of crystalline lens.
- skop**, *fa'-ko-skōp*. An instrument for noting the change of refractive power of the crystalline lens during accommodation.
- retin**, *fa-e-or'-et-in*.  $C_{14}H_8O_7$ . A resinous extract from rhubarb-root.
- edema**, *faj-ed-e'-nah*. Gangrenous ulceration.
- cyte**, *fag'-o-sīt*. A cell possessing the property of absorbing.
- cytosis**, *fag-o-si-to'-sis*. The destruction of microbes by the action of phagocytes.
- itis**, *fa-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.
- rosis**, *fal-ak-ro'-sis*. Baldness.
- phalangeal**, *fa-lan'-je-al*. Pertaining to the phalanges.
- phalanges**, *fa-lan'-jēz*. The bones of the fingers and toes.
- phalanx**, *fa'-langks*. One of the finger-bones or toe-bones.
- phalalgia**, *fal-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the penis.
- phalaneurysm**, *fal-an'-u-rizm*. Aneurysm of the penis.
- phallic**, *fal'-ik*. Pertaining to the penis.
- phalinitis**, *fal-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the penis.
- phaloncus**, *fal-ong'-kus*. Any tumor or swelling of the penis.
- phallos**, *fal'-us*. The penis.
- phaneroscope**, *fan-er'-o-skōp*. An instrument for making the skin transparent by illumination.
- phaneroscopy**. The use of the phaneroscope.
- phantasm**, *fan'-tazm*. An optic illusion.
- phantom**, *fan'-tum*. 1. An apparition. 2. A model. **P. Cor'pus**. See *Corpusele*. **P. Tu'mor**. See *Tumor*.
- pharmacacal**, *far'-mak-al*. Pertaining to pharmacy.
- pharmacaceutic**, *far-mah-su'-tik*. Pertaining to drugs.
- pharmacaceutics**, *far-mah-su'-tiks*. See *Pharmacy*.
- pharmacaceutist**, *far-mah-su'-tist*. See *Pharmacist*.
- pharmacacist**, *far'-mas-ist*. An apothecary or a druggist.
- pharmacodynam'ics**. The science of the action of drugs.
- pharmacogno'sis**. The science of drugs and their preparation.
- pharmacognosy**, *far-mak-og'-no-se*. See *Pharmacognosis*.
- pharmacography**, *far-mak-og'-ra-fe*. See *Pharmacognosis*.
- pharmacol'ogy**. The science of the nature and action of drugs.
- pharmacopeia**, *far-mak-o-pe'-ah*. The standard handbook of drugs and medicinal preparations.
- pharmacy**, *far'-mas-e*. 1. The art of preparing and dispensing medicines. 2. A drug-store.
- pharyngalgia**, *far-in-gal'-je-ah*. Pain in the pharynx.
- pharyngeal**, *far-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the pharynx.
- pharyngectomy**, *far-in-jek'-lo-me*. Excision of part of pharynx.
- pharyngismus**, *far-in-jiz'-mus*. Spasm of the pharynx.
- pharyngitis**, *far-in-jī'-tis*. Inflammation of pharynx. **P.**, **Acute'**, due to cold and exposure. **P.**, **Atro'phic**, a form attended

with atrophy of the mucous membrane. P., Catar'ral, the attended by copious secretion. P., Chron'ic, the result of repeated acute attacks, accompanied by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. P., Croup'ous or Diphther'ic, that attended with formation of false membrane. P., Gran'ular, the chronic form with formation of granular bodies on the mucous membrane. P. sic'ca, the chronic form with a dry state of the mucous membrane.

Pharyngocele, *far-in'-go-sēl*. Pouching of the pharynx.

Pharyngodynia, *far-in-go-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngolaryngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

Pharyngology, *far-in-gol'-o-je*. The science of the pharyngeal mechanism.

Pharyngomycosis. Mycotic disease of the pharynx.

Pharyngoplegia, *far-in-go-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the pharynx.

Pharyn'goscope. An instrument for examining the pharynx.

Pharyngoscopy, *far-in-gos'-ko-pe*. Examination of the pharynx.

Pharyngospasm, *far-in'-go-spazm*. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngotherapy, *far-in-go-ther'-ap-e*. Irrigation of the nasopharyngeal tract in infectious diseases.

Pharyn'gotome. An instrument for pharyngotomy.

Pharyngotomy, *far-in-gol'-o-me*. Incision of the pharynx.

Pharynx, *far'-ingks*. Musculomembranous sac behind the mouth.

Pheduretin, *fe-du-re'-tin*. A diuretic phenol derivative.

Phenacetin, *fen-as'-et-in*.  $C_{10}H_{13}N_2O$ . An antipyretic and antineuralgic compound obtained from carbolic acid.

Phenanthrene.  $C_{14}H_{10}$ . A constituent of coal-tar.

Phenanti-py-rin, *fen-an-tip-i'-rin*. A phenol antipyretic.

Phenate, *fen'-āt* or *fe'-nāt*. A carbolate.

Phenazone, *fen'-az-ōn*. Antipyrin, *q. r.*

Phenetol, *fen'-et-ol*.  $C_8H_{10}O$ . The ethylic ether of phenol.

Phengophobia, *fen-go-fo'-be-ah*. See *Photophobia*.

Phenic, *fen'-ik*. Obtained from coal-tar.

Phenicism, *fe'-nis-izm*. A synonym of *Rubeola*, *q. r.*

Phenocoll, *fen'-o-kol*.  $C_{10}H_{14}O_2N_2$ . A derivative of phenacetin; it is used as an antipyretic and nervine.

Phenodin, *fe'-no-din*. The same as *Hematin*, *q. r.*

Phenol, *fe'-nol*.  $C_6H_5OH$ . Carbolic acid. P.-phtha'lein,  $C_{26}H_{14}O_4$ , a yellow crystalline substance used as a test for alkalis.

Phenolin, *fen'-ol-in*. An antiseptic prepared from crude cresols.

Phenomenon, *fe-uom'-en-on*. A symptom. Uncommon occurrence.

Phenopy'rin. A mixture of equal parts of phenol and antipyrin.

Phenosal, *fen'-o-sal*. A salicylacetate of phenetidine; it is an antipyretic.

Phenosalyl, *fe-no-sal'-il*. An antiseptic mixture of phenol (9), salicylic acid (1), lactic acid (2), and menthol (0.1).

Phenosuccin, *fen-o-suk'-sin*. Same as *Pyranthin*.

Phenoxin, *fen-oks'-in*. The trade-name for carbon tetrachloride.

Phenyl, *fen'-il*.  $C_6H_5$ . An organic radicle found in carbolic acid.



am'in. Same as *Anilin*. P.-an'ilin. Same as *Diphenylamin*.  
 chinal'din. See *P.-quinaidin*. P.-chin'olin, a derivative of  
 olin by the entrance of the phenyl-group into its pyridin  
 eucle. P.-hydra'zin,  $C_6H_8N_2$ , an oily substance used as a  
 for glucose. P.-hydroxylam'in,  $C_6H_5NHOH$ , a product  
 nitrobenzol by reduction; a very active blood-poison. P.-  
 h'ane,  $(CH_2C_6H_5)_2$ , a crystalline analgesic and antipyretic  
 tance. P.-quinal'din,  $C_9H_5(C_6H_5)N$ , an antiperiodic and  
 irritant. P.-ure'thane. See *Euphorin*.  
 ylene, fen'-il-ên.  $C_6H_4$ . A bivalent radicle.  
 ylon, fen'-il-on. Antipyrin, *q. v.*  
 in, fe'-sin. A sulphoderivative of phenacetin.  
 , fi'-al. See *Vial*.  
 osis, fi-mo'-sis. Stenosis of the preputial orifice.  
 other'apy. The use of air, water, and sunlight in medicine.  
 pectasis, fleb-ek'-tas-is. The dilatation of a vein.  
 pectomy, fleb-ek'-to-me. Excision of a vein.  
 pectopia, fleb-ek-to'-pe-ah. The dislocation of a vein.  
 bempfraxis, fleb-em-fraks'-is. The plugging of a vein.  
 bismus, fleb-iz'-mus. The turgescence of obstructed veins.  
 bitis, fleb-i'-tis. Inflammation of a vein.  
 bogram, fleb'-o-gram. A sphygmographic tracing of a vein.  
 bography, fleb-og'-ra-fe. The description of the veins.  
 bolith, fleb'-o-lith. A vein-stone; calcareous concretion in  
 .  
 bology, fleb-ol'-o-je. The science of veins.  
 borrhagia, fleb-or-a'-je-ah. Hemorrhage from a vein.  
 borrhaxis, fleb-or-eks'-is. The rupture of a vein.  
 bosclero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.  
 bothrombosis, fleb-o-throm-bo'-sis. Thrombosis in a vein.  
 botome, fleb'-o-tôm. A lancet for bleeding.  
 botomist, fleb-ot'-o-mist. One who practises phlebotomy.  
 botomy, fleb-ol'-o-me. Venesection; the opening of a vein.  
 gm, fleb. 1. Watery humor. 2. Mucus from the bronchi.  
 gmasia, fleg-ma'-ze-ah. Inflammation. P. al'ba do'lens, an  
 te edema, especially of leg, from venous obstruction; milk-leg.  
 gmatic, fleg-mat'-ik. 1. Pertaining to phlegm. 2. Slow;  
 l.  
 gmon, fleg'-mon. Suppurative inflammation of areolar tissue.  
 Gas, that in which gas is formed.  
 gmonous, fleg'-mon-us. Of the nature of a phlegmon.  
 gistic, flo-jis'-tik. Inflammatory.  
 gogenic, flog-o-jen'-ik. Producing inflammation.  
 gosin, flo-go'-sin. An irritant substance from cultures of  
 phylococcus aureus.  
 gosis, flo-go'-sis. Inflammation.  
 ridzin, Phloriz'in, flo-rid'-zin.  $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$ . An antiperiodic  
 osid from the root-bark of apple and other fruit trees.  
 rizinglycosu'ria. Glycosuria induced by phlorizin.

- Phloroglucin**, *flo-ro-glu'-sin*.  $C_6H_3(OH)_3$ . An antiseptic and antipyretic derivative of resorcin.
- Phlyctena**, *flik-te'-nah*. A clear vesicle with serous contents.
- Phlyctenoid**, *flik-te'-noid*. Resembling phlyctena.
- Phlyctenula**, *flik-ten'-u-lah*. A small blister.
- Phlyctenular**, *flik-ten'-u-lar*. Having the nature of phlyctenula.
- Phlyctenule**, *flik-ten'-ül*. A small vesicle.
- Phlyctis**, *flik'-tis*. See *Phlyctenula*.
- Phlysis**, *fl'-sis*. 1. A phlyctenula. 2. A whitlow.
- Phlyzacium**, *fli-za'-se-um*. A phlyctena.
- Phocomelus**, *fo-kom'-el-us*. A monster without legs or arms, but with feet and hands attached to the trunk.
- Phonation**, *fo-na'-shun*. The emission of vocal sounds.
- Phonatory**, *fo'-na-to-re*. Relating to phonation. **P. Band**. Same as *Vocal Band*.
- Phonautograph**, *fōn-aw'-to-graf*. An instrument for recording the vibrations of the voice.
- Phonendoscope**, *fōn-en'-do-skōp*. A variety of stethoscope that magnifies the auscultatory sounds.
- Phonetics**, *fo-net'-iks*. The study of vocal sounds.
- Phonic**, *fo'-nik*. Pertaining to the voice.
- Phonica**, *fon'-ik-ah*. Diseases affecting the vocal organs.
- Phonograph**, *fo'-no-graf*. An instrument for reproducing the sounds of the voice.
- Phonology**, *fo-nol'-o-je*. The science of vocal sound.
- Phonometer**, *fo-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the intensity of vocal sounds.
- Phonopathy**, *fōn-op'-ath-e*. Any disorder of the vocal organs.
- Phonophore**, *fo'-no-for*. An auditory ossicle; a small bone of ear.
- Phonopneumomassage'**. Exercise of the muscles, ligaments, and articulating surfaces of the middle ear.
- Phonopsia**, *fo-nop'-se-ah*. The perception of color-sensations by auditory sensations.
- Phorone**, *fo'-rōn*.  $C_9H_{14}O$ . An acetone derivative.
- Phorotone**, *fo'-ro-lōn*. An apparatus for exercising the eye-muscles.
- Phose**, *fōs*. A subjective sensation of light or color.
- Phosphate**, *fos'-fāt*. A salt of phosphoric acid. **P.**, **A'cid**, a phosphate in which only one or two hydrogen atoms are replaced by metals. **P.**, **Bone**,  $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ , the normal calcium orthophosphate of bone. **P.**, **Earth'y**, a phosphate of an alkaline earth. **P.**, **Nor'mal**, one in which the three hydrogen atoms are substituted by metals. **P.**, **Trip'le**, a double salt of ammonium and magnesium combined with phosphoric acid.
- Phosphatic**, *fos-fat'-ik*. Having the nature of phosphates. **P. Diabe'tes**, diabetes mellitus.
- Phosphatu'ria**. The presence in the urine of phosphates.
- Phosphenes**, *fos'-fēnz*. Subjective light-sensations from pressure on the eyeballs.
- Phos'phid**. A compound of phosphorus and another element.

- phine.  $\text{PH}_3$ . Phosphoreted hydrogen, a colorless gas.
- white, *fos'-fīt*. A salt of phosphorous acid.
- phorated, *fos'-for-a-ted*. Containing phosphorus.
- phorescence, *fos-for-es'-ens*. The property of shining in the dark without the evolution of heat.
- phoreted, *fos'-for-et-ed*. Combined with phosphorus.
- phorhidrosis, *fos-for-hid-ro'-sis*. Phosphorescent sweat.
- phoridrosis, *fos-for-id-ro'-sis*. See *Phosphorhidrosis*.
- phorism. The symptoms of chronic phosphorus-poisoning.
- phoruria, *fos-for-u'-re-ah*. Phosphorescence of the urine.
- phorus, *fos'-for-us*. A nonmetal, one of the elements in bone and nerve-tissue; symbol, P. P., Amor'phous or Allot'ropic, a black toxic red powder formed by heating phosphorus. P., Metal'-phorus, Rhombohe'dral, an allotropic form produced by heating phosphorus with melted lead.
- phuria, *fos-fu'-re-ah*. An excess of phosphates in the urine.
- phalgia, *fo-tal'-je-ah*. Pain produced by light.
- phobiotic, *fo-to-bi-ot'-ik*. Living in the light.
- photochem'istry. The science of the chemistry of light.
- photodysphoria, *fo-to-dis-fo'-re-ah*. The same as *Photophobia*, *q. v.*
- photoelectric'ity. Electricity produced by light.
- photogene, *fo'-to-jēn*. A retinal picture or impression.
- photogram, *fo'-to-gram*. The photographic representation of an object or image obtained by the microscope.
- photomotachometer, *fo-to-hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for photographing the velocity of the blood-current.
- photolyte, *fo'-to-līt*. A substance that is decomposed by light.
- photometer. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
- photometry. The measurement of the intensity of light.
- photomicrograph, *fo-to-mī'-kro-graf*. The photograph of an enlarged microscopic object.
- photophobia, *fo-to-fo'-be-ah*. A hyperesthetic sensitiveness to light.
- phonophone, *fo'-to-fōn*. An instrument for producing sound by the action of light.
- phophore, *fo'-to-for*. An instrument for the electric examination of any of the body-cavities.
- photopsia, *fo-top'-se-ah*. Subjective sensations of light.
- photoptometer. Instrument for measuring visual acuity.
- photoscope, *fo'-to-skōp*. A kind of fluoroscope.
- photosyntax, *fo-to-sin'-taks*. The process of the manufacture of carbohydrates by plants.
- pyroxilin, *fo-toks'-il-in*. Nitrocellulose, a substance derived from wood-pulp, and used as a substitute for collodion.
- pyroxylon, *fo-toks'-il-on*. Same as *Photoxilin*.
- phuria, *fo-tu'-re-ah*. Phosphorescence of the urine.
- phren. 1. The mind. 2. The diaphragm.
- phrenalgia, *fren-al'-je-ah*. Psychalgia; melancholia.
- phrenasthenia, *fren-as-then-i'-ah*. Paresis of the diaphragm.



**Phrenasthenic**, *fren-as-then'-ik*. 1. Idiotic; imbecile. 2. idiot.

**Phrenasthesia**, *fren-as-the'-ze-ah*. Idiocy.

**Phrenesis**, *fren-e'-sis*. Delirium; frenzy.

**Phrenetic**, *fren-et'-ik*. Maniacal, delirious.

**Phrenic**, *fren'-ik*. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

**Phrenica**, *fren'-ik-ah*. Diseases or agents affecting the intellect.

**Phrenitis**, *fren-i'-tis*. 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Delirium.

**Phrenograph**, *fren'-o-graf*. An instrument for recording diaphragmatic movements.

**Phrenology**, *fren-ol'-o-je*. The science of character-reading from cranial conformation.

**Phrenopathy**, *fren-op'-ath-e*. Mental alienation or disease.

**Phrenoplegia**, *fren-o-ple'-je-ah*. Sudden loss of mental power.

**Phren'osin**. A nitrogenized cerebrosid in brain-tissue.

**Phrynin**, *frin'-in*. A substance from the skin of the toad.

**Phthinoid**, *thin'-oid*. Having tuberculous characters.

**Phthiriasis**, *ti-ri'-as-is*. The presence of lice on the body with irritation produced thereby and its effects.

**Phthisic**, *tiz'-ik*. 1. Consumptive. 2. Asthma.

**Phthisical**, *tiz'-ik-al*. 1. Pertaining to phthisis. 2. Asthmatic.

**Phthisiology**, *tiz-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of phthisis.

**Phthisis**, *ti'-sis*. 1. A wasting or consumption. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. **P.** *bul'bi*, a progressive atrophy of the eyeball. **P.**, *Fi'broid*, (1) interstitial pneumonia; (1) chronic tuberculosis of the lungs. **P.** *flor'ida*, an acute, speedily fatal form; galloping consumption. **P.**, *Glan'dular*, tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. **P.**, *Hepat'ic*, tuberculosis of the liver. **P.** *nodo's*, miliary tuberculosis of the lungs. **P.** *pancreat'ica*, emaciation and cachexia from disease of the pancreas. **P.**, *Phlegmat'ic*, phthisis without loss of flesh. **P.**, *Tuber'culous*, that due to the bacillus of tuberculosis. **P.** *ventric'uli*, atrophy of the mucous membrane and thinning of the coats of the stomach.

**Phygogalactic**, *fi-go-gal-ak'-tik*. An agent stopping milk-secretion.

**Phylaxin**, *fi-laks'-in*. A defensive proteid produced in immunized animals.

**Phylogen'esis**, **Phylog'eny**. The development of a group of species as distinguished from individual development.

**Phyma**, *fi'-mah*. A suppurative tumor larger than a boil.

**Phymatoid**, *fi'-mat-oid*. Resembling a tubercle.

**Phymatorhu'sin**. A dark pigment of melanotic sarcoma.

**Phymatosis**, *fi-mat-o'-sis*. Any tuberculous disease.

**Phyraliphore**, *fi-ral'-if-or*. A cavity containing vesicles produced in endogenous cell-formation.

**Physalides**, *fis-al'-id-ez*. Plural of physalis.

**Physalis**, *fis'-al-is*. A large brood-cell in a malign growth.

**Physic**, *fiz'-ik*. 1. Science of medicine. 2. Medicine. 3. A purge.

**Physical**, *fiz'-ik-al*. Pertaining to physics or the body. **P.** *Diagnosis*, diagnosis by means of a physical examination. **P.** *Ex-*

a'tion, an examination of a patient's objective symptoms.  
 gns, the symptoms derived from percussion, auscultation, etc.  
 cian, *fiz-ish'-an*. One who practises medicine.  
 ist, *fiz'-is-ist*. 1. One skilled in physics. 2. One who holds  
 vital phenomena are purely physical and chemic.  
 cs, *fiz'-iks*. The science of inorganic matter and its forces.  
 Med'ical, physics in relation to medical science.  
 obathmism, *fiz-e-o-bath'-mizm*. Inherited growth-energy  
 h has been interfered with by physical energy.  
 ognomonic, *fiz-e-og-no-mon'-ik*. Pertaining to physiognomy.  
 ognomy, *fiz-e-og'-no-me*. 1. The art of reading character by  
 study of the face. 2. The face.  
 ologic, *fiz-e-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to physiology. P. Albu-  
 r'ria. See *Albuminuria*.  
 ology, *fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of the functions of the body.  
 plysis, *fiz-e-ol'-is-is*. The disintegration of dead tissue.  
 cele, *fi'-so-sēl*. A gaseous intestinal tumor.  
 hydrome'tra. The presence in the uterus of gas and serum.  
 metra, *fi-so-me'-trah*. A gaseous uterine enlargement.  
 stigma, *fi-so-stig'-mah*. A genus of plants. P. *veneno'sum*  
 s calabar bean.  
 stigmin, *fi-so-stig'-min*. Same as *Eserin*.  
 lbumose, *fi-tal'-bu-mōs*. Vegetable albumose.  
 genous, *fi-toj'-en-us*. Of vegetable origin.  
 lacca, *fi-to-lak'-ah*. A genus of plants. P. *decan'dra*, poke;  
 oot and fruit are emetic and cathartic.  
 lac'cin. An alcoholic resinoid from poke-root.  
 m'elin. Same as *Rutin*.  
 pathology, *fi-to-path-ol'-o-je*. 1. The pathology of plants. 2.  
 science of diseases due to vegetable growths.  
 plasm, *fi'-to-plazm*. Vegetable protoplasm.  
 sis, *fi-to'-sis*. 1. A parasitic disease. 2. See *Impetigo*.  
 zoon, *fi-to-zo'-on*. A zoophyte, *q. v.*  
 r Pia mater, *pi'-ah ma'-ter*. The vascular membrane envel-  
 g the entire surface of the brain and spinal cord.  
 chnitis, *pi-ah-ar-ak-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of both the pia  
 arachnoid.  
 i'-al. Pertaining to the pia mater.  
 , *pi'-al-in*. See *Steapsin*.  
 i'-an. See *Frambesia*.  
 ts' Cramp, *pe-qn'-ists*. Spasm of the hand-muscles from pro-  
 d and repeated piano-playing.  
 emia, *pi-ar-e'-me-ah*. The same as *Lipemia*, *q. v.*  
 i'-kah. A depraved appetite for unnatural food.  
 p'-se-ah. A genus of coniferous trees. P. *excel'sa*, Nor-  
 spruce.  
 , *pi'-se-in*.  $C_{14}H_{18}O_7H_2O$ . A glucosid from *Picea excelsa*.  
 , *pi'-se-ol*. A derivative of picein.  
 us, *pi'-se-us*. Resembling pitch.

- Pichi**, *pe'-she*. The leaves and stems of *Fabiana imbricata*; they are terebinthinate.
- Picolin**, *pik'-o-lin*.  $C_6H_7N$ . A liquid base from coal-tar oil.
- Picrate**, *pik'-rat*. A salt of picric acid.
- Picrocar'min**. A dye; a solution of carmin and picric acid.
- Picrol**, *pik'-rol*.  $KC_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3$ . An odorless white powder containing fifty-two per cent. of iodine.
- Picromel**, *pik'-ro-mel*. A bitter substance in bile.
- Picrotoxin**, *pik-ro-toks'-in*.  $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$ . The active principle of *Cocculus indicus*, used as an antispasmodic and parasiticide.
- Piebald Skin**, *pi'-bald*. See *Leukoderma* and *Vitiligo*.
- Pied Skin**, *pīd*. See *Piebald Skin*.
- Piedra**, *pe-a'-druh*. A disease of the hair due to micrococci.
- Piesmeter**, **Piesom'eter**, *pi-es'-met-er*. An instrument for measuring the degree of sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.
- Pigment**, *pig'-ment*. An organic coloring-matter.
- Pigmentary**, *pig'-men-ta-re*. Pertaining to pigment.
- Pigmentation**, *pig-men-ta'-shun*. The deposition of pigment.
- Pilary**, *pil'-ar-e*. Pertaining to the hair.
- Pilastered**, *pil-as'-terd*. Having a fluted appearance. **P. Fe'mur**, a femur with a fluted appearance.
- Pileous**, *pi'-le-us*. Hairy.
- Piles**, *pīlz*. Hemorrhoids, *q. v.*
- Piliganin**, *pi-lig'-an-in*.  $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$ . An emetic, cathartic, and convulsant alkaloid from *Lycopodium saussurus*.
- Pill**, *pil*. See *Pilula*.
- Pillar**, *pil'-ar*. A supporting part or process. **P. of the Abdominal Ring**, one of the columns on each side of the abdominal ring. **P. of the Fau'ces**, one of the mucous folds on each side of the throat.
- Pilocarpin**, *pi-lo-kar'-pin*.  $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ . The active principle of *jaborandi*; a powerful diaphoretic.
- Pilocar'pus**. A genus of plants; also the leaves of *P. pennatifolius jaborandi*, a powerful diaphoretic.
- Pilocystic**, *pi-lo-sis'-tik*. Applied to encysted tumors containing hair and fat.
- Pilomotor**, *pi-lo-mo'-tor*. Moving the hairs.
- Pilonidal**, *pi-lo-ni'-dal*. Containing an accumulation of hairs in a cyst. **P. Fis'tula**. See *P. Sinus*. **P. Si'nus**, a suppurative sinus near the anus, depending upon a tuft of hair in the tissue.
- Pilose**, *pi'-lōs*. Hairy; covered with soft hair.
- Pilous**, *pi'-lus*. See *Pilose*.
- Pilula**, *pil'-u-lah*. A small, spheric, medicinal mass.
- Pilular**, *pil'-u-lar*. Pertaining to pills.
- Pimelitis**, *pim-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of adipose tissue.
- Pimeloma**, *pim-el-o'-mah*. A fatty tumor.
- Pimelorrhœa**, *pim-el-or-e'-ah*. 1. Fatty diarrhea. 2. Seborrhœa.
- Pimelosis**, *pim-el-o'-sis*. A conversion into fat.
- Pimeluria**, *pim-el-u'-re-ah*. Chyluria, *q. v.*



- ata, pi-men'-lah.* A genus of plants; also the unripe fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*, allspice, used as a condiment.
- le, pim'-pl.* A small pustule or blotch.
- ment, pans-mon(g)'. The pinching movement in massage.*
- polin.* A proprietary aromatic antiseptic and disinfectant.
- Any tree of the genus Pinus.*
- al, pin'-e-al.* Shaped like a pine-cone. **P. Bod'y or Gland,** epiphysis or conarium, a small, reddish, vascular body in the anterior part of the third ventricle. **P. Pe'duncle,** a narrow band on each side of the pineal body. **P. Ven'tricle,** the body occasionally found within the pineal body.
- le, pi'-nēn.*  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . A hydrocarbon constituent of many essential oils.
- icula, pin-gwik'-u-lah.* Small, whitish, conjunctival tumor.
- ole Os.* A minute os uteri. **P. Pu'pil,** extreme miosis.
- orm, pin'-if-orm.* Conic.
- eye, pink'-i.* Epidemic purulent conjunctivitis of horses.
- root.* See *Spigelia*.
- a, pin'-ah.* The external cartilaginous flap of the ear.
- , pi'-nol.* A proprietary oil from *Pinus pumilis*.
- pīnt.* The eighth part of a gallon.
- a Disease'.* Parasitic disease of skin confined to the tropics.
- s.* 1. A genus of coniferous trees yielding rosin and turpentine. 2. The pineal body.
- orm, pin'-werm.* See *Ascaris*.
- emia, pi-on-e'-me-ah.* Fatty blood.
- pip.* A disease of fowls.
- , pi'-per.* A genus of plants; also the unripe dried fruit of *P. nigrum*, black pepper; it is a stomachic.
- razin.*  $C_4H_{10}O_2$ . A diuretic and uric-acid solvent.
- idin, pip-er'-id-in.*  $C_5H_{11}N$ . A volatile alkaloid, produced by the action of alkalis on piperine. **P. Guaiac'olate,** a combination of piperidine and guaiacolate, used in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- in, pip'-er-in.*  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ . An alkaloid of pepper.
- onal, pip'-er-on-al.* Same as *Heliotropin*.
- ovatin, pip-er-o-va'-lin.*  $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from *Piperum*; it is a heart-poison and motor depressant.
- , pip-el'.* A small graduated tube for taking up liquids.
- ssewa, pip-sis'-e-wah.* See *Chimaphila*.
- d'ia erythri'na.* Jamaica dogwood; the bark is a nerve-tonic.
- din.*  $C_{29}H_{24}O_8$ . A crystalline alkaloid from *Piscidia*.
- orm Bone, pis'-if-orm.* A small circular bone of the carpus.
- it.* A pock-mark; an indentation. **P. of the Stom'ach,** the umbilicus of the abdomen just below the sternum.
- .* 1. A black solid substance formed by boiling tar. 2. See **P., Jew's or Min'eral,** asphalt. **P. Plas'ter.** See *Plaster*.
- .* 1. The marrow of bones. 2. The spinal marrow. 3. To dissect the oblongata.

- Pithing**, *pith'-ing*. The destroying of the central nervous system by piercing the brain and cord.
- Pitting**, *pil'-ing*. The formation of pits.
- Pituita**, *pit-u'-it-ah*. Phlegm; mucus; frothy sputum.
- Pituitary**, *pit-u'-it-a-re*. Pertaining to phlegm. **P. Bod'y** or **Gland**, a small reddish body in the sella turcica.
- Pituri**, *pit-u'-re*. The leaves and twigs of *Duboisia hopwoodii*, used as a narcotic stimulant.
- Pitu'rin**. An acrid alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$ , from pituri.
- Pityriasis**, *pit-ir-i'-as-is*. A scaly skin-disease. **P. cap'itis**. Same as *Alopecia furfuracea*. **P. circina'ta**, **P. ro'sea**, a form with scaly red patches. **P. grvida'rum**. Same as *Chloasma uterinum*. **P. ru'bra**, a form with a general scaliness and redness of surface.
- Pityroid**, *pit'-ir-oid*. Resembling bran.
- Pix**, *piks*. Pitch, the resinous exudate of coniferous trees. **P. burgun'dica**, an exudate from *Picea excelsa*, Norway spruce, used as rubefacient. **P. canaden'sis**, that obtained from the hemlock tree, *Tsuga canadensis*. **P. liq'uida**, tar, an oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the pine.
- Pixol**, *piks'-ol*. A disinfectant preparation of tar and soft soap.
- Placebo**, *plas-e'-bo*. An inert drug given to satisfy patients.
- Placenta**, *pla-sen'-tah*. The flat, round, spongy body forming the organ of nutrition for the fetus; the after-birth. **P.**, **Adhe'rent**, an abnormal adherence of the placenta to the uterine wall after childbirth. **P.**, **An'nular**, one extending around the interior of the uterus in the form of a belt. **P.**, **Bat'tledore**, the insertion of the cord in the margin of the placenta. **P. cirsoi'dal**, one in which the umbilical vessels have a cirroid arrangement. **P.**, **Du'plex**, one divided into two parts. **P.**, **Fun'dal**, one attached at the fundus. **P.**, **Horse-shoe'**, in twin pregnancy condition in which two placentas are joined. **P.**, **Incar'cerate**, one retained by irregular contraction of the uterus. **P.**, **Maternal**, the external layer developed from the decidua serotina. **P. membrana'cea**, one abnormally thin. **P. præ'via**, presentation of the placenta before the fetus. **P.**, **Retained'**, one not expelled by the uterus after labor. **P.**, **Stu'dent's**, a retained placenta due to improper manipulation. **P. succenturia'ta**, an accessory growth to the placenta.
- Placental**, *pla-sen'-tal*. Pertaining to the placenta. **P. Bru'n**, **P. Souf'fle**. See *Souffle*, *Uterine*. **P. Transmis'sion**, the conveyance of drugs and disease-products through the fetoplacental circulation from mother to offspring.
- Placenta'tion**. The form and mode of attachment of the placenta.
- Placentitis**, *pla-sen-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the placenta.
- Pladarosis**, *plad-ar-o'-sis*. A soft tumor or wart within the eyelid.
- Plagiocephalic**, *pla-je-o-sef-al'-ik*. Showing plagiocephaly.
- Plagioceph'alism**, **Plagioceph'aly**. The condition in which the head is unsymmetric and twisted to one side.

**cephalus**, *pla-je-o-sef'-al-us*. Twisted appearance of head.  
**e**, *plāg*. A contagious, malignant, epidemic disease. **P. Spot**,  
 it characteristic of the plague.  
**Any flat and smooth surface**, especially any assumed sur-  
 whether tangent to the body or dividing it.  
**meter**, *pla-nim'-et-er*. A kind of perimeter.  
**cellular**, *pla-no-sel'-lu-lar*. Flat-celled.  
**dia**, *plan-o'-de-ah*. Any false or artificial passage.  
**a**, *plan'-tah*. The sole of the foot.  
**ar**, *plan'-tar*. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.  
**aris**, *plan-la'-ris*. An extensor muscle of the foot.  
**uria**. The discharge of urine through abnormal passages.  
**ie**, *plak*. A flat plate or area.  
**na**, *plaz'-mah*. The fluid part of the blood and lymph.  
**matic**, *plas-mat'-ik*. Relating to protoplasm. **P. Lay'er**, the  
 d-layer adjoining the capillary walls.  
**min**, *plaz'-min*. 1. A proteid of blood-plasma. 2. Plasmatic  
 fluid prepared from the bacilli of cholera, typhus, etc.  
**no'dium**. The motile mass of protoplasm formed by the  
 nic fusion of two or more amebiform bodies.  
**nogen**, *plaz'-mo-jen*. Bioplasma, *q. v.*  
**no'l'ysis**. Escape of the soluble substances of the blood-  
 ouscle.  
**orrhexis**, *plas-mo-reks'-is*. The rupture of a cell and the  
 pe of the plasma.  
**moschisis**, *plaz-mos'-kis-is*. The splitting of a cell, as the  
 nation of disc-shaped bodies by red blood-corpuscles.  
**ome**, *plas'-ōm*. The ultimate vital unit.  
**on**, *plas'-on*. The protoplasm of a nonnucleated cell.  
**er**, *plas'-ter*. An adhesive medicinal substance for external  
 lication. **P.**, Adhe'sive, resin-plaster. **P.-band'age**, a  
 dge stiffened with plaster of Paris. **P.**, Blis'tering, cerate  
 antharides. **P.**, Court-, a mixture of isinglass, glycerin, and  
 hol spread upon silk. **P.**, Diach'ylon, lead-plaster. **P.**  
 k'et, a bandage of plaster of Paris for the trunk. **P.**, Lead-,  
 of lead oxid and olive oil. **P.**, Mus'tard, a mixture of  
 dered mustard, flour, and water spread upon muslin. **P.** of  
 'is, calcium sulphate. **P.**, Res'in, a lead-plaster with the  
 ition of resin and wax. **P.**, Strength'ening, one containing  
 a. **P.**, Warm'ing, one of pitch and cantharides.  
**ic**, *plas'-tik*. Capable of being molded. **P. Force**, the gener-  
 re force of the body. **P. Opera'tion**, an operation restoring a  
 part.  
**icity**, *plas-tis'-it-e*. The state of being plastic.  
**icule**, *Plas'tidule*, *plas'-tik-ül*. A protoplasmic molecule.  
**id**, *plas'-tül*. A constructive cell.  
**in**, *plas'-tin*. A proteid of cell-nuclei.  
**e**, *plāt*. A flat protecting process of bone. **P.**, Approxima'-  
 n. See *Senn's Bone-plates*. **P.**, Au'ditory, the bone-plate



- forming the roof of the auditory meatus. *P.*, Ax'ial, the primitive streak of the embryo. *P.*, Blood. See *Platelets*, *Blood*. *Crib'riform*, the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone constituting the floor of the olfactory fossa and perforated for the passage of the olfactory nerves. *P.*, Dor'sal, each one of the two longitudinal ridges on the dorsal surface of the embryo that join to form the neural canal. *P.*, End. See *End*. *P.*, Equato'rial, the compressed mass of chromosomes aggregated at the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis. *P.*, Foot, the flat part of the stapes. *P.*, Med'ullary or Neu'ral. Same as *P.*, Dorsal. *P.*, Pal'ate, the part of the palate-bone which, with its opposite fellow, forms the roof of the mouth. *P.*, Tym'panic, the bones and floor of the auditory meatus.
- Platelets*, *Blood*, *plā't'-lets*. Small discs in the blood, light gray color, and of uncertain function.
- Pla'ticulture*, *Pla'ting*. The cultivation of bacteria on plates.
- Platinode*, *plat'-in-ōd*. The negative element of a battery.
- Platinum*, *plat'-in-um*. A silver-white, almost infusible metal.
- Platyce'lous*. Concave in front and convex behind.
- Platycephalous*, *plat-e-sef'-al-us*. Having a broad skull.
- Platycne'mia*, *Platycne'mism*. Broadness of the tibia.
- Platycnemic*, *plat-ik-ne'-mik*. Having a broad tibia.
- Platycoria*, *plat-ik-o'-re-ah*. Undue dilatation of the pupil.
- Plat'yocyte*. An epithelioid cell found in tubercle nodules.
- Platyhieric*, *plat-e-hi-er'-ik*. With a broad sacrum.
- Platypel'lic*, *Platypel'vic*. Having a broad pelvis.
- Platypodia*, *plat-e-po'-de-ah*. Flat-footedness.
- Platyrrhine*, *plat'-ir-in*. Having a broad and flat nose.
- Platys'ma myoi'des*. A broad, flat muscle of the neck.
- Pledget*, *pled'-jet*. A small, flat compress of lint.
- Pleochroic*, *Pleochromatic*, *ple-o-kro'-ik*, *ple-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Colored differently under different conditions.
- Pleomastia*, *Pleomazia*, *ple-o-mas'-te-ah*, *ple-o-ma'-ze-ah*. The condition of having an abnormal number of mammas.
- Pleomorphic*, *ple-o-mor'-fik*. Having several distinct forms.
- Pleomorphism*, *ple-o-mor'-fiz-m*. The state of being pleomorphic.
- Pleomorphous*, *ple-o-mor'-fus*. See *Pleomorphic*.
- Pleonasm*, *ple'-o-naz-m*. A superabundance of parts.
- Pleonexia*, *ple-o-neks'-e-ah*. Morbid selfishness or greediness.
- Plesiomorphous*, *ples-e-o-mor'-fus*. Similar in form.
- Plessor*, *Plessor*, *ples'-er*, *ples'-or*. A plexor, *q. v.*
- Plessimeter*, *ples-im'-et-er*. See *Pleximeter*.
- Plethora*, *pleth'-or-ah*. Abnormal fulness of the blood-vessels.
- Plethoric*, *pleth'-or-ik*. Pertaining to plethora. Full-blooded.
- Plethysmograph*, *pleth-is'-mo-graf*. An instrument for determining the changes in the size of a part due to vascular alterations.
- Pleura*, *plu'-rah*. The serous membrane enveloping the lungs.
- Pleural*, *plu'-ral*. Pertaining to the pleura.
- Pleuralgia*, *plu-ral'-je-ah*. The same as *Pleurodynia*, *q. v.*

apophysis, *plu-rap-off'-is-is*. A rib.  
 apostema, *plu-rap-os'-te-mah*. Pleural abscess; empyema.  
 asy, Pleuritis, *plu'-ris-e*, *plu-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of pleura.  
 Diaphragmat'ic, that restricted to the pleural surface of the  
 diaphragm. P., Dry, that attended with little or no effusion of  
 fluid. P., Encys'ted, that in which the effusion is circumscribed  
 adhesions. P., Fe'tid, that marked by the presence of fetid  
 matter. P., Hemorrhag'ic, that attended with bloody exudate.  
 Ich'orous. Same as P., *Fetid*. P., Interlob'ular, that affect-  
 the pleural layers between the lobes. P., La'tent, a form with-  
 out the subjective symptoms. P., Medias'tinal, that affecting  
 the pleural layers about the mediastinum. P., Metapneumon'ic,  
 dependent upon pneumonia. P., Plas'tic; that marked by a  
 deposit of a layer of semisolid exudate. P., Pur'ulent. Same as  
 empyema. P., Serofi'brinous, a form marked by fluid exudate  
 containing flocculi and the deposit of some fibrin.  
 Pleuritic, *plu-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to pleurisy.  
 Pneumocoele, *plu'-ro-sēl*. Pulmonary hernia. Pneumocoele, *q. v.*  
 Pleurodynia, *plu-ro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the intercostal muscles.  
 Peritoneal Cav'ity, *plu-ro-per-it-on-e'-al*. The body-cavity.  
 Propneumo'nia. Inflammation of the pleura and lung.  
 Pleurorrhoea, *plu-ror-e'-ah*. An effusion of fluid into the pleura.  
 Pleurosomus. A monster with eventration at the side.  
 Pleurothot'onos. A tetanic lateral bending of the body.  
 Pleurotomy, *plu-ro'-o-me*. Incision into the pleura.  
 Plexiform, *pleks'-if-form*. Resembling a plexus.  
 Pleuroimeter. Plate of ivory or rubber used in percussion of chest.  
 Pleuroor, *pleks'-or*. An instrument for striking upon the pleximeter.  
 Plexus, *pleks'-us*. A network of nerves or veins. P., Aor'tic, (1)  
 nerve-plexus on each side and in front of the abdominal aorta;  
 (2) one surrounding the thoracic aorta. P., Brach'ial, one  
 in the lower part of the neck, reaching to the axilla. P., Car-  
 otid, Ante'rior or Superfi'cial, one beneath the arch of the  
 aorta. P., Carot'id, Exter'nal, one around the external  
 carotid artery. P., Carot'id, Inter'nal, one on the outside  
 of the internal carotid artery. P., Cav'ernous, one in the  
 vertebral sinus. P., Ce'liac, one close to the celiac axis. P.,  
 Cervical, one opposite the four upper vertebrae. P., Cer-  
 vical, Poste'rior, one in the posterior cervical region. P.,  
 Choroid. See *Choroid*. P., Coccyg'eal, one on the dorsal sur-  
 face of the coccyx and caudal end of the sacrum. P., Cor'onary,  
 Ante'rior, one below the arch of the aorta. P., Cor'onary,  
 Post'e'rior, one at the lesser curvature of the stomach. P., Cor'o-  
 nary, Poste'rior, one accompanying the coronary artery on the  
 posterior surface of the heart. P., Cru'ral, one surrounding the upper  
 part of the femoral artery. P., Cyst'ic, one near the gall-  
 bladder. P., Deep or Great, one in front of the bifurcation of  
 the trachea. P., Den'tal, Infe'rior, one around the roots of the  
 teeth of the lower jaw. P., Diaphragmat'ic, one near the

phrenic artery. *P.*, Epigas'tric. Same as *P.*, *Solar*. *P.*, Eso-  
 ag'eal, one around the esophagus. *P.*, Fa'cial, one envel-  
 ing part of the facial artery. *P.*, Gang'liiform, one formed fr-  
 the roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. *P.*, Gas'tr-  
 a branch of the celiac plexus accompanying the gastric artery. *P.*  
 Gastroduode'nal, a branch of the celiac plexus. *P.*, Hemo-  
 rhoi'dal, Infe'rior and Mid'dle, nerve-plexus derived from t-  
 pelvic plexus near the rectum. *P.*, Hepat'ic, a branch of t-  
 celiac plexus attending the hepatic artery to the liver. *P.*, Hyp-  
 gas'tric, one before the promontory of the sacrum. *P.*, Hyp-  
 gas'tric, Infe'rior. Same as *P.*, *Pelvic*. *P.*, Infraor'ital, o-  
 under the levator labii superioris muscle. *P.*, Intes'tinal, Su-  
 mu'cous, one in the submucosa of the small intestines. *P.*, Li-  
 gual, one around the lingual artery. *P.*, Lum'bar, one int-  
 psoas muscle. *P. mag'nus profun'dus*. Same as *P.*, *Cardi*  
*Deep*. *P.*, Mesenter'ic, Infe'rior, one around the inferior mese-  
 teric artery. *P.*, Mesenter'ic, Supe'rior, one around i-  
 superior mesenteric artery. *P.*, Myenter'ic, one between the ci-  
 cular and longitudinal muscular coats of the small intestine. *P.*  
 Nasopal'atine, one at the incisor foramen. *P.*, Ob'turator, o-  
 around the obturator nerve. *P.*, Oc'cipital, one around i-  
 occipital artery. *P.*, Ophthal'mic, one around the ophthaim-  
 artery and the optic nerve. *P.*, Ova'rian, (1) a venous plex-  
 in the broad ligament; (2) a nerve-plexus distributed to t-  
 ovaries. *P.*, Pampin'iform. See *P.*, *Spermatic*. *P.*, Pancreat'ic  
 one that supplies the panereas. *P.*, Pancreaticoduode'nal, o-  
 near the head of the pancreas. *P.*, Patel'lar, one in fron-  
 of the patella. *P.*, Pel'vic, one at the side of the rectum and  
 bladder, distributed to the viscera of the pelvis and plexus  
 of the pelvis. *P.*, Pharyn'geal, (1) nerve-plexuses supplying the  
 pharynx; (2) venous plexus at the side of the pharynx. *P.*  
 Phren'ic, one accompanying the phrenic arteries to the dia-  
 phragm. *P.*, Prostat'ic, one occupying the sides of the prostate  
*P.*, Pter'ygoid, a plexus of veins which accompanies the interna-  
 maxillary artery between the pterygoid muscles. *P.*, Pul'monary  
 Ante'rior, one in front of the bronchus, whence branches are dis-  
 tribnted through the lung. *P.*, Pul'monary, Poste'rior, one a-  
 the back of the bronchus, whence branches are distributed throug-  
 the lung. *P.*, Pylor'ic, one near the pylorus. *P.*, Re'nal, o-  
 near the renal artery. *P.*, Sa'cral, one ventrad of the sacrum  
*P.*, So'lar, a great network of nerves dorsad of stomach. *P.*  
 Spermatic'ic, one around the spermatic vessels, supplying the teste-  
 (ovaries in females). *P.*, Sphe'noid, the upper part of the  
 internal carotid plexus. *P.*, Sple'nic, one around the spleni-  
 artery. *P.*, Subsarto'rial, one at the posterior border of the sar-  
 torius muscle. *P.*, Subtrape'zial, one beneath the trapezi-  
 muscle. *P.*, Suprare'nal, one around the suprarenal bodies. *P.*  
 Thy'roid, Infe'rior, one around the external carotid and inferior  
 thyroid arteries, distributed to the laryux, pharynx, and thyroi-



**P.**, Thy'roid, Supe'rior, one around the thyroid gland. Ton'sillar, one in the tonsil. **P.**, Tym'panic, one in the panum. **P.**, U'terine, (1) a venous plexus on the walls of the uterus, extending into the broad ligament; (2) a nerve-plexus supplying the cervix and lower part of the uterus. **P.**, Vag'inal, a nerve-plexus supplying the walls of the vagina; (2) a venous sinus near the entrance of the vagina. **P.**, Ver'tebral, one surrounding the vertebral and basilar arteries. **P.**, Ves'ical, one bounding the vesical arteries.

*pli'-kah*. 1. A fold. 2. A matted, filthy condition of the hair. *europath'ica*, a curling of the hair from a nervous derangement. **P.** *palmatæ*, radiating folds in the mucous membrane of the cervix. **P.** *polon'ica*, verminous matting of the hair. **P.** *iluna'ris*, a mucous fold at the inner canthus of the eye. *te, pli'-kāt*. Folded or plaited.

*omy, pli'-kol'-o-me*. Division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

*bagin, plum-ba'-jin*. See *Ophioxysin*.

*bago, plum-ba'-go*. Graphite.

*bic, plum'-bik*. Relating to lead.

*bism, plum'-bizm*. Lead-poisoning.

*bum, plum'-bum*. Lead; soft, bluish-white metal; symbol, Pb.

*'per*. A pad for filling out a sunken cheek.

*ocular, plu-ril-ok'-u-lar*. With several loculi.

*p'ara*. A woman who has given birth to several children.

*par'ity*. The condition of having borne several children.

*ma'nia*. Insanity in which the patient thinks himself rich.

*dynamics, ne-o-di-nam'-iks*. The dynamics of respiration.

*graph*. An instrument for recording respiratory movements.

*meter, ne-om'-et-er*. A spirometer.

*metry, ne-om'-et-re*. Measurement of the air of respiration.

*phore, ne'-o-for*. An instrument to aid artificial respiration.

*scope, ne'-o-skōp*. Instrument to measure chest-movements.

*marthrosis, nu-mar-thro'-sis*. An effusion of air into a joint.

*mathemia, nu-math-e'-me-ah*. Air in the blood-vessels.

*matic, nu-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to gaseous fluids. **P.** *Cab'inet*,

*abinet* for treating a part by compressed or rarefied air.

*mat'ocele*. Gaseous hernia of the lung or other part.

*matodyspne'a*. Emphysematous dyspnea.

*matogram, nu-mat'-o-gram*. A tracing of chest-movements.

*matograph, nu-mat'-o-graf*. See *Pneumograph*.

*matology, nu-mat-ol'-o-je*. 1. The science of respiration. 2. The physics and chemistry of gases.

*matometer, nu-mat-om'-et-er*. See *Spirometer*.

*matom'etry*. The measurement of respiratory movements.

*matoscope, nu-mat'-o-skōp*. An instrument for determining the presence of foreign bodies in the mastoid sinuses.

*mato'sis*. Morbid accumulation of gas in any part of body.

*matotherapy, nu-mat-o-ther'-ap-e*. See *Pneumotherapy*.

**Pneumatothorax**, *nu-mat-o-tho'-raks*. See *Pneumothorax*.

**Pneumaturia**, *nu-mat-u'-re-ah*. An escape of gas from the urethra.

**Pneu'matype**. The respiratory deposit of moisture on glass.

**Pneumectomy**, *nu-mek'-to-me*. Excision of a portion of the lung.

**Pneumobacillus**, *nu-mo-bas-il'-us*. The bacillus of pneumonia.

**Pneumocoele**, *nu'-mo-sēl*. See *Pneumatocele*.

**Pneumocentesis**, *nu-mo-sen-te'-sis*. Puncture of the lung.

**Pneumococcus**, *nu-mo-kok'-us*. Any micrococcus of the lung.

**Pneumoconi'osis**. A disease of the lung from inhalation of dust.

**Pneumoderma**, *nu-mo-der'-mah*. Subcutaneous emphysema.

**Pneumoenteri'tis**. Combined pneumonia and enteritis.

**Pneumogastric**, *nu-mo-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to the lungs and stomach. **P. Lobe**, the cerebellar flocculus.

**Pneu'mograph**. An instrument for measuring chest-movement.

**Pneumography**, *nu-mog'-ra-fe*. Description of the lungs.

**Pneumohemorrhagia**, *nu-mo-hem-or-a'-je-ah*. Pulmonary apoplexy.

**Pneumoheemotho'rax**. Air and blood in the pleural sac.

**Pneumohydropericar'dium**. Gas and serum in the pericardium.

**Pneumohydrotho'rax**. Air and water in the pleural sac.

**Pneumolith**, *nu'-mo-lith*. A calculus in the lungs.

**Pneumomassage'**. Pneumatic massage of the middle-ear cavity.

**Pneumometer**, *nu-mom'-et-er*. A spirometer, *q. v.*

**Pneumomycosis**, *nu-mo-mi-ko'-sis*. Fungous disease of the lung.

**Pneumonectasis**, *nu-mon-ek'-las-is*. Emphysema of the lungs.

**Pneumonectomy**, *nu-mon-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a portion of lung.

**Pneumonemia**, *nu-mon-e'-me-ah*. Congestion of blood in the lung.

**Pneumonia**, *nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Inflammation of the lungs. **P.**

**Abor'tive**, acute congestion not followed by other stages. **P.**

**Acute'**, lobar pneumonia, most often due to a specific microorganism. **P.**, **Alcohol'ic**, the erupous pneumonia of drunkards. **P.**

**A'pex** or **Ap'ical**, erupous pneumonia confined to the apex of the lung. **P.**, **Aspira'tion**, that due to the inspiration of irritant

substance into the lung. **P.**, **Bron'chial** or **Catar'rhal**, bronchopneumonia. **P.**, **Cen'tral**, erupous pneumonia beginning in the

interior of the lobe of the lung. **P.**, **Cer'ebral**, that associated with marked cerebral symptoms. **P.**, **Chee'sy**. See *P.*, *Desquamative*.

**P.**, **Chron'ic**. See *P.*, *Interstitial*. **P.**, **Contu'sion**, the following contusion of the chest. **P.**, **Croup'ous**. See *P.*, *Acute*.

**P.**, **Degluti'tion**. Same as *P.*, *Aspiration*. **P.**, **Des'quamative**, that marked by desquamation of the cells of the air-vesicles: the

exudate undergoes caseation. **P.**, **Doub'le**, lobar pneumonia of both lungs. **P.**, **Embol'ic**, that due to embolism of the vessels of

the lung. **P.**, **Ephem'eral**, congestion of the lungs. **P.**, **Fi'broid** or **Fi'broid**. Same as *P.*, *Interstitial*. **P.**, **Gang'renous**, gangrene of the lung. **P.**, **Hypostat'ic**, a kind occurring in the weak

or aged, affecting the lower posterior portions of the lung. **P.**, **Intersti'tial**, that marked by increase of interstitial connective

tissue. **P.**, **Lar'val**, that presenting only initial symptoms. **P.**

par. Same as *P.*, *Acute*. *P.*, *Lob'ular*, bronchopneumonia. *Mas'sive*, lobar pneumonia, with the filling of air-cells, *lehi*, or even the entire lung with fibrinous exudate. *P.*, *gratory*, a form involving one lobe after another. *P.*, *Pleu-*  
*c*, pleuropneumonia. *P.*, *Pleurogen'ic*, that secondary to  
 use of the pleura. *P.*, *Pur'ulent*, that marked by formation  
 us. *P.*, *Sep'tic*, lobar pneumonia due to inspiration of sep-  
 material. *P.*, *Superf'ial*, that restricted to parts near the  
 ra. *P.*, *Syphilit'ic*, a rare form due to syphilis. *P.*, *Ty'-*  
*id*, that attended with typhoid symptoms. *P.*, *Wan'dering*,  
 which affects different parts of the lung in suecession and  
 is to be associated with erysipelas. *P.*, *White*, fatal  
 rrbal pneumonia in a syphilitic fetus with fatty degeneration  
 the lungs.

*monic*, *nu-mon'-ik*. Pertaining to the lungs.

*monitis*, *nu-mon-i'-tis*. The same as *Pneumonia*, *q. v.*

*monocele*, *nu-mon'-o-sēl*. Hernia of the lung.

*monoconiosis*, *nu-mon-o-ko-ne-o'-sis*. See *Pneumoconiosis*.

*monomelano'sis*. Melanosis of the lungs.

*monometer*, *nu-mon-om'-et-er*. See *Spirometer*.

*monomycosis*, *nu-mon-o-mi-ko'-sis*. See *Pneumomycosis*.

*monopathy*, *nu-mon-op'-ath-e*. Any lung disease.

*monoperitoni'tis*. Peritonitis attended with gas.

*monosis*, *nu-mon-o'-sis*. Any affection of the lungs.

*monotomy*, *nu-mon-ot'-o-me*. See *Pneumotomy*.

*mopal'udism*. Malarial disease of the lungs.

*mopericardium*, *nu-mo-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. An effusion of air  
 to the perieardial sac.

*moperitone'um*. Gas in the peritoneal cavity.

*mopyopericardium*, *nu-mo-pi-o-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. Gas and  
 in the pericardium.

*mopyothorax*, *nu-mo-pi-o-tho'-raks*. An accumulation of air  
 pus in the eavity of the thorax.

*morrhagia*, *nu-mor-a'-je-ah*. Pulmonary apoplexy; hemor-  
 ge into the air-cells and tissue of the lung.

*moserotho'rax*. The presenee of gas and serum in the pleural  
 ty.

*mother'apy*. The use of air as a therapeutie agent.

*mothermomassage*, *nu-mo-ther-mo-mas-ahzh'*. The applica-  
 of hot medicated eondensed air to the body.

*mothorax*, *nu-mo-tho'-raks*. Gas or air in the pleural sae.

*motomy*, *nu-mot'-o-me*. An incision of the lung.

*motox'in*. A toxin produced by the pneumobaeillus.

*motyphus*, *nu-mo-ti'-fus*. Pneumonia with typhoid fever.

*mouria*, *nu-mo-u'-re-ah*. See *Pneumaturia*.

*, pok*. A pustule of small-pox.

*'et*. A blind sac or sae-shaped eavity.

*eting*, *pok'-et-ing*. A method of treating an ovarian pediele  
 fixation at the lower end of the ineision.



Pock-marked. Marked with the scars of small-pox.

Podagra, *pod-ag'-rah*. Gout of the foot.

Podalgia, *pod-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the feet.

Podalic, *pod-al'-ik*. Pertaining to the feet. P. Ver'sion, a turn of the fetus in utero by the feet.

Podarthrititis, *pōd-arth-rī'-tis*. Gout of the feet.

Podedema, *pōd-e-de'-mah*. Swelling of the foot.

Podelcoma, *pōd-el-ko'-mah*. See *Madura Foot*.

Podencephalus, *pod-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster with the brain situated outside of the skull.

Podobromidrosis, *pod-o-brō-mid-ro'-sis*. Bromidrosis of the foot.

Pododynia, *pod-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the foot.

Podophyllin, *pod-o-fil'-in*. See *Podophyllum*, *Resin of*.

Podophyllores'in. See *Podophyllum*, *Resin of*.

Podophyllotox'in. A poisonous alkaloid from podophyllum.

Podophyllum, *pod-o-fil'-um*. A genus of herbs, also the root *P. peltatum*, May-apple. P., *Resin of*, a powerfully cathartic resin extracted from the rhizome of May-apple.

Pœ-. For words commencing thus, see *Pe-*.

Pogoni'asis. Excessive growth of the beard; growth of beard in a woman.

Pogonion, *po-go'-ne-on*. The anterior middle point of the chin.

Poikiloblast, *poi-kil'-o-blast*. See *Peciloblast*.

Poikilocyte, *poi-kil'-o-sīt*. See *Pecilocyte*.

Poikilocyto'sis. See *Pecilocytosis*.

Poikilother'mic. See *Pecilothermic*.

Point. 1. The sharp apex of an object. 2. The limit at which a thing occurs. 3. A minute spot or area. P., Boil'ing, the degree of temperature at which a liquid passes into the vapour state with ebullition. P., Car'dinal, one of the six optical points that determine the direction of the rays entering or emerging from a series of refracting media. P., Craniomet'ric. See *Craniometric*. P., Dew. See *Dew*. P., Dis'parate, one of those points on the retina whence images are projected, not to the same, but to different points in space. P. of Elec'tion, that point at which a certain operation is done by preference. P., Far. See *Fur*. P., Free'zing, the degree of temperature at which a liquid becomes solid. P., Hysterogen'ic. See *Zone*, *Hysterogenic*. Ps., Lac'rimal, minute orifices of the lacrimal canals upon the eyelids near the inner canthus. P., Ma'lar, the most prominent point on the outer surface of the malar bone. P., Melt'ing, the degree of temperature at which fusible solids begin to melt. P. Mo'tor. See *Motor*. P., Near. See *Near-point*. P., No'dal, the center of curvature of a spheric lens or refracting surface through which rays of light pass joining conjugate points. P. Prin'cipal, two points in the optic axis of a lens that are so related that lines drawn from these points to corresponding points in the object and its image are parallel. P. of Reflec'tion, the point from which a ray of light is reflected. P. of Refrac'tion

point at which a ray of light is refracted. P., Spi'nous, a sensitive point over a spinous process. P., Subna'sal, the middle of the lower border of the nasal orifice. P., Supraclavic'u—the point, stimulation of which causes contraction of the arm muscles. P., Vi'tal, a spot in the oblongata corresponding to the seat of the respiratory center, puncture of which causes instant death.

Massage, *pwant-il-ahj'*. Massage by means of the finger-tips.

douloureux. See *Valleix's Points*.

n, *poi'-zn*. A venomous or toxic agent.

root. See *Phytolacca*.

, *po'-lar*. Pertaining to a pole. P. Bod'y, Cell, or Glob'ule, the whole body which escapes from the ovum at the time of impregnation. P. Star, a star of the dyaster.

imeter, *po-lar-in'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the angle of rotation of a polarized ray of light.

imetry, *po-lar-im'-it-re*. The use of a polarimeter.

'iscope. An instrument for studying polarization.

ity, *po-lar'-it-e*. The state of having poles.

ization of Light, *po-lar-iz-a'-shun*. An alteration in the character of light-rays whereby the vibrations occur in circles or ellipses or are limited to a single plane.

izer, *po'-lar-i-zer*. An instrument for polarizing light.

clinic, *pol-ik-lin'-ik*. See *Polyclinic*.

cephalitis, *po-le-en-sef-al-i'-tis*. See *Polioencephalitis*.

encephali'tis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the cortex.

myelencephalitis, *po-le-o-mi-el-en-sef-al-i'-tis*. Combined myelitis and polioencephalitis.

myeli'tis. Inflammation of the gray matter of the cord. P., Acute, anterior, acute inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord. P., Chron'ic, progressive muscular atrophy.

myelop'athy. Any disease of the gray matter of the cord.

plasma, *pol-e-o-plaz'-mah*. Granular protoplasm.

sis, *pol-i'-o-sis*. Grayness of the hair.

h Plait, *po'-lish*. See *Plica polonica*.

eriza'tion. The inflation of the middle ear through the Eustachian tube.

kiuria, *pol-ak-e-u'-re-ah*. Abnormal frequency of micturition.

x, *pol'-eks*. The thumb or great toe. P. pe'dis, the great toe.

tion, *pol-u'-shun*. Masturbation; defilement.

. A prefix denoting much or many.

adenia, *pol-e-ad-e'-ne-ah*. Pseudoleukemia, *q. v.*

adeno'ma. An adenoma of many glands.

adenous, *pol-e-ad'-en-us*. Having many glands.

andry, *pol-e-an'-dre*. Having more than one husband.

arthri'tis. Simultaneous inflammation of several joints.

atomic, *pol-e-at-om'-ik*. Having several atoms.

- Polycholia**, *pol-ik-o'-le-ah*. Excessive secretion of bile.
- Polychromatic**, *pol-ik-ro-mat'-ik*. Many-colored.
- Polychromatophilic**, *pol-ik-ro-mat-o-fil'-ik*. Susceptible of stain with more than one dye.
- Polyclinic**, *pol-e-klin'-ik*. A large general hospital.
- Polycoria**, *pol-e-ko'-re-ah*. Having more than one pupil.
- Polycrotic**, *pol-ik-rot'-ik*. A pulse with more than two rhythms each heart-beat.
- Polycrotism**, *pol-ik'-ro-tizm*. The condition of being polycrotic.
- Polycyesis**, *pol-e-si-e'-sis*. Multiple pregnancy; fecundity.
- Polycystic**, *pol-e-sis'-tik*. Containing many cysts.
- Polycythemia**, *pol-e-si-the'-me-ah*. An excess of red corpuscles the blood.
- Polydac'tylism**. Having supernumerary fingers or toes.
- Polydipsia**, *pol-e-dip'-se-ah*. Excessive thirst.
- Polyemia**, *pol-e-e'-me-ah*. An abnormal increase of blood.
- hyperalbumino'sa**, excess of albumin in the blood-plasma.
- P. polycythæ'mica**, increase of red blood-corpuscles. **P. sero'sa**, an increase of blood-serum.
- Polyesthe'sia**. Morbid condition in which one object is felt as two.
- Polygalactia**, *pol-e-gal-ak'-te-ah*. See *Galactorrhea*.
- Polygenesis**, *pol-e-jen'-es-is*. Producing many offspring.
- Polygna'thus**. A double monster united by the jaws.
- Polygroma**, *pol-e-gro'-mah*. A large hygroma.
- Polygyria**, *pol-e-jil'-re-ah*. Having many cerebral gyri.
- Polyhedral**, *pol-e-he'-dral*. Having many surfaces.
- Polyhemia**, *pol-e-he'-me-ah*. See *Polyemia*.
- Polyhydram'nios**. An excessive amount of amniotic liquor.
- Polyidrosis**, *pol-e-id-ro'-sis*. Excessive sweating.
- Polymas'tia**, **Polyma'zia**. Having many breasts.
- Polymelus**, *pol-im'-el-us*. A monster with many limbs.
- Polymenorrhea**, *pol-e-men-or-e'-ah*. Excessive menstrual flow.
- Polymer**, *pol'-im-er*. A polymeric substance.
- Polymeric**, *pol-im-er'-ik*. Showing polymerism.
- Polymerism**, *pol-im'-er-izm*. 1. An excessive number of parts. 2. A form of isomerism in which the molecular weights of the polymers are multiples of each other.
- Polymorph'ism**. The condition of being polymorphous.
- Polymorphous**, *pol-e-morf'-us*. Having many forms.
- Polymyosi'tis**. Simultaneous inflammation of many muscles.
- Polyneuritis**, *pol-e-nu-ri'-tis*. See *Neuritis*, *Multiple*.
- Polynuclear**, *pol-e-nu'-kle-ar*. Having many nuclei.
- Polynucleate**, *pol-e-nu'-kle-āt*. Having more than one nucleus.
- Polyodon'tia**. The presence of supernumerary teeth.
- Polyopia**, *pol-e-o'-pe-ah*. Multiple vision.
- Polyorchis**, *pol-e-or'-kis*. With more than two testes.
- Polyo'tia**. Having more than the normal number of ears.
- Polyp**, *pol'-ip*. See *Polypus*.
- Polyparesis**, *pol-ip-ar'-es-is*. Progressive paralysis of the insane.



- ath'ic. Pertaining to many diseases in one person.
- hagia, *pol-e-fa'-je-ah*. See *Bulimia*.
- harm'acy. The prescription of many drugs at one time.
- hrasia, *pol-e-fra'-ze-ah*. Excessive garrulity.
- iferous, *pol-ip-if'-er-us*. Giving origin to a polypus.
- last, *pol'-ip-last*. Composed of many cells.
- lastic, *pol-e-plas'-tik*. Having many changes of forms.
- nea, *pol-ip-ne'-ah*. Excessively rapid respiration.
- oid, *pol'-ip-oid*. Resembling a polypus.
- orus, *pol-ip'-or-us*. A genus of fungi. *P. officina'lis*, grows in European larch trees, and is known as purging agaric.
- otome, *pol-ip'-o-tōm*. An instrument to excise a polypus.
- us, *pol'-ip-us*. A polyp. A pedunculated tumor found in the ear, rectum, etc. *P.*, Blood. Same as *P.*, *Placental*. *P. car-*  
*-us*, a sarcoma. *P.*, Fi'brinous, one on the uterine wall, from deposition of fibrin from retained blood. *P.*, Fi'brous, one made up chiefly of fibrous tissue. *P.*, Mu'cous, one containing mucoid tissue. *P.*, Placen'tal, a fibrinous polypus upon a portion of retained placenta.
- arcia, *pol-e-sar'-se-ah*. Excessive corpulency.
- sarcous, *pol-e-sar'-kus*. Pertaining to polysarcia.
- celia, *pol-is-e'-le-ah*. Excess in the number of legs.
- scope. An instrument for examining the body-cavities.
- erositis, *pol-e-se-ro-si'-tis*. General inflammation of the serous membranes.
- kelus, *pol-is'-kel-us*. A monster with an excess of limbs.
- somia, *pol-e-so'-me-ah*. Having more than one body.
- omus, *pol-e-so'-mus*. A monster with two or more bodies.
- permism, *pol-e-sperm'-izm*. An excessive secretion of semen.
- permy, *pol-is-per'-me*. Impregnation of an ovum by several spermatozoa.
- stich'ia. Having more than one row of eyelashes.
- helia, *pol-e-the'-le-ah*. Having more than one nipple.
- richia, *pol-e-trik'-e-ah*. Excessive growth of hair.
- rophia, *pol-e-tro'-fe-ah*. Excessive nutrition.
- ria, *pol-e-u'-re-ah*. Excessive secretion of urine.
- ade, *po-mād'*. A perfumed ointment.
- atum, *po-ma'-tum*. The same as *Pomade*, *q. v.*
- granate, *pum'-gran-āt*. The fruit of *Punica granatum*.
- pholyx, *pom'-fo-lik*. A rare disease, with bullas of the hands and of the feet.
- phus, *pom'-fus*. A wheal.
- am adami, *po'-mum ad-a'-mi*. A prominence in front of the neck due to the thyroid cartilage; "Adam's apple."
- gene, *pon'-o-jēn*. A waste-product of the nervous-system.
- ponz. 1. A process or bridge of tissue connecting two parts. 2. The pons Varolii. *P. cerebel'li*. Same as *P. Varolii*. *P. hep'-*  
*-ica*, a portion of liver substance sometimes extending from the right lobe to the left lobe. *P. tari'ni*, the posterior perforated

- space, a mass of gray matter behind the corpora albicantia.
- Varo'lii, a convex white eminence situated at the base of brain, serving to connect the various divisions with one another.
- Pon'tile. Pertaining to the pons Varolii.
- Poplar, *pop'-lar*. Any tree of the genus *Populus*.
- Popliteal, *pop-lit-e'-al*. Pertaining to the ham.
- Popliteus, *pop-lit-e'-us*. The ham, or hinder part of the knee-joint.
- P. Muscle. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Poppy, *pop'-e*. See *Papaver*.
- Pop'ulin.  $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$ . An antipyretic glucosid from poplar bark.
- Populus*, *pop'-u-lus*. A genus of trees; the bark and leaf-buds medicinal.
- Por'cosan. A proprietary remedy for preventing erysipelas.
- Porcupine Disease', *por'-ku-pīn*. See *Ichthyosis*.
- Pore, *pōr*. A small opening in the skin.
- Porencephalia, *por-en-sef-a'-le-ah*. A condition marked by presence of depressions on the surface of the brain.
- Porencephal'ic. Affected with porencephalia.
- Porencephali'tis. Enecephalitis leading to the formation of cavity in the brain-surface.
- Pornography, *por-nog'-ra-fe*. A treatise on prostitution.
- Poroma, *por-o'-mah*. A callosity.
- Porosis, *por-o'-sis*. The formation of callus.
- Porosity, *por-os'-it-e*. The state of being porous.
- Porotomy, *por-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the meatus of the urethra.
- Porous, *po'-rus*. Having pores.
- Porphyrin, *por'-fir-in*.  $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$ . A white amorphous substance from Australian fever-bark, *Alstonia constricta*.
- Porphyrrization, *por-fir-iz-a'-shun*. Pulverization.
- Porri'go, *por-i'-go*. Favus of the scalp; scald-head. *P. decal'van* alopecia areata. *P. favo'sa*, favus. *P. larva'lis*, impetigo of the scalp with eezema.
- Porta, *pōr'-tah*. 1. A gate; the hilus of any organ. 2. The foramen of Monro. *P. hep'atis*, *P. jeco'ris*, the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the portal vein enters.
- Portal, *pōr'-tal*. Pertaining to the portal vein. *P. Fis'sure*, transverse fissure of the liver. *P. Vein*, the vein carrying blood to the liver.
- Porte- or Port-. A carrier or holder. *P.-caustic*, a holder for a stick of caustic. *P.-nœud*, an instrument for applying a ligature to the pedicle of a tumor.
- Portio, *por'-she-o*. A portion. *P. dura*, the facial nerve. *interme'dia*, the fasciculus joining the portio dura and portio mollis. *P. mol'lis*, the auditory nerve. *P. vagina'lis*, the portion of the cervix projecting into the vagina.
- Portion, *por'-shun*. A part or section.
- Port'-wine Mark or Stain. *Nævus flammeus*.
- Porus, *po'-rus*. 1. A pore. 2. A callosity. *P. acus'ticus exte'rus*, the external opening of the external auditory canal.

*oticus inter'nus*, the opening of the internal auditory canal.  
*oticus*, an opening in the lamina cribrosa transmitting the  
 al artery of the retina.

*on*, *po-zish'-un*. Location; attitude; posture. **P.**, *Breech*.  
*Presentation*, *Breech*. **P.**, *Dor'sal*, that in which the patient  
 n the back. **P.**, *Eng'lish*. See *P.*, *Left Lateral Recumbent*.  
*Genucu'bital* or **P.**, *Knee-el'bow*, one in which the patient  
 upon the knees and elbows with the head upon the hands.  
*Genupec'toral* or *Knee'-chest*, that in which the patient  
 upon his knees and chest with the arms crossed above  
 head. **P.**, *Left Lat'eral Recum'bent* or *Obstet'ric*, that  
 hich the patient lies on the left side with the right thigh  
 knee drawn up. **P.**, *Lithot'omy*, one in which the patient  
 on the back with the legs and thighs flexed and the knees  
 ly apart. **P.**, *Sem'iprone* or *Sims'*, one in which the  
 nt lies on the left side with the right knee and thigh drawn  
 nd the left arm placed along the back.

*ve*, *pos'-it-iv*. Real, actual; denoting one of two quantities  
 nditions assumed as primary or fundamental. **P.** *Elec'trode*,  
 electrode attached to the negative element of a battery. **P.**  
*ment*, **P.** *Plate*, that plate of a battery which is acted upon  
 he fluid: *e. g.*, the zinc plate in the zinc-carbon battery. **P.**  
*e*, the pole attached to the negative side of a battery.

*ogic*, *po-so-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to posology.

*ogy*, *po-sol'-o-je*. The science of dosage.

A Latin preposition meaning after.

*xial*, *pōst-aks'-e-al*. Behind the axis.

*ava*, *pōst-kav'-ah*. The vena cava posterior.

*entral*, *pōst-sen'-tral*. Behind the central fissure.

*ibal*, *pōst-si'-bal*. Occurring after eating.

*lavicular*, *pōst-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Behind the clavicle.

*om'missure*. The posterior commissure of the brain.

*onnubial*, *pōst-kon-u'-be-al*. Occurring after marriage.

*onvulsive*, *pōst-kon-vul'-siv*. Occurring after a convulsion.

*icrot'ic Wave*. The second recoil wave of a sphygmographie  
 ing.

*pileptic*, *pōst-ep-il-ep'-tik*. Occurring after epilepsy.

*rior*, *pōs-te'-re-or*. Toward the dorsal aspect. **P.** *Cham'ber*,  
 indmost chamber of the eye. **P.** *Umbil'icus*. See *Pilonidal*  
*s*.

*ula*, *pos-ter'-u-lah*. A small space at the posterior ends of the  
 inated bones of the nose.

*eminum*, *pōst-jem'-in-um*. The posterior pair of bodies of the  
 ora quadrigemina.

*enicula'tum*, *Postgenic'ulum*. The internal geniculate

*nioplasty*, *pos'-the-o-plus-te*. Plastic surgery of the prepuce.

*itis*, *pos-thi'-tis*. Inflammation of the prepuce.

*itomy*, *pos-thit'-o-me*. See *Circumcision*.



- Posthumous, *post'-u-mus*. Occurring after death.
- Postme'dian. Behind the transverse median line of the body.
- Postmortem, *post-mor'-tem*. 1. Occurring after death. 2. autopsy. P. Wart. See *Verruca necrogenica*.
- Postoblongata, *pōst-ob-long-ga'-tah*. The caudal part of the longata forming the floor of the metacele.
- Postoc'ular. Back of, behind, or beneath the eye.
- Postparalytic, *pōst-par-al-it'-ik*. Occurring after paralysis.
- Postpartum, *pōst-par'-tum*. After parturition, with especial reference to hemorrhage.
- Postpontile, *pōst-pon'-til*. Behind the pons Varolii.
- Postural, *pos'-chur-al*. Pertaining to posture.
- Posture, *pos'-chur*. Position; attitude.
- Postvac'cinal Dermato'sis. A dermatosis following vaccination.
- Potable, *po'-ta-bl*. Suitable for drink.
- Potamopho'bia. A morbid fear of large sheets of water.
- Potash, *pot'-ash*.  $K_2CO_3$ . Potassium carbonate.
- Potassa, *pō-tas'-ah*. Potassium hydrate,  $KHO$ ; an escharotic.
- Potassic, *po-tas'-ik*. Pertaining to potassium.
- Potassium, *po-tas'-e-um*. A silvery-white metal, base of potassa.
- Potency, *po'-ten-se*. Power; efficacy.
- Potential, *po-ten'-shul*. Capable of action; able; powerful.
- Potion, *po'-shun*. A draft.
- Pouch, *pouch*. A pocket-shaped cavity. P., Pressure, a bulge the wall of the esophagus, due to a weakened state.
- Poultice, *pōl'-tis*. A soft emulsion for external application.
- Pound, *pound*. A standard weight, 5760 grains troy. P.-no hypertrophy of the nose.
- Powder, *pow'-der*. A mass of extremely minute particles. 1. Aromatic. See *Aromatic*. P., Gray. See *Gray*. P., Insect. See *Insect*. P., Ringworm, chrysarobin.
- Pox, *poks*. 1. A contagious, pustular, eruptive disease. 2. Syphilis.
- Practice, *prak'-tis*. The official duties of a physician.
- Practise, *prak'-tis*. To perform a physician's duties.
- Practitioner, *prak-tish'-un-er*. A practising physician.
- Præ-. See *Pre-*.
- Praxin'oscope. An instrument for laryngologic study.
- Preatax'ic. Occurring prior to the appearance of ataxia.
- Preaxial, *pre-aks'-e-al*. Anterior to the transverse body-axis.
- Precancerous, *pre-kan'-ser-us*. Occurring prior to the cancerous stage.
- Precava, *pre-kav'-ah*. The vena cava anterior.
- Precentral; *pre-sen'-tral*. In front of the central fissure.
- Prechor'dal. In front of the notochord.
- Precipitant, *pre-sip'-it-ant*. An agent promoting precipitation.
- Precipitate, *pre-sip'-it-āt*. A substance separated by precipitation. P., Black, ammoniated nitrate of mercury,  $Hg_4O.NH_2.NO_3$ . P., Red,  $HgO$ , red oxid of mercury; it is escharotic. P., Yel'low,  $HgO$ , yellow oxid of mercury; it is used as an antiseptic.

pitation, *pre-sip-i-ta'-shun*. The process of throwing down  
 is from the liquids that hold them in solution.  
 r'dia. The area of the chest overlying the heart.  
 rdial, *pre-kor'-de-al*. Pertaining to the precordia.  
 r'nu. The anterior horn of the lateral ventricle.  
 neus, *pre-ku'-ne-us*. The quadrate lobule of the parietal lobe  
 of the brain, situated cephalad of the cuneus of the occipital  
 lobe.  
 astolic, *pre-di-as-tol'-ik*. Preceding the diastole of the heart.  
 icrot'ic Wave. The pulse-wave previous to a dicrotic wave.  
 igestion, *pre-di-jes'-chun*. The partial artificial digestion of  
 food before it is eaten.  
 isposing, *pre-dis-po'-zing*. Inclining to, as a disease.  
 isposition, *pre-dis-po-zish'-un*. A natural tendency.  
 ontal, *pre-frun'-tal*. The middle portion of the ethmoid bone.  
 Lobe, P. Re'gion, the part of the frontal lobe anterior to the  
 central fissure.  
 enicula'tum, Pregenic'ulum. The external geniculate body.  
 lob'ulin. An albuminoid derived from cytoglobin.  
 nancy, *preg'-nan-se*. The condition of being with child. P.,  
 dom'inal, the lodgment of the developing ovum in the ab-  
 dominal cavity. P., Cor'nual, that occurring in one of the horns  
 of a two-horned uterus. P., Extrau'terine, the development of  
 the ovum outside of the cavity of the uterus. P., False, an  
 abdominal condition that simulates pregnancy. P., Hydat'id,  
 pregnancy with the formation of a hydatid mole. P., Intersti'-  
 al, the development of the ovum in the part of the oviduct that  
 passes through the wall of the uterus. P., Mo'lar, the conver-  
 sion of the ovum into a mole. P., Mul'tiple, pregnancy with  
 two or more embryos. P., Mu'ral, pregnancy in the uterine  
 wall. P., Ova'rian, that taking place within the ovisac. P.,  
 an'tom, in hysteria, abdominal enlargement simulating preg-  
 nancy. P., Tu'bal, that within an oviduct. P., Tuboabdom'inal,  
 that in which the ovum is developed in the ampulla and extends  
 into the abdominal cavity. P., Tuboova'rian, that in which the  
 ovum is attached to the oviduct and ovary. P., Tubou'terine.  
 same as P., *Interstitial*.  
 nant, *preg'-nant*. With child; gravid.  
 hemiplegic, *pre-hem-ip-le'-jik*. Prior to the hemiplegia.  
 ensile, *pre-hen'-sil*. Fitted for grasping.  
 ension, *pre-hen'-shun*. The act of grasping.  
 limbic Fis'sure, *pre-lim'-bik*. The anterior portion of the  
 mesomarginal fissure.  
 um. Press. P. abdomina'le, the squeezing of the abdom-  
 inal viscera between the diaphragm and the abdominal wall, as in  
 defecation, etc.  
 mature. Occurring before the proper time.  
 maxillary, *pre-maks'-il-a-re*. In front of the maxilla. P. Bone,  
 the incisive bone.

- Premolar**, *pre-mo'-lar*. Situated in advance of the molar teeth.
- Premonitory**, *pre-mon'-it-o-re*. Indicating the onset of disease.
- Prenatal**, *pre-na'-tal*. Previous to birth.
- Preparation**, *prep-ar-a'-shun*. That which is compounded.
- Prepatellar**, *pre-pat-el'-ar*. In front of the patella.
- Prephthisis**, *pre-ti'-sis*. The initial stage of phthisis.
- Prepuce**, *pre'-pūs*. The foreskin of the penis.
- Preputial**, *pre-pu'-shal*. Pertaining to the prepuce.
- Presbykousis**, *pres-be-koo'-sis*. The senile loss of hearing.
- Presbyopia**, *pres-be-o'-pe-ah*. Senile failure of accommodation.
- Prescription**, *pre-skrip'-shun*. A formula written by a physician.
- Presenta'tion of the Fe'tus**. The part of the fetus which presents.
- P.**, Breech, that of the buttocks of a fetus.
- Preservative**, *pre-ser'-va-tiv*. Tending to keep from decay.
- Presphenoid**, *pre-sfe'-noid*. The anterior part of the sphenoid bone.
- Pressure**, *pres'h'-ūr*. Force, weight, or tension. **P.-myeli'tis**, myelitis from pressure on the cord. **P.-point**, a point very sensitive to pressure. **P.-pouch**. See *Pouch*.
- Presternum**, *pre-ster'-num*. The manubrium, *q. v.*
- Presyl'vian Fis'sure**. The anterior branch of the Sylvian fissure.
- Presystole**, *pre-sis'-to-le*. The period preceding the systole.
- Presystolic**, *pre-sis-tol'-ik*. Preceding the systole.
- Pretibial**, *pre-tib'-e-al*. Anterior to the tibia.
- Preventive**, *pre-ven'-tiv*. Warding off.
- Prevertebral**, *pre-ver'-te-bral*. In front of the vertebrae.
- Priapism**, *pri'-ap-izm*. A painful erection of the penis.
- Prickle**, *prik'-l*. A hardened, hair-like, epidermal outgrowth.
- Cells**. See *Cell*. **P. Lay'er**, the lowest stratum of the epidermis.
- Prickly Heat**, *prik'-le*. See *Miliaria*.
- Primary**, *pri'-ma-re*. First. **P. Anesthe'sia**, the transient anesthesia from a small amount of the anesthetic.
- Primipara**, *pri-mip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant with her first child.
- Primipar'ity**. The condition of being a primipara.
- Primitive**, *prim'-it-iv*. Original. **P. Streak**. See *Streak*.
- Primordial**, *pri-mor'-de-al*. Pertaining to the beginning.
- Primor'dium**. An organ or structure in its earliest state.
- Princeps**, *prin'-seps*. A chief or a main artery.
- Principle**, *prin'-sip-l*. The essence or primary quality of a body.
- Prinos**, *pri'-nos*. A genus of shrubs and trees. **P. verticilla'tus**, black alder; the bark is tonic.
- Prism**. A triangular glass body for decomposing the sun's rays.
- P.-diop'ter**, a unit of prismatic refraction. **P.-optom'eter**, an instrument for prismatic testing of the refraction of the eye.
- Pris'mosphere**. A prism combined with a spheric lens.
- Prisoptom'eter**. An instrument for estimating ametropia.
- Privates**, *pri'-vātz*. The external genitalia.
- Proamnion**, *pro-am'-ne-on*. That part of the embryonic area at the sides and in front of the developing embryo which remains without a mesoderm for some time.



ang. A slender rod with a sponge for laryngeal treatment.

, *prōb.* A small instrument for examining wounds.

ss, *pros'-es.* 1. A prolongation or prominence of a part. 2. nod; phenomenon. P., *Acro'mion.* Same as *Acromion.* P., *alolar,* a thick border of each jaw, holding the sockets for the teeth. P., *Au'ditory,* a curved, bony plate around the external auditory meatus. P., *Bas'ilar.* See *Basilar.* P., *Cil'iary,* circumferentially arranged choroidal foldings continuous with the iris in front.

*Con'dyloid,* the posterior process of the lower jaw. P., *Cor'onoid,* (1) a beak-shaped process of the scapula. P., *Cor'onoid,* (1) a small angular process from the upper end of the ulna; (2) one of the processes of the lower jaw. P., *Dendrit'ic,* the branched process of a nerve-cell.

*En'siform,* ensiform cartilage. P., *Eth'moid,* one of the ethmoidal bones from the superior border of the inferior turbinated bone.

*Fal'ciform,* (1) the falx cerebri; (2) one forming the outer margin of the upper margin of the saphenous opening. P., *Funic'ular.* *Funicular.* P., *Ham'ate.* See *P., Unciform.* P., *Ham'ular,* a hook-like end of the lacrimal crest; (2) one on the lower end of the internal pterygoid plate. P., *Infundib'uliform.* See *Infundibuliform.* P., *Ju'gal,* See *Zygoma.* P., *Ju'gular,* a process of the occiput behind the jugular foramen. P., *Lac'rima,* one of the inferior turbinated bones articulating with the lacrimal bone.

*Lentic'ular,* the end of the long process of the incus. P., *Long, of In'cus,* a long, slender process that articulates by the lenticular process with the head of the stapes. P., *Long, of Mal'leus,* a long, delicate process that passes from the neck of the malleus outward to the Glaserian fissure, to which it is connected by cartilaginous and ligamentous fibers. P., *Ma'lar,* an eminence of the superior maxilla by which it articulates with the malar bone.

*Mam'millary,* the tubercle on each superior articular process of a lumbar vertebra. P., *Mas'toid,* a conic projection at the base of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. P., *Max'il-lary,* a thin plate of bone descending from the ethmoid process.

*Na'sal* (of superior maxilla), a thick, triangular process forming part of the lateral wall of the nose. P., *Odon'toid,* that of the axis which articulates with the atlas. P., *Olec'ranon,* the olecranon. P., *Ol'ivary,* a small, oval eminence behind the optic foramen of the sphenoid bone. P., *Or'bial,* a process going upward and outward from the palate bone; (2) one from the orbital margin of the superior maxilla. P., *Postglen'oid,* a tubercle articulating the glenoid fossa from the auditory process. P., *Pro-las'mic,* any process of a nerve-cell not continued as an axis-cylinder. P., *Pter'ygoid,* (1) one from the palate bone; (2) one from the sphenoid bone. P., *Short,* (1) a slight projection from the head of the manubrium of the malleus; (2) one from the incus.

*Sphe'noid,* a thin plate directed upward and inward from the lenticular plate of the palate bone. P., *Spi'nous,* (1) one of the spinous processes on the anterior or posterior border of the ileum; (2) a prominence from the posterior part of the greater wing of

the sphenoid bone; (3) a bony eminence on the upper surface of the tibia; (4) the backward projection from the middle of the posterior part of the arch of a vertebra. **P., Sty'loid**, (1) one projecting upward from the posterior portion of the head of the fibula; (2) one from the external border of the lower end of the radius; (3) a sharp spine descending downward, forward, and inward from the inferior surface of the petrous bone; (4) one from the inferior and posterior part of the lower end of the ulna. **P., Tem'poral**, the posterior angle of the malar bone by which it articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Trans'versary**, process projecting outward from each side of the vertebra. **Un'cifform**, (1) a hook at the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi; (2) a hooked process from the palmar surface of the unciform bone; (3) a hook from the lower part of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. **P., Vag'inal**, (1) the process of peritoneum which the testicle in its descent carries in advance, and which in the scrotum forms the tunica vaginalis testis; (2) one from the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone; (3) a sheath-like plate of bone extending from the carotid canal to the mastoid process. **P., Ver'miform**, Inferior and Superior, the inferior and superior surfaces of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. **P., Vo'cal**, the anterior angle of the arytenoid cartilage. **P., Xi'phoid**, the ensiform cartilage. **P., Zygomat'ic**, (1) a long process of the temporal bone that articulates with the malar bone; (2) a long serrated process of the malar bone articulating with the temporal bone.

**Processus, pro-ses'-us**. A process. **P. brev'is**, the short arm of the malleus. **P. clava'tus**, a thickening of the posterior pyramid of the oblongata near the apex of the fourth ventricle. **P. coclearifor'mis**, a bony plate separating the canal for the Eustachian tube from that for the tensor tympani muscle. **P. e cerebel'lo a medul'lam**, the superior cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebel'lo a pon'tem**, the middle cerebellar peduncle. **P. e cerebel'lo a tes'tes**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **P. grac'ili**, the long process of the malleus. **P. hama'tus**. Same as *Unciform Process*.

**Prochore'sis**. The motor activity of the stomach.

**Procidencia, pro-sid-en'-she-ah**. See *Prolapsus*.

**Procreation, pro-kre-a'-shun**. Reproduction; generation.

**Proctagra, prok-ta'-grah**. Pain in the anal region.

**Proctalga, prok-tal'-je-ah**. Pain in the anus or rectum.

**Proctatresia, prok-tat-re'-ze-ah**. Imperforate condition of the anus.

**Proctectomy, prok-tek'-to-me**. Excision of the rectum.

**Proctenclisis, prok-ten'-klis-is**. A constriction of the anus.

**Procteurynter, prok-tu-rin'-ter**. Instrument for dilating the anus.

**Proctitis, prok-ti'-tis**. Inflammation of the rectum.

**Proctoceles, prok'-to-sēl**. Prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum.

**Proctococcypex'ia**. Suturing of the rectum to the coccyx.

**Proctocystotomy, prok-to-sis-tol'-o-me**. Lithotomy through rectum.

- odeum, *prok-to-de'-um*. The primitive anus.
- odynia, *prok-to-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the anus.
- oparalysis, *prok-to-par-al'-is-is*. Paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the anus.
- opexia, *prok-to-peks'-e-ah*. Suturing up of the rectum.
- oplasty, *prok'-to-plas-te*. A plastic operation upon the anus.
- oplegia, *prok-to-ple'-je-ah*. See *Proctoparalysis*.
- optoma, *prok-to-to'-mah*. The same as *Proctoceles*, *q. v.*
- optosis, *prok-to-to'-sis*. The same as *Proctoceles*, *q. v.*
- orrhagia, *prok-tor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the anus.
- orrhaphy, *prok-tor'-af-e*. Suture of the rectal wall.
- orrhoea, *prok-tor-e'-ah*. A morbid discharge from the anus.
- roscope. An instrument for inspecting the rectum.
- roscopy, *prok-tos'-ko-pe*. Ocular inspection of the rectum.
- rotome, *prok'-to-tōm*. A knife used in proctotomy.
- rotomy, *prok-tot'-o-me*. Incision of the rectum.
- rome, *pro'-drōm*. A forerunner or sign of a disease.
- romus, *pro-dro'-mus*. The period of the prodromes.
- uctive, *pro-duk'-tiv*. Generating; tissue-making. **P.** Inflammation. See *Inflammation*.
- ncephalus, *pro-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster with the brain protruding through a frontal fissure.
- es'sional. Pertaining to the medical profession.
- essor, *pro-fes'-or*. A public teacher in a university or college.
- unda, *pro-fun'-duh*. A deep-seated artery.
- eny, *proj'-en-e*. Offspring; descendants.
- glossis, *pro-glos'-is*. The point of the tongue.
- glottides, *pro-glot'-id-ēz*. Plural of proglottis.
- glottis, *pro-glot'-is*. A mature segment of the tape-worm.
- gnathism, *prog'-na-thizm*. The state of being prognathous.
- gnathous, *prog'-na-thus*. Having projecting jaws.
- gnosis, *prog-no'-sis*. Prediction of course and end of a disease.
- gnostic, *prog-nos'-tik*. Pertaining to the prognosis.
- gnosticate, *prog-nos'-tik-āt*. To form a prognosis.
- gressive, *pro-gres'-iv*. Gradually extending. **P.** Muscular atrophy, chronic anterior poliomyelitis, with gradual destruction of the large ganglion-cells of the anterior horns, leading to atrophy of the muscles.
- ection, *pro-jek'-shun*. 1. The act of throwing forward. 2. A part extending beyond the level of the surrounding surface.
- abium, *pro-la'-be-um*. The red exposed part of the lip.
- apse, *Prolap'sus*, *pro'-laps*. A falling down of a part.
- leptic, *pro-lep'-tik*. 1. Prognostic. 2. Returning before the expected time.
- liferation, *pro-lif-er-a'-shun*. Cell-genesis; reproduction.
- liferous, *pro-lif'-er-us*. Bearing many young.
- liferic, *pro-lif'-ik*. Fruitful; generating abundantly.
- liferous, *pro-lij'-er-us*. Germinating; producing young. **P.** Discus. See *Discus proligerus*.



- Prominence**, *prom'-in-ens*. Any conspicuous protuberance.
- Promontory**, *prom'-on-to-re*. An elevation or a prominence. **P.** the Sa'crum, the upper projecting portion of the sacrum.
- Pronation**, *pro-na'-shun*. The downward turning of the palm.
- Pronator**, *pro-na'-tor*. A muscle pronating a part.
- Prone**, *prōn*. Face downward.
- Proneph'ron**, **Proneph'ros**. The primordial kidney.
- Pronucleus**, *pro-nu'-kle-us*. The nucleus of either male or female egg-element after fertilization.
- Proof'-spirit**. See *Spirit*.
- Prootic**, *pro-o'-tik*. Lying in front of the ear.
- Prop-cells**, *prop'-selz*. See *Hensen's Cells*.
- Propenyl**, *pro-pen'-il*. Allyl alcohol, *q. v.*
- Propepsin**, *pro-pep'-sin*. See *Pepsinogen*.
- Propeptone**, *pro-pep'-tōn*. See *Hemialbumose*.
- Propeptonu'ria**. The presence in the urine of propeptone.
- Prophylactic**, *pro-fil-ak'-tik*. Pertaining to prophylaxis.
- Prophylaxis**, *pro-fil-aks'-is*. The prevention of a disease.
- Propione**, *pro'-pe-ōn*. See *Diethylketone*.
- Proprietary Med'icine**, *pro-pri'-et-a-re*. A medicine that is trademarked, patented, or secret.
- Proptosis**, *pro-to'-sis*. See *Prolapsus*.
- Propulsion**, *pro-pul'-shun*. The leaning forward of the body as pushed, a symptom of certain spinal diseases.
- Propylamin**, *pro-pil-am'-in*.  $C_3H_9N$ . A colorless liquid ptoma used in rheumatism.
- Propylene**, *prop'-il-ēn*.  $C_3H_6$ . A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of olefins.
- Pro re nata**. According to circumstances.
- Prorsad**, *pror'-sad*. Toward the anterior aspect.
- Prosector**, *pro-sek'-tor*. One who prepares subjects for a lecturer.
- Prosencephalon**, *pros-en-sef'-al-on*. Anterior portion of the brain.
- Prosogaster**, *pros'-o-gas-ter*. The foregut.
- Prosopalgia**, *pros-o-pal'-je-ah*. See *Tic douloureux*.
- Prosopantritis**, *pros-op-an-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of frontal sinus.
- Prosopectasia**, *pros-op-ek-tu'-ze-ah*. Morbid enlargement of face.
- Prosoponeuralgia**, *pros-op-on-u-ral'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the face.
- Prosoposchisis**, *pros-o-pos'-kis-is*. Fissure of the face.
- Prosoposternodymia**, *pros-op-o-stern-o-dim'-e-ah*. A form of double monstrosity in which there is union of the faces on the breasts.
- Prosopothoracopagus**, *pros-op-o-thor-ak-op'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the face, neck, and thorax.
- Prosopotocia**, *pros-op-o-to'-se-ah*. Labor with a face-presentation.
- Prosothoracopagus**, *pros-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*. A double monster with fusion of the thoraxes anteriorly.
- Prostatalgia**, *pros-tat-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the prostate gland.
- Prostatauxie**, *pros'-tat-auks-e*. Hypertrophy of the prostate.
- Prostate or Prostate Gland**, *pros'-tāt*. A glandular body situated around the neck of the bladder in the male.

- tec'tomy.** The excision of a part of the prostate gland.
- tic, pros-tal'-ik.** Relating to the prostate.
- titis, pros-tat-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the prostate gland.
- torrhea, pros-tat-or-e'-ah.** A thin, gleety discharge from the prostate gland.
- totomy, pros-tat-ol'-o-me.** Incision into the prostate.
- thesis, pros'-thes-is.** The artificial replacement of a lost part.
- net'ics.** The part of surgery treating of prosthesis.
- tution, pros-ti-tu'-shun.** Indiscriminate sexual intercourse.
- tration, pros-tra'-shun.** Extreme nervous exhaustion.
- gon, pro'-tag-on.**  $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$ . A nitrogenous glucoside in nerve-tissue.
- albumose, pro-tal'-bu-mōs.** See *Protoalbumose*.
- min, pro-tam'-in.**  $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$ . A base from spermatozoa.
- ergol.** A bactericidal combination of silver with a proteid base.
- ective, pro-tek'-tiv.** 1. That which covers or protects. 2. An aseptic dressing for wounds. **P. Pro'teid,** an alexin, *q. v.*
- id, pro'-te-ül.** An albuminoid constituent of an organism.
- iform, pro-te'-if-orm.** Having various forms.
- in, pro'-te-in.**  $C_{36}H_{26}N_4O_{10}$ . The sulphur-free residue of a proteid after the action of caustic potash.
- olysis, pro-te-ol'-is-is.** The change of proteids into peptones.
- olytic, pro-te-o-lit'-ik.** Causing the splitting up of proteids.
- ose, pro'-te-ōz.** A substance intermediate between a peptone and a proteid.
- us, pro'-te-us.** A genus of schizomyeetes.
- esis, proth'-cs-is.** Same as *Prosthesis*.
- rombin, pro-throm'-bin.** Fibrinogen.
- al'bumose.** A variety of albumose.
- blast, pro'-to-blast.** A cell without a distinct cell-wall.
- chlo'rid.** One of a series of salts in which the radicle fixes, relatively, the smallest amount of ehlorin.
- gaster, pro-to-gas'-ter.** See *Prosogaster*.
- glob'ulose.** An albumose formed in the digestion of globulin.
- myo'sinose.** A first product of the digestion of myosin.
- on.** Same as *Anlage*.
- nephros, pro-to-nef'-ros.** The primitive embryonic kidney.
- nuclein, pro-to-nu'-kle-in.**  $C_{29}H_{49}N_{10}P_5O_{32}$ . A preparation in the lymphoid tissues of animals.
- pathic, pro-to-path'-ik.** Primary; relating to the first lesion.
- phyte, pro'-to-fīt.** Any plant of the lowest type.
- plasis, pro-to-pla'-sis.** The primary formation of tissue.
- oplasm.** Primitive organic cell-matter; germinal matter.
- oplasmic, pro-to-plaz'-mik.** Pertaining to protoplasm.
- oplast, pro'-to-plast.** 1. An embryonic cell. 2. Protoplasm.
- plas'tin.** The basal substance of protoplasm.
- ospasm.** A spasm beginning in a small area and spreading.
- vertebra, pro-to-ver'-te-brah.** A mesoblastic segment formed on the side of the embryonic notochord.

- Protox'id.** The one of a series of oxids of a metal which contains relatively the least amount of oxygen.
- Protox'oid.** A toxoid having a greater affinity than toxin and antitoxin.
- Protozo'a.** A class of unicellular animal organisms.
- Protozoon, pro-to-zo'-on.** One of the *Protozoa*.
- Protractor, pro-trak'-tor.** 1. A muscle drawing forward. 2. A surgical instrument.
- Protro'pin.**  $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$ . Alkaloid from opium.
- Protryp'sin.** A supposed internal secretion of the spleen.
- Protuberance, pro-tu'-ber-ans.** A projecting part.
- Proud'-flesh.** Excessive granulations; a fungous growth.
- Proximad, proks'-im-ad.** Toward the proximal end.
- Proximal, Proximate, proks'-im-al, proks'-im-āt.** Nearest. Cause, a predisposing cause. **P. Prin'ciple,** an ultimate element of a compound substance.
- Prunin, pru'-nin.** Cerasin, *q. v.*
- Prunus, pru'-nus.** A genus of trees; also the bark of *P. serotina*, wild cherry, used as an expectorant. **P. laurocera'sus,** the laurel; its leaves yield hydrocyanic acid. **P. virginia'na,** the cherry; it is antispasmodic.
- Pruriginous, pru-rij'-in-us.** Like prurigo.
- Pruri'go.** A chronic papular skin-disease with intense itching.
- Pruritus, pru-ri'-tus.** Intense itching. **P. hiema'lis,** the pruritus of cold weather.
- Prussian Blue, prush'-an.** Ferric ferrocyanid,  $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ .
- Prussiate, prus'-e-āt.** A salt of prussic acid.
- Psalis, sa'-lis.** The cerebral fornix.
- Psalterium, sal-te'-re-um.** 1. The lyra. 2. A group of fibers on the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct.
- Psammoma, sam-o'-mah.** A meningeal tumor containing sand-like material.
- Psammotherapy, sam-o-ther'-ap-e.** Treatment by the sand-bath.
- Psel'lism, Psellis'mus.** Stuttering; stammering.
- Pseudacon'itin.** See *Pseudoaconitin*.
- Pseudacousma, Pseudacusis, su-dak-ooz'-mah, su-dak-oo'-sis.** A condition in which sounds are heard altered in pitch.
- Pseudarthrititis, sūd-ar-thri'-tis.** A hysteric affection of a joint simulating arthritis.
- Pseudarthrosis, sūd-ar-thro'-sis.** Condition of having a false joint.
- Pseudencephalus, sūd-en-sef'-al-us.** An exencephalic monster with a vascular tumor instead of a brain.
- Pseudesthe'sia.** Imaginary sense of feeling in amputated parts.
- Pseudoacon'itin.**  $C_{34}H_{49}NO_{12}$ . An alkaloid from *Aconitum ferox*.
- Pseudoangi'na.** A neurotic disease resembling angina.
- Pseudoapoplexy, su-do-ap'-o-pleks-c.** A condition resembling apoplexy in symptoms only.
- Pseudobacte'rium.** A corpuscle resembling a bacterium.
- Pseudoblepsis, su-do-blep'-sis.** A visual illusion or hallucination.



- ocele, *su'-do-sēl*. The fifth ventricle.
- oceliotomy, *su-do-se-le-ot'-o-me*. The pretended performance of a conjugal section.
- ochromesthesia, *su-do-kro-mes-the'-ze-ah*. A condition in which color-sensations are produced by sounds.
- ocricrisis, *su-do-kri'-sis*. A sudden remission, followed by a rise in temperature or aggravation of symptoms; a false crisis.
- ocroup, *su'-do-kroop*. False croup; laryngismus stridulus.
- ocycyesis, *su-do-si-e'-sis*. False or spurious pregnancy.
- oedema, *su-do-e-de'-mah*. A swelling resembling edema.
- oerysip'elas. A condition resembling erysipelas.
- ologang'lion. A false ganglion; a slight thickening of a nerve.
- ogeusesthesia, *su-do-gu-zes-the'-ze-ah*. A condition in which taste-sensations accompany the sense of taste.
- oglio'ma. A white exudate in the vitreous simulating true melanoma.
- ohermaph'roditism. Spurious hermaphroditism.
- ohernia, *su-do-her'-ne-ah*. An inflamed hernial sac resembling a strangulated hernia.
- ohydropho'bia. Hysteric convulsions like hydrophobia.
- ohyoscyamin, *su-do-hi-os-si'-am-in*.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ . An alkaloid from *Duboisia myoporoides*; it is sedative and antispasmodic.
- ohyper'trophy. Increase in size of a part, due to overgrowth of an unimportant tissue.
- oleukemia, *su-do-lu-ke'-me-ah*. See *Lymphadenoma*.
- oleukocythe'mia. See *Pseudoleukemia*.
- omania, *su-do-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes of which he is innocent.
- omelanosis, *su-do-mel-an-o'-sis*. Postmortem pigmentation due to changes in the blood-pigment.
- omembrane, *su-do-mem'-brān*. A false membrane.
- omnesia, *su-dom-ne'-ze-ah*. The condition in which things that never occurred seem to be remembered.
- omu'cin. A mucinous substance from ovarian cysts.
- oneuro'ma. A heterologous growth on a nerve.
- onuclein, *su-do-nu'-kle-in*. See *Puranuclein*.
- oparal'ysis. Hysteric loss of muscular power.
- oparasite, *su-do-par'-as-īt*. A false parasite.
- ophthisis, *su-do-ti'-sis*. Emaciation not due to phthisis.
- oplegia, *su-do-ple'-je-ah*. False or hysteric paralysis.
- opo'dium. An amebic protrusion for locomotive purposes.
- opsia, *su-dop'-se-ah*. See *Pseudoblepsis*.
- ora'bies. Paralytic hydrophobia and lyssophobia.
- oscarlatina, *su-do-skar-lat-e'-nah*. A fever with a scarlatiniform rash following traumas.
- osclerosis, *su-do-skle-ro'-sis*. An affection with sclerotic symptoms, but without the lesions of sclerosis.
- osmia, *su-doz'-me-ah*. An illusive sense of smell.
- os'toma. An apparent opening between endothelial cells.

**Pseudota'bes.** A disease resembling locomotor ataxia.

**Pseudotuberculosis, su-do-tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis.** A condition simulating tuberculosis.

**Pseudoxanthin, su-do-zan'-thin.** 1.  $C_4H_5N_5O$ . A muscle-lean main. 2. A substance from uric acid.

**Psilosis, si-lo'-sis.** Depilation. Removal of hair or flesh.

**Psittacosis, sit-ak-o'-sis.** A disease of birds communicable to man, marked by high fever and pulmonary disorders.

**Psoas, so'-as.** 1. The loins. 2. A muscle of the loins.

**Psodymus, sod'-im-us.** A sysomic monster with two heads and two thoraces, united below.

**Psoitis, so-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

**Psora, so'-rah.** The same as *Scabies*, *q. v.*

**Psorelcosis, so-rel-ko'-sis.** Ulceration from scabies.

**Psorenteri'tis.** The intestinal condition in Asiatic cholera.

**Psoriasis, so-ri'-as-is.** A chronic inflammatory skin-disease, with scale-formation. **P. annula'ris.** See *P. circinata*. **P. bucca'lis.** Same as *Leukoplusia buccalis*. **P. circina'ta**, that occurring in annular patches. **P., Diffuse'**, a form marked by coalescence of large contiguous lesions. **P. gyra'ta**, a form with a serpent arrangement of patches. **P. palma'ris**, a form affecting the palms of the hands. **P. puncta'ta**, a form in which the lesions consist of minute red papules soon surmounted by pearly scales. **P. u'ersa'lis**, a form with lesions all over the body.

**Psoriatic, so-re-at'-ik.** 1. One affected with psoriasis. 2. Pertaining to psoriasis.

**Psorocomium, so-ro-ko'-me-um.** An itch-hospital.

**Psorophthalmia, so-roff-thal'-me-ah.** Ulcerative blepharitis.

**Psorosperm, so'-ro-sperm.** Any sporozoon.

**Psorosper'mia.** An oval parasitic body seen in various diseases.

**Psorospermo'sis.** The diseased condition due to psorosperms.

**Psorous, so'-rus.** Affected with the itch.

**Psychalgia, si-kal'-je-ah.** Painful cerebration in melancholia.

**Psychasthenia, si-kas-the'-ne-ah.** Mental fatigue.

**Psychiatrics, sik-e-at'-riks.** See *Psychiatry*.

**Psychiatry, si-ki'-at-re.** The treatment of mind-diseases.

**Psychic, si'-kik.** Pertaining to the mind. **P. Conta'gion**, transfer of a nervous disease by imitation.

**Psychocortical Cen'ter, si-ko-kor'-tik-al.** A brain-center concerned in mental operations.

**Psychogenesis, si-ko-jen'-es-is.** The development of the mind.

**Psychology, si-kol'-o-je.** The science of mental phenomena.

**Psychometry, si-kom'-et-re.** The measurement of the time required for cerebration.

**Psychomotor, si-ko-mo'-tor.** Causing movement by the will.

**Psychoneurosis, si-ko-nu-ro'-sis.** A functional mental disease.

**Psychopathology, si-ko-path-ol'-o-je.** 1. The pathology of mental diseases. 2. The legal aspect of insanity.

**Psychopathy, si-kop'-ath-e.** Any disease of the mind.

physics, *si-ko-fiz'-iks*. The study of mental processes by physical methods.  
 physiology, *si-ko-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. Physiologic psychology; animal physiology.  
 opople'gic. A drug that lessens or paralyzes brain-excitability.  
 osin, *si-ko'-sin*. A cerebrosid found in brain-tissue.  
 osis, *si-ko'-sis*. Any disease of the mind.  
 otherapy, *si-ko-ther'-ap-e*. 1. The treatment of disease by moral influence. 2. The treatment of mental disease.  
 ophobia, *si-kro-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of cold.  
 ophore, *si'-kro-for*. A sound with a double bore for the irrigation of cold to the urethra.  
 ophia, *si-dra'-se-ah*. Eczema.  
 oquium, *si-dra'-se-um*. A small pustule.  
 ousmic, *tar'-mik*. An agent producing sneezing. Sternutatory.  
 on, *te'-le-in*. An alcoholic extract from the root-bark of *Ptelea* *fratilis*; it is tonic and stimulant.  
 on, *te'-re-on*. The point of junction of the sphenoid, frontal, parietal, and parietal bones.  
 ogium, *ter-ij'-e-um*. A chronic thickening of the conjunctiva, usually triangular and situated at the inner canthus.  
 oloid, *ter'-ig-oid*. Resembling a wing.  
 gomaxillary, *ter-ig-o-maks'-il-a-re*. Pertaining to the maxilla and pterygoid process.  
 gopalatine, *ter-ig-o-pal'-at-in*. Pertaining to the pterygoid process and the palate bone.  
 is, *ti-lo'-sis*. See *Madarosis*.  
 ain, *to'-mah-in*. A crystallizable, nitrogenous poison, produced by bacteria in dead tissue.  
 aine'mia. The presence in the blood of ptomains.  
 atropin, *to-mat'-ro-pin*. A ptomain from putrefying sausages.  
 sis, *to'-sis*. A drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis. The term is also applied to an abnormal depression of other organs.  
 Abdom'inal, Glénard's disease, or splanchnoptosis. **P.** symmet'ica, ptosis with paresis of the cervical sympathetic associated with miosis and vasomotor facial paralysis.  
 agog, *ti-al'-ag-og*. A sialagog, *q. v.*  
 in, *ti'-al-in*. An amylolytic ferment of saliva.  
 ism, *ti'-al-izm*. An excessive secretion of saliva.  
 ocele, *ti-al'-o-sēl*. See *Ranula*.  
 ose, *ti'-al-oz*. Maltose.  
 al, *pu'-ber-al*. Pertaining to puberty.  
 'tas præ'cox. Puberty at a very early age.  
 ty, *pu'-ber-te*. The age of capability of reproduction.  
 s, *pu'-bēz*. The anterior portion of the innominate bone.  
 scence, *pu-bes'-ens*. Puberty, *q. v.*  
 , *pu'-bik*. Pertaining to the pubes. **P. Bone**, the pubes.  
 tomy, *pu-be-ot'-o-me*. Section through pubes to facilitate labor.  
 , *pu'-bis*. The pubic bone.



- Pubofemoral**, *pu-bo-fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the pubes and femur.
- Puboprostati'c**. Pertaining to the pubes and prostate.
- Pubovesical**, *pu-bo-ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to the pubes and bladder.
- Pudenda**, *pu-den'-dah*. Plural of *Pudendum*, *q. v.*
- Pudendagra**, *pu-den-da'-grah*. 1. Pain in the genitals. 2. Syphilis.
- Pudendal**, *pu-den'-dal*. Pertaining to the pudendum.
- Pudendum**, *pu-den'-dum*. The female external genitals.
- Pudic**, *pu'-dik*. Pertaining to the genitals.
- Puericul'ture**. The care of women during pregnancy that may bring forth healthy children.
- Puerile**, *pu'-er-il*. Pertaining to childhood.
- Puerpera**, *pu-er'-per-ah*. A female in labor.
- Puerperal**, *pu-er'-per-al*. Pertaining to child-bearing.
- Puer'peralism**. The diseases peculiar to the puerperium.
- Puerperant**, *pu-er'-per-ant*. A puerperal woman.
- Puerperium**, *pu-er-pe'-re-um*. The puerperal state.
- Pugil**, **Pugillus**, *pu'-jil*, *pu-jil'-us*. A handful.
- Pulex**, *pu'-leks*. A genus of insects including fleas.
- Pullulation**, *pul-u-la'-shun*. A bud-like growth; a condyloma.
- Pulmometer**, *pul-mom'-et-er*. Instrument to measure lung-capacity.
- Pulmometry**, *pul-mom'-et-re*. Determination of volume of lungs.
- Pulmonary**, **Pulmonic**, *pul'-mo-na-re*, *pul-mon'-ik*. Pertaining to the lungs. **P. Circula'tion**, the passage of the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle.
- Pulmonectomy**, *pul-mon-ek'-to-me*. See *Pneumonectomy*.
- Pulmonitis**, *pul-mon-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the lung.
- Pulp**, *pulp*. 1. The soft matter of certain organs. 2. Chyme. 3. **Dental cavity**, the cavity of the tooth containing the dental pulp. 4. **Dental**, a soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity. **P.**, **Digital**, the elastic prominence on the palmar or plantar surface of the terminal phalanx of a finger or toe.
- Pulpation**, **Pulping**, *pul-pa'-shun*, *pulp'-ing*. Reduction to a pulp.
- Pulpitis**, *pulp-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the tooth-pulp.
- Pulpy**, *pul'-pe*. Resembling pulp.
- Pulsatile**, *pul'-sat-il*. Throbbing.
- Pulsatilla**, *puls-at-il'-lah*. See under *Anemone*.
- Pulsation**, *pul-sa'-shun*. A beating or throbbing sensation.
- Pulse**, *puls*. The expansile impulse of the arteries. **P.**, **Anacrotic**, one the sphygmographic tracing of which is marked by notches on the ascending limb. **P.**, **Bigem'inal**, one in which the beats occur in pairs, so that the longer pause follows every two beats. **P.**, **Cap'illary**, an intermittent filling and emptying of the skin capillaries. **P.**, **Cap'rizant**, goat-leap pulse, *q. v.* **P.**, **Catacrotic**, a pulse that is repeated in the line of descent once (*catadirotic pulse*) or thrice (*catatrirotic pulse*) [Hayden]. **P.-clock**, a sphygmograph. **P.**, **Cor'dy**, a tense pulse. **P.-curve**, a sphygmographic curve. **P.**, **Dicrot'ic**, one with excessive recoil wave. **P.**, **Entop'tic**, the subjective illumination of a dark, visual field with each heart-beat after violent exercise. **P.**, **Full**, one in which the artery is filled

a large volume of blood. **P., Gas'eous**, a full, compressible. **P., Goat'-leap**, a pulse marked by a weak pulsation succeeding a strong one. **P., Hard**, one marked by high tension and rigidity. **P., Hyperdicrot'ic**, a pulse the aortic arch of which is above the base line. **P., Infre'quent**, one due to diminished frequency of heart-beat; also an abnormally slow pulse. **P., Intermit'-tent**, one in which one or more beats are dropped. **P., Irregular**, one in which the beats occur at irregular intervals. **P., Ischy'ric**, one in which the artery is suddenly and markedly diminished. **P., Ju'gular**, pulsation of the jugular veins in the neck. **Paradox'ic**, one that is weaker during inspiration. **P., Quick**, one that strikes the finger rapidly and leaves it rapidly. **P.-rate**, the number of pulsations of an artery in a minute. **P., Retrograde**, a venous pulse felt above the suprasternal notch. **P., Slow**, one of lengthened systole and diastole; also one of slow rate. **Thread'y**, one scarcely perceptible. **P., Tricrot'ic**, a pulse in which the three waves normally present are abnormally distinct. **Ve'nous**, one that occurs in a vein. **P., Water-ham'mer**. *Corrigan's Pulse*. **P., Wave**, the condition of expansion that occurs with each cardiac systole and is propagated along the aorta and the arterics, ending normally at the capillaries. **P., Wi'ry**, small, rapid, tense pulse, feeling like a cord under the finger. **Sphygmometer**, *puls-im'-et-er*. A sphygmometer, *q. v.* **Pulse**. A pulse. **P. ce'ler**, a rapid pulse. **P. tar'dus**, a slow pulse. See also *Pulse*. **Pap'aceous**, *pul-ta'-she-us*. Pap-like; mushy; soft. **Powder**, *pul'-ver*. A powder. **Powderization**, *pul-ver-iz-a'-shun*. The act of reducing to a powder. **Powdery**, *pul-ver'-u-lent*. **Powdery**. **Posterior eminence**, *pul'-vin-ar*. Posterior eminence of the optic thalamus. **Powder**, *pul'-vis*. A powder. **Pump**. An apparatus for drawing liquids from a reservoir. **P., Pump**, one to exhaust the air in a chamber or to force more in. **P., Suck**, one to remove milk from the breast. **P., Den'tal**, one to remove saliva during dental operations. **P., Stom'ach-**, one to remove poison from the stomach. **Points**, *punk'-tah*. **P. dolor'o'sa**, painful points in the course of inflamed nerves. **P. lacrima'lia**. See *Points, Lacrimal*. **P. vasculo'sa**, minute red spots studding the cut surface of the cerebral central mass of the brain. **Pointed**, *punk'-tāt*. Having many points; dotted. **Pointum**, *punk'-tum*. A point. **P. cæ'cum**, the blind spot of the cæcum. **P. lacrima'le**. See *Points, Lacrimal*. **P. prox'imum**. **Near-point**. **P. remo'tum**. See *Far-point*. **Puncture**, *punk'-chūr*. A wound made by a pointed instrument. **Lum'bar**, puncture of the lumbar spinal membranes to relieve intracranial pressure. **P., Spi'nal**. See *P., Lumbar*. **P. acrid**, *pun'-jent*. Acrid; penetrating. **Pelletierin**, *pu'-nis-in*. Same as *Pelletierin*.

- Pupil**, *pu'-pil*. The round aperture in the iris of the eye.
- Artific'ial**, one made by iridectomy when the normal pupil is occluded. **P.**, **Cat's-eye**, an elongated, slit-like pupil. **P.**, **mydriatic hole**, extreme miosis.
- Pupillary**, *pu'-pil-a-re*. Pertaining to the pupil.
- Pupillom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil.
- Pupilloscopy**, *pu-pil-os'-ko-pe*. 1. Diagnostic inspection of the pupil. 2. Retinoscopy.
- Pupillostatometer**, *pu-pil-o-stat-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the distance between the centers of the two pupils.
- Pure**. Unstained; unalloyed.
- Purgation**, *per-ga'-shun*. 1. Evacuation of the bowels. 2. Cleansing.
- Pur'gative**, **Purge**. An agent producing watery evacuations.
- Puriform**, *pu'-rif-orm*. Having the nature of pus.
- Purify**, *pu'-rif-i*. To cleanse, to free from extraneous matter.
- Puritic**, *pu-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to pus.
- Pu'ro**. A proprietary meat-juice containing 21 per cent. of albumen.
- Puromucous**, *pu-ro-mu'-kus*. Consisting of mucus and pus.
- Purpura**, *per'-pu-rah*. Hemorrhages into the cutis. **P. ful'minea**, a fatal form in young children. **P. hæmorrhag'ica**, a grave form with mucous hemorrhages. **P. rheumat'ica**, a form with fever and rheumatic pains. **P. sim'plex**, the mildest degree of purpura.
- Purpuric**, *per'-pu-rik*. Pertaining to purpura.
- Purpurin**, *per'-pu-rin*.  $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$ . An occasional red coloring matter of the urine.
- Purring Thrill**, *pur'-ing*. A tremulous thrill over the precordia in mitral stenosis.
- Purulence**, *pu'-ru-lens*. The quality of being purulent.
- Purulent**, *pu'-ru-lent*. Having the character of pus.
- Puruloid**, *pu'-ru-loid*. Resembling pus.
- Pus**. The fluid product of suppuration. **P.**, **Blue**, pus colored blue by *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. **P.**, **Cur'dy**, that containing cheesy flakes. **P.**, **l'chorous**, a thin aerid pus. **P.**, **Laud'able**, whitish, inodorous pus, formerly thought to be essential to healing of wounds. **P.**, **Sa'nious**, pus mixed with blood.
- Pus'tula malign'na**. A gangrenous focus due to bacillus anthrax.
- Pustulant**, *pus'-tu-lant*. An agent causing pustulation.
- Pustular**, *pus'-tu-lar*. Consisting of pustules.
- Pustulation**, *pus-tu-la'-shun*. The formation of pustules.
- Pustule**, *pus'-tûl*. A small, purulent papule.
- Pustulopusta'ceous**. Pustular and crusted.
- Putamen**, *pu-ta'-men*. The external layer of the lenticular nucleus.
- Putrefaction**, *pu-tre-fak'-shun*. Organic decomposition; decay.
- Putrefactive**, *pu-tre-fak'-tiv*. Pertaining to putrefaction. **P. A.**, **kaloid**, a ptomain.
- Putrescence**, *pu-tres'-ens*. The state of undergoing putrefaction.
- Putrescent**, *pu-tres'-ent*. Undergoing putrefaction.



scin, *pu'-tres-in*.  $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$ . A ptomain of decomposition.  
 id, *pu'-trid*. Showing putrefaction; rotten. **P. Fe'ver**, typhus  
 id, *q. v.* **P. Sore-throat'**. See *Stomatitis, Ulcerative*.  
 lage, *pu-tril-ahj'*. Putrescent material.  
 throsis, *pi-ar-thro'-sis*. Suppuration of a joint.  
 is, *pi-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.  
 cystitis, *pi-e-lo-sis-ti'-tis*. Pyelitis with cystitis.  
 meter, *pi-el-om'-et-er*. A pelvimeter, *q. v.*  
 nephri'tis. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.  
 tomy, *pi-el-ot'-o-me*. Incision into the renal pelvis.  
 ia, Pyæmia, *pi-e'-me-ah*. Septicemia with abscess-forma-  
 s. **P.**, Otot'genous, pyemia originating in the ear.  
 n, *pi'-en-in*. Parannuclein.  
 s, Pyosis, *pi-e'-sis, pi-o'-sis*. The formation of pus.  
 l, *pi'-gal*. Pertaining to the buttocks.  
 did'y'mus. A double fetal monster united by the buttocks.  
 m'elus. Parasitic monster united in the hypogastric region.  
 pagus, *pi-gop'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the buttocks.  
 id, *pi'-in*. A mucus-like substance in pus.  
 omorphous, *pik-no-mor'-fus*. Applied to a nerve-cell in which  
 stained parts of the cell-body are compactly arranged.  
 o'sis. Thickening; inspissation.  
 . Opening between the third ventricle and Sylvian aqueduct.  
 nia, *pi-le'-me-ah*. The blood of the portal vein.  
 hlebitis, *pi-le-fleb-i'-tis*. Acute inflammation of portal vein.  
 thrombosis, *pi-le-throm-bo'-sis*. Thrombosis of portal vein.  
 id, *pi'-lik*. Pertaining to the portal vein.  
 neter, *pi-lom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring obstruc-  
 s at the vesical entrance.  
 algia, *pi-lor-al'-je-ah*. Painful spasm of the pylorus.  
 rectomy, *pi-lor-ek'-to-me*. Resection of the pylorus.  
 ic, *pi-lor'-ik*. Pertaining to the pylorus.  
 itis, *pi-lor-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the pylorus.  
 roplasty, *pi-lor'-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation upon the pylorus.  
 us, *pi-lor'-us*. 1. The opening of the stomach into the duode-  
 n. 2. The pyloric valve.  
 olpoccele, *pi-o-kol'-po-sël*. A suppurating tumor of the vagina.  
 olpos, *pi-o-kol'-pos*. Pus in the vagina.  
 tanin, *pi-ok'-tan-in*. See *Pyoktanin*.  
 yanin, *pi-o-si'-an-in*.  $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$ . A pigment in blue pus.  
 yte, *pi'-o-sit*. A pus-corpuscle.  
 enesis, *pi-o-jen'-es-is*. The formation or genesis of pus.  
 enic, *pi-o-jen'-ik*. Developing or secreting pus.  
 emia, *pi-o-he'-me-ah*. See *Pyemia*.  
 emotho'rax. Pus and blood in the pleural sac.  
 id, *pi'-oid*. Resembling pus.  
 tanin, *pi-ok'-tan-in*.  $C_{24}H_{28}N_3Cl$ . Methyl-violet, a blue anilin  
 used as an antiseptic. **P.**, Yel'low,  $C_{17}H_{24}N_3ClO$ , a yellow  
 in dye used as an antiseptic.

- Pyometra**, *pi-o-me'-trah*. An accumulation of pus in the uterus.
- Pyonephrosis**, *pi-o-nef-ro'-sis*. Suppuration within the kidney.
- Pyoovarium**, *pi-o-o-va'-re-um*. An ovarian abscess.
- Pyopericarditis**, *pi-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*. Suppurative pericarditis.
- Pyopericar'dium**. The presence of pus in the pericardium.
- Pyophthalmitis**, *pi-off'-thal-mi'-tis*. Purulent ophthalmia.
- Pyophylactic**, *pi-o-fil-ak'-tik*. Relating to pus formation. **P. M.** Membrane, the lining membrane of an abscess-cavity.
- Pyophysometra**, *pi-o-fiz-o-me'-trah*. The presence of pus and gas in the uterus.
- Pyopneumothorax**, *pi-o-nu-mo-tho'-raks*. An accumulation of air and pus within the pleural sac.
- Pyopoiesis**, *pi-o-poi-e'-sis*. See *Pyogenesis*.
- Pyorrhea**, **Pyorrhœa**, *pi-or-e'-ah*. A discharge of pus. **P.**, **A.** Alveolar, progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.
- Pyosalpinx**, *pi-o-sal'-pinks*. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct.
- Pyosepticemia**, *pi-o-sep-tis-e'-me-ah*. Pyemia with septicemia.
- Pyostatic**, *pi-o-stat'-ik*. An agent arresting the secretion of pus.
- Pyothorax**, *pi-o-tho'-raks*. See *Empyema*.
- Pyoxanthose**, *pi-o-zan'-thōs*. Yellow coloring-matter in blue pus.
- Pyraloxin**, *pi-ral-oks'-in*. An oxidation-product of pyrogallol, used in skin-diseases.
- Pyramid**, *pēr-am-id*. Any conic eminence of an organ; especially a body of longitudinal nerve-fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. **P.** of the **Cerebel'lum**, a conical projection forming the central portion of the inferior vermis. **P.**, **Lat'eral**. Same as *Restiform Body*. **P.**, **Post'e'rior**, a mass of white matter on each side of the posterior median fissure of the oblongata. **P.**, **Re'nal**. See *Malpighian Pyramid*. **Tem'poral**, the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P.** of the **Thy'roid**. See *Lalouette's Pyramid*. **P.** of the **Tym'panum**, a conical eminence on the inner wall of the tympanum behind the round fenestra.
- Pyramidal**, *pēr-am-id-al*. Shaped like a pyramid. **P.** **Bone**, the carpal cuneiform bone. **P.** **Tract**, the portion of the anterior spinal column next to the anterior median fissure.
- Pyramidalis**, *pēr-am-id-a'-lis*. A muscle of the abdomen.
- Pyramidon**, *pēr-am-id-on*. An antipyretic derivative of antipyrine.
- Pyramis**, *pēr-am'-is*. Same as *Pyramid*.
- Pyrantin**, *pi-ran'-tin*.  $(\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ . Para-ethoxylphenylsuccinimid; an antipyretic substance.
- Pyrene'mia**. The presence in the blood of nucleated red corpuscles.
- Pyrethrum**, *pi-re'-thrum*. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, a plant of the Compositæ, a powerful irritant used as a sialagog.
- Pyretic**, *pi-ret'-ik*. Pertaining to fever.
- Pyretin**, *pi-ret'-in*. An antipyretic and analgesic compound.
- Pyretogenesis**, *pi-ret-o-jen'-es-is*. The origin and progress of fever.
- Pyretogenin**, *pi-ret-ōj'-en-in*. A base from bacterial cultures.
- Pyretogenous**, *pi-ret-ōj'-en-us*. Producing fever.

graphy, *pi-ret-og'-ra-fe*. A description of fever.  
 logy, *pi-ret-ol'-o-je*. The science of fevers.  
 a, *pi-reks'-e-ah*. An elevation of temperature; fever.  
 al, *pi-reks'-e-al*. Pertaining to pyrexia.  
 alis, *pi-reks-e-a'-lis*. See *Warburg's Tincture*.  
 n, *pi'-rül-in*.  $C_5H_5N$ . An antiseptic and antispasmodic liquid  
 the dry distillation of organic compounds.  
 rm, *pēr'-if-orm*. Pear-shaped. **P. Fa'scia**, the fascia over  
 pyriformis muscle. **P. Mus'cle**, the pyriformis.  
 rmis, *pēr-if-orm'-is*. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
 orate, *pi-ro-bo'-rāt*. A salt of pyroboric acid.  
 atechin, *pi-ro-kat'-e-chin*.  $C_6H_6O_2$ . An antiseptic and anti-  
 ic prepared from guaiacol, but occurring in nature.  
 atechinu'ria. The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.  
 'tin. A proprietary febrifuge.  
 in, *pi'-ro-din*. Acetylphenylhydrazin, *q. v.*  
 form. Bismuth oxyiodid pyrogallol; it is said to be useful in  
 -diseases.  
 gallol, *pi-ro-gal'-lol*. See *Acid, Pyrogallic*.  
 enic, *pi-ro-jen'-ik*. See *Pyretogenous*.  
 igneous, *pi-ro-lig'-ne-us*. Produced by distilling wood.  
 na'nia. Insanity tending to actuate incendiarism.  
 neter, *pi-rom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring extreme  
 ees of heat.  
 ophia, *pi-ro-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of fire.  
 hosphate, *pi-ro-fos'-fāl*. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.  
 al, *pi'-ro-sal*. A salicyl acetate of antipyrin; it is antipyretic.  
 is, *pi-ro'-sis*. A gastric burning pain with eructations.  
 ic, *pi-rot'-ik*. Caustic; burning.  
 oxin, *pi-ro-toks'-in*. A toxin produced by fever.  
 ylin, *pi-roks'-il-in*. Soluble gun-cotton; cotton macerated in  
 e and sulphuric acids.  
 ol, *pi'-ro-zol*. A proprietary antipyretic from coal-tar.  
 zone. A proprietary preparation of hydrogen peroxid.  
 nol, **Pyr'rol**.  $C_4H_5N$ . A liquid base from organic matter.  
 ogenic, *pi-tño-jen'-ik*. Pertaining to enteric fever.  
 a, *pi-n'-re-ah*. The presence of pus in the urine.

---

## Q.

k, *kwak*. One who practises quackery.  
 kery, *kwak'-er-e*. Medical charlatanism.  
 angular, *kwod-rang'-gu-lar*. Having four angles.  
 ate, *kwod'-rāt*. Square. **Q. Lobe**, a small lobe of the liver.  
 ob'ule, the cerebral precuneus, *q. v.*



- Quadratus, *kwod-ra'-tus*. Square or four-sided. Q. lumbo'  
See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Quadriceps, *kwod'-ris-eps*. A large muscle of the thigh.
- Quadrigeminal, *kwad-re-jem'-in-al*. Fourfold. Q. Bod'ies  
*Corpora quadrigemina*.
- Quadrilateral, *kwod-rit-at'-er-al*. Having four sides.
- Quadrivalent, *kwod-riv'-al-ent*. Having a valence of four.
- Quadruplet, *kwod-ru'-plet*. One of four children born together.
- Qualitative, Qual'itive, *kwol'-it-a-tiv*. Pertaining to quality.
- Quantitative, Quan'titive, *kwon'-tit-a-tiv*. Pertaining to quantity.
- Quantity, *kwon'-tit-e*. Any amount.
- Quantivalence, *kwon-tiv'-al-ens*. The chemic strength of an element, or its combining power compared with that of hydrogen.
- Quan'tum li'bet. As much as you please. Q. suffi'cit, as much as suffices.
- Quarantine, *kwor'-an-tēn*. The time or place of debarring ships and persons from infected ports from entrance to a country.
- Quart, *kwort*. The fourth part of a gallon.
- Quar'tan. Intermittent fever with a paroxysm every fourth day.
- Quartip'ara. A woman pregnant for the fourth time.
- Quassa'tion. The act of pulverizing barks and roots.
- Quassia, *kwos'-she-ah*. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*; it is a tonic.
- Quassiin, *kwos'-e-in*. Same as *Quassin*.
- Quassin, *kwos'-in*.  $C_{20}H_{26}O_6$ . The active principle of quassia.
- Quaternary, *kwot-er'-na-re*. Containing four elements.
- Quatuor Pills, *kwot'-u-or*. Pills of iron sulphate, quinin, ipecacuanha, and aloes.
- Quebrabun'da. Straddling disease, a tropical disease resembling beri-beri, attacking horses and pigs.
- Quebrach'amin. An alkaloid from quebracho.
- Quebrachin, *ke-brach'-kin*.  $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid from quebracho.
- Quebracho, *ke-brach'-ko*. The bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho blanco*; it is used in cardiac dyspnea.
- Queen's Root. See *Stillingia*.
- Quer'cet in.  $C_{24}H_{16}O_{11}$ . A derivative of quercitrin.
- Quercit, *kwer'-sit*.  $C_6H_{12}O_5$ . Acorn sugar, a constituent of acorn.
- Quercitrin, *kwer'-sit-rin*.  $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20}$ . A glucosid from *Quercus tinctoria*; it is tonic and astringent.
- Quercus, *kwer'-kus*. A genus of trees, the oak. The bark of *alba*, white oak, is used as an astringent lotion.
- Quick'ening. The first perceptible movement of the fetus in utero.
- Quicklime, *kwik'-līm*.  $CaO$ . Calcium oxid.
- Quicksilver, *kwik'-sil-ver*. A popular term for mercury, *q. v.*
- Quillaia, *kwil-ā'-yah*. Soap-bark, the inner bark of *Quillaja saponaria*; it is used as a febrifuge and diuretic.
- Quinal'din.  $C_{10}H_9N$ . A liquid compound of anilin, paraldehyde, and hydrochloric acid.

- gen, *kwin-al'-jen*. Same as *Analgene*.
- phthol, *kin-af'-thōl*. An antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic.
- septol, *kwin-as-ep'-tol*. Diaphthol.
- e, *kwin'-āt*. A salt of quinic acid.
- , *kwins*. The fruit of *Pyrus cydonia*; the seeds are demul-
- um, *kwin'-et-um*. A mixture of alkaloids from the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; it is an antiperiodic.
- y'drone.  $C_{66}H_{60}O_2.C_6H_4O_2$ . A compound of quinone and p-quinone.
- , *kwin'-e-ah*.  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.3H_2O$ . A white, bitter alkaloid of cinchona, used as a tonic and an antiperiodic. **Q. Flower**, root of *Sabbatia elliottii*; it is tonic and antiperiodic.
- , *kwin'-ik*. Pertaining to quinin. **Q. Fe'ver**. See *Quinin*.
- li'na, *Quin'idin*.  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . A derivative of quinin.
- n, *Quinina*, *kwin'-ēn*, *kwin'-e'-nah*. See *Quinia*. **Q. Fe'ver**, fever with cutaneous eruption, occurring among workmen making quinin.
- nism, *kwin'-e'-nism*. See *Cinchonism*.
- form. A compound of cinchona extract with formaldehyd.
- idin, *kwin-oil'-in*. See *Chinoidin*.
- l, *kwin'-ol*. See *Hydroquinone*.
- lin, *kwin'-o-lin*.  $C_6H_7N$ . A tertiary amin from coal-tar; it is antiseptic and antiperiodic.
- ne, *kwin'-ōn*.  $C_6H_4O_2$ . An oxidation-product of anilin.
- py'rin. A freely soluble combination of antipyrin and sodium hydrochlorate, used in malaria by subcutaneous injection.
- sol. Chresochin; an antiseptic compound of oxyquinolin.
- ovin.  $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$ . A bitter glucosid from cinchona.
- uina, *kwin-kwi'-nah*. The same as *Cinchona*, *q. v.*
- uinina, *kwin-kwin'-e'-nah*. An Indian preparation containing alkaloids of cinchona.
- uivalent, *kwin-kwiv'-al-ent*. Having a valence of five.
- y. An acute severe inflammation of the tonsils with fever.
- an. An intermittent fever with paroxysm every fifth day.
- es'sence. A concentrated active principle of any substance.
- para, *kwin-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the fifth time.
- uplet, *kwin-tu'-plet*. One of five children born at one time.
- in, *kwi-o'-nin*. Tasteless quinin; a mixture of cinchona alkaloids.
- kwiz. An informal examination in a medical subject. **Q.-quiz**, a collection of students in a class for the purpose of being quizzed. **Q.-master**, one who quizzes a class.
- dian, *kwot-id'-e-an*. An intermittent fever with a daily paroxysm.

## R.

- Rabid**, *rab'-id*. Affected with rabies or hydrophobia.
- Rabies**, *ra'-be-ěz*. An extremely fatal disease of animals, corresponding to hydrophobia in man.
- Racemose**, *ras'-e-mōs*. Resembling a bunch of grapes.
- Rachialgia**, *ra-ke-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the spine.
- Rachidian**, *ra-kid'-e-an*. Pertaining to the spine; vertebral.
- Rachilysis**, *ra-kill'-is-is*. The treatment of lateral curvature of spine by mechanical means.
- Rachiocampsis**, *ra-ke-o-kamp'-sis*. Curvature of the spine.
- Rachiochysis**, *ra-ke-o-ki'-sis*. Effusion of water in spinal canal.
- Rachiodynia**, *ra-ke-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the spinal cord.
- Rachiochyphosis**, *ra-ke-o-ki-fo'-sis*. Kyphosis.
- Rachiom'eter**. An instrument for measuring spinal curvature.
- Rachiomylitis**, *ra-ke-o-mi-el'-i'-tis*. Myelitis, *q. v.*
- Rachiooplegia**, *ra-ke-o-ple'-je-ah*. Spinal paralysis.
- Rachioscoliotoma**, *ra-ke-o-sko-le-o'-mah*. Lateral curving of spine.
- Rachioscoliosis**, *ra-ke-o-sko-le-o'-sis*. Curvature of the spine.
- Rachiotome**, *ra'-ke-o-tōm*. An instrument for rachiotomy.
- Rachiotomy**, *ra-ke-o'-o-me*. An incision into the spine.
- Rachipagus**, *ra-kip'-ag-us*. A twin monster joined at the spine.
- Rachis**, *ra'-kis*. The spinal column.
- Rachischisis**, *ra-kis'-kis-is*. A cleft in the vertebral column.
- Rachitic**, *ra-kill'-ik*. Pertaining to rachitis. **R. Ro'sary**, a chain of bead-like nodules on the costal cartilages in rickets.
- Rachitis**, *ra-ki'-tis*. See *Rickets*.
- Rachitome**, *ra-ki'-it-ōm*. An instrument for opening the spinal canal.
- Radesyge**, *rad-e-sug'-e*. A Norwegian ulcerative skin-disease.
- Radiad**, *ra'-de-ad*. Toward the radial side.
- Radial**, *ra'-de-al*. Pertaining to the radius.
- Radiant**, *ra'-de-ant*. Diverging from a center, as rays.
- Radiation**, *ra-de-a'-shun*. The condition of diverging from a center.
- R. Op'tic**, a strand of fibers continuous with those of the optic tract, radiata, derived mainly from the pulvinar, the geniculate body, and the optic tract, and radiating into the occipital lobes.
- Striothal'amic**, a fiber-system connecting the corpus striatum with the optic thalamus and the subthalamie region. **R. T. men'tal**, the radiating fibers of the hind portion of the internal capsule. **R. Thal'amic**, tracts of fibers from the optic thalamus that radiate into the hemispheres.
- Radical**, *rad'-ik-al*. 1. Belonging to the root. 2. A form of treatment meant to destroy a disease. **R. Opera'tion**, an operation for a complete cure of a morbid condition.
- Radicle**, *rad'-ik-l*. 1. The primary root or stem of the embryo. 2. The initial fibril of a nerve; the beginning of a vein. 3. A group of atoms having unsatisfied valency.



ular, *rad-ik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a radicle. R. Fi'bers, fibers connected with the spinal nerve-roots. R. Ves'sels, vessels of vertebral arteries supplying cerebral nerve-roots.

car'pal. Pertaining to the radius and carpus.

graph, *ra'-de-o-graf*. See *Skiagraph*.

graphy, *ra-de-og'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.

lus, *ra-di'-o-lus*. A probe or sound.

scopy, *ra-de-os'-ko-pe*. Skiascopy.

ulnar, *ra-de-o-ul'-nar*. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.

s, *ra'-de-us*. The small bone of the forearm. R. fix'us, an imaginary line joining the hornion andinion.

, *ra'-diks*. The root.

ose, *raf'-in-ōz*.  $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$ . A trisaccharid from s.

orter's Disease', *rag-sor'-terz*. Malignant anthrax.

vay Kid'ney. An affection of the kidney due to constant R. Spine. See *Erichsen's Disease*.

as, *ra'-sins*. Dried grapes; passulæ.

rahl. A bubbling sound heard in the bronchi in disease.

al, *ra'-mal*. Pertaining to a ramus; branching.

ninjana, *ram-an-in-yah'-nah*. A nervous disease of Madagas-

fication, *ram-if-ik-a'-shun*. Branching of an organ or a part.

ollissement, *rah-mo-lēs'-mon(g)*. Softening of a part.

ose, *ram'-oz*. Having many branches; branching.

us, *ra'-mus*. A branch of an organ, especially of a vein or an ry.

id, *ran'-sid*. Fetid or sour, as fat.

e. Scope. Extent. R. of Accommoda'tion. See *Accom-*  
*ation*.

ne, *ra'-nin*. Pertaining to the under surface of the tongue.

Ar'tery, a branch of the sublingual artery.

la, *ran'-n-lah*. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue.

, *rāp*. Forcible sexual intercourse with a woman. R.-seed, seed of wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*.

ania, *raf-a'-ne-ah*. A spasmodic nervous affection of the ts due to eating wild radish.

e, *ra'-jē*. A seam; suture; line; ridge; crease.

us, *rap'-tus*. Any sudden attack or seizure.

faction, *rar-e-fak'-shun*. Decreasing the density of air, etc.

eta, *ras-e'-tah*. Transverse lines on inner side of the wrist.

. An exanthematous eruption on the skin. R., Can'ker, latina. R., Cat'erpillar, eruption from irritant action of rs of caterpillars. R., Drug or Medic'inal, one due to the ic action of a drug. R., Mul'berry, an eruption resembling t of measles, sometimes seen in typhus. R., Net'tle, urti-

la. R., Rose, *roscola*. R., Tooth, *strophulus*.

atory, *ras'-pat-o-re*. A rasp for trimming bone-surfaces.

ra, *raz-u'-rah*. Scrapings.

# TABLE OF RALES.

VARIETY.	WHEN HEARD.	HOW AND WHERE PRODUCED.	CHARACTER.	CONDITION IN WHICH HEARD.
Amphoric.	Inspiration and expiration.	By movement of air in a tense-walled cavity containing air and communicating with a bronchus.	Large, musical, and tinkling.	In tuberculous and abscess cavities.
Bubbling, large.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through frothy mucus in the trachea and larger bronchi.	Larger than the medium bubbling; moist.	Bronchitis and pulmonary engorgement.
Bubbling, medium.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the larger tubes.	Larger than the small bubbling; moist.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
Bubbling, small.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the bronchioles.	Small, moist; like the bursting of small bubbles.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
Cavernous.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through a small cavity with flaccid walls that collapse with expiration.	Hollow and metallic.	In the third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Clicking.	Inspiration only.	By passage of air through softening material in smaller bronchi.	Small, sticky.	In pulmonary tuberculosis, early stage.
Consonating	Inspiration and expiration.			

Crackling, large.	Inspiration and expiration.	By fluid in very small cavities.	Larger than the medium crackling; dry.	gangrene.
Crackling, medium.	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Larger than the small crackling; dry.	In pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, after formation of small cavities.
Crackling, small.	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Small, dry; like the breaking of small shells.	Softening of tuberculous deposit or pneumonic exudation.
Crepitant.	End of inspiration.	By passage of air into vesicles collapsed or containing fibrous exudation. Usually at base of lungs.	Small; like rubbing the hair between the fingers.	Softening of tuberculous deposit, or pneumonic exudation.
Dry.	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the bronchial tubes from thickening of the mucous lining, from spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat, viscid mucus within, or pressure from without.	Large and sonorous, or small and hissing, or whistling.	Pneumonia, early stage; edema of lungs; hypostatic pneumonia; localized in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Extrathoracic.		In the trachea or larynx.		In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.
Friction.	Inspiration and expiration; most distinct at the end of inspiration.	By the rubbing together of serous surfaces roughened by inflammation or deprived of their natural secretion.	Grazing, rubbing, grating, creaking, or crackling.	In pleurisy and pericarditis.



TABLE OF RALES.—(*Concluded*).

VARIETY.	WHEN HEARD.	HOW AND WHERE PRODUCED.	CHARACTER.	CONDITION IN WHICH HEARD.
Gurgling.	Inspiration and expiration.	By the passage of air through fluid in cavities, on coughing.	Larger than the large bubbling; moist; like the bursting of large bubbles.	Pulmonary tuberculosis after formation of cavities.
Guttural.		In the throat.		
Moist.		By the passage of air through bronchi containing fluid.		
Mucous (of Laeunee).	Inspiration and expiration.	By viscid bubbles bursting in the bronchial tubes.	A modification of the subcrepitant.	Pulmonary emphysema.
Rale redux, rale de retour.	Inspiration and expiration.	By the passage of air through fluid in bronchial tube.	Crackling, unequal.	In pneumonia, in the stage of resolution.
Sibilant.	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the smaller bronchi from viscid mucus adhering to the walls, from thickening of the lining membrane or spasmodic contraction.	High-pitched and even hissing or piping.	In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.
Sonorous.	Inspiration and expiration.	By lessened caliber of the larger bronchi, from spasm, tumefaction of the mucous lining, or external pressure.	Low-pitched and snoring.	Most frequent in bronchitis and spasmodic asthma.
Subcrepitant.	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes.	Small, moist.	Capillary bronchitis.

nia, *rat-an'-e-ah*. See *Krameria*.

onal, *ra'-shun-al*. Reasonable. Opposed to empiric.

bane, *rats'-bān*. The common name for arsenious acid.

le, *rat'-tl*. See *Rale*.

*rā*. 1. A line of light or heat proceeding from a luminous

nt. 2. One of a number of lines diverging from a common

ter. R., Actin'ic, a solar ray that produces chemic change.

, Cath'ode. See *X-rays*. R.-fun'gus. See *Actinomyces*.

, Med'ullary, cortical bundles of uriniferous tubules.

tion, *re-ak'-shun*. 1. Responsive action. 2. The action of a re-

nt. R., Amphoter'ic, a response to both acid and alkaline

ts. R., Consen'sual, one that is independent of the will. R.

Degenera'tion, the loss of response in nerves to faradism and

vanism, and in muscles to faradism only. R., Elec'tric, re-

onse to electric stimulus. R., Hemiop'ic Pu'pillary. See

*Ernicke's Symptom*. R., Myoton'ic, one seen in myotonia in

ich there is increase in faradic excitability. R., Neu'tral, one

licating the absence of both acid and alkaline properties. R.-

'riod, the period following a trauma or operation in which

re is recovery from the incident shock. R.-time, the inter-

l between stimulation and the corresponding muscular con-

action.

d'ers' Cramp. Cramp of the ocular muscles after continuous

nding.

gent, *re-a'-jent*. Anything producing a reaction.

lgar, *re-al'-gar*.  $As_2S_3$ . Arsenic disulphid.

mputa'tion. A second amputation of a part.

iever, *re-sē'-ver*. A vessel receiving the products of distillation.

eptaculum chyli, *re-sep-tak'-u-lum ki'-li*. The inferior ex-

nded portion of the thoracic duct.

essus, *re-ses'-us*. A recess. R. pharyn'geus, Rosemüller's

sa, *q. v.*

idivation, *re-sid-iv-a'-shun*. The relapsing of a disease.

ipe, *res'-ip-e*. The caption of a prescription = *R*, take.

iprocal Recep'tion, *re-sip'-ro-kal*. A mode of articulation in

ich each part is convex on one side and concave on the other.

ination, *rek-lin-a'-shun*. The act of lying down.

rement, *rek'-re-ment*. Reabsorbable secretion.

rementi'tious. Pertaining to a recrement.

rudescence, *rek-ru-des'-ens*. The return of a disease; relapse.

tal, *rek'-tal*. Pertaining to the rectum. R. Cri'ses, severe

etalgia in tabes dorsalis.

etalgia, *rek-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in the rectum.

tification, *rek-tif-ik-a'-shun*. The act of purifying.

tified, *rek'-tif-id*. Made right. Refined.

titis, *rek-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the rectum.

tocele, *rek'-to-sēl*. Prolapse and protrusion of the rectum.

tococcypexia, *rek-to-kok-se-peks'-e-ah*. Suture of the rectum to

e coccyx.

- Rectocystotomy.** Incision of the bladder through the rectum.
- Rectopexia**, *rek-to-peks'-e-ah*. Fixation of the rectum.
- Rectophobia**, *rek-to-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of rectal disease.
- Rectoscope**, *rek'-to-skōp*. A speculum for rectal examinations.
- Rectostenosis**, *rek-to-sten-o'-sis*. Stricture of the rectum.
- Rectotomy**, *rek-tot'-o-me*. Incision of the rectum.
- Rectourethral**. Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.
- Rectouterine**. Pertaining to the rectum and uterus.
- Rectovaginal**. Pertaining to the rectum and vagina.
- Rectovesical**. Pertaining to the rectum and bladder.
- Rectum**, *rek'-tum*. The lower part of the large intestine.
- Rectus**, *rek'-tus*. 1. In a straight line. 2. Name of certain muscles.
- Recumbent**, *re-kum'-bent*. Reclining.
- Recuperation**, *re-ku-per-a'-shun*. Convalescence; return to health.
- Recurrence**, *re-kur'-enz*. A return.
- Recurrans**, *re-kur'-ens*. Recurrent, as relapsing fever.
- Recurrent**, *re-kur'-ent*. Returning at intervals. **R. Fibroid** spindle-celled sarcoma. **R. Sensibility**, sensibility remaining a spinal nerve after section.
- Recurved**, *re-kervd'*. Bent backward.
- Red**. The least refrangible color of the spectrum. **R. Gum**, a papular eruption of infants. **R. Lead**. See *Lead*. **R. Nucleus**. See *Nucleus*. **R. Pepper**. See *Capsicum*. **R. Precipitate**. See *Precipitate*. **R. Softening**, degeneration of the brain or cord with a reddening of the diseased portions.
- Redintegration**, *red-in-te-gra'-shun*. Full restitution of a part.
- Rédressement forcé**, *ra-dres'-mon(y)*. Forceful correction of deformity.
- Redressment**, *re-dres'-ment*. Correction of deformity.
- Reduce**, *re-dūs'*. 1. To correct, as a luxation. 2. To decompose.
- Reducible**, *re-du'-sib-l*. Capable of reduction.
- Reducin**, *re-du'-sin*.  $C_{12}H_{26}N_6O_9$ . A leukomycin from urochrome.
- Reduction**, *re-duk'-shun*. 1. Restoration to a normal situation. 2. Separation of a metal from substances combined with it.
- Reduplicated**, *re-du'-plik-a-ted*. Doubled.
- Reduplication**, *re-du-plik-a'-shun*. The doubling of the paroxysm in certain forms of intermittent fever.
- Refine**, *re-fīn'*. To purify.
- Reflection**, *re-flek'-shun*. Bending back of a ray of light or a part.
- Reflector**, *re-flek'-tor*. A mirror for reflecting light.
- Reflex**, *re'-fleks*. An involuntary action from nerve-stimulus. **R. Abdominal**, contraction of muscles about the umbilicus on the downward stroking of the side of the abdomen. **R. Action**. See *Reflex*. **R., Anal**, a contraction of the sphincter ani on anal irritation. **R., Ankle**. See *Ankle Clonus*. **R., Arc**, the mechanism for a reflex action—i. e., the afferent nerve, nerve-center, and an efferent nerve. **R., Biceps**, a contraction of the biceps muscle from tapping the tendon. **R., Bulbocavernous**, retraction of the bulbocavernous portion from tapping on the back of the penis.



Chin, clonic movement of the lower jaw from stroking it. R., *ospinal*, pupillary dilatation from rubbing the skin of the eye. R., *Cor'neal*, closure of the eyelid from irritation of the cornea. R., *Cra'nial*, any brain reflex. R., *Cremaster'ic*, contraction of the cremaster muscle from the stimulation of the skin of the thigh. R., *Crossed*. See *Crossed*. R., *Deep*, one developed by the percussion of a tendon or bone. R., *Dor'sal*, the contraction of the erector spinæ muscles by stimulation of the skin over the back. R., *El'bow-jerk*. Same as R., *Biceps*. R., *Epigas'tric*, contraction of the fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle, causing a heaving in the epigastrium, from the stimulation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space. R., *Fau'cial*, irritation of the fauces producing vomiting. R., *Fem'oral*, flexure of foot and extension of three toes and extension of knee from irritation of the skin on the anterior upper aspect of the thigh. R., *Front-tap*. Same as R., *Tendo achillis*. R., *Glute'al*, contraction of the gluteal muscles on stroking the skin of the buttock. R., *Interscap'ular*, contraction of scapular muscles on stimulation between scapulas. R., *Laryn'geal*, coughing on irritation of the fauces and larynx. R., *Lum'bar*. Same as R., *Dorsal*. R., *Na'sal*, sneezing on irritation of the Schneiderian membrane. R. *obli'quus*, contraction of the fibers of the external oblique muscle on stimulation of the skin below Poupart's ligament. R., *Pal'atal*, swallowing on stimulation of the palate. R., *Pal'mar*, flexion of fingers on stroking the palm. R., *Paradox'ic*, dilatation of pupil on stimulation of retina by light. R., *Patel'lar*. Same as *Knee-jerk*. R., *Patel'lar*, *Paradox'ic*, contraction of the abductor muscles on stroking the patellar tendon, if the patient lies on his back. R., *P'enile*, retraction of the penis when percussed on the under surface near the root. R., *Perios'teal*, sharp contractions of the muscles on tapping the bones of the forearm or leg. R., *Pero'neal*, reflex movements on stroking the tense peroneal muscle when the foot is turned inward. R., *Pharyn'geal*, swallowing on stimulation of pharynx. R., *Plan'tar*, contraction of toes on striking the sole of the foot. R., *Platys'mal*, dilatation of pupil on stroking the platysma myoides. R., *Pu'pillary*, contraction of the iris on exposure of the retina to light. R., *Rec'tal*, the reflex which the aggregation of feces in the rectum induces defecation. R., *Scap'ular*. Same as R., *Interscapular*. R., *Skin*. Same as R., *Platysmal*. R., *Sole*. Same as R., *Plantar*. R., *Spi'nal*, any reflex emanating from a center in the spinal cord. R., *Superf'icial*, one that is developed by irritation of the skin. R., *Tendo achil'lis*, contraction of the gastrocnemius on tapping the skin muscles of the extended leg. R., *Ten'don-*, muscle reflex action; myostatic reaction; deep reflex. R., *Toe*, involuntary excessive flexion of foot, leg, and thigh on strong flexion of the great toe. R., *Tri'ceps*, extension of the forearm on tapping the elbow-tendon. R., *Vir'ile*. Same as R., *Bulbocavernous*. R., *Wrist-op'nus*, local jerking movements on extreme extension of hand.

**Reflex'ophile.** Attended with reflex activity.

**Reflux, re'-fluks.** A return flow.

**Refract'.** 1. To bend back. 2. To estimate the degree of ametropia in the eye.

**Refraction, re-frak'-shun.** 1. The deviation of light on passing through mediums of different densities. 2. The state of refractive power. **R., Dou'ble,** the power possessed by certain substances dividing a ray of light, and thus producing a double image of an object. **R., Dynam'ic,** the static refraction of the eye, plus the correction secured by the action of the accommodative apparatus. **R., Index of.** See *Index*. **R., Stat'ic,** that of the eye when accommodation is at rest.

**Refrac'tionist.** One who corrects ametropia.

**Refractive, re-frak'-tiv.** Pertaining to refraction.

**Refractom'eter.** Instrument for measuring refraction of the eye.

**Refractory, re-frak'-tor-e.** Resisting treatment.

**Refrac'ture.** A rebreaking of fractured bones after faulty union.

**Refrangible, re-fran'-jib-l.** Capable of being refracted.

**Refresh, re-fresh'.** To restore the character of a fresh wound.

**Refrigerant, re-frij'-er-ant.** An agent having cooling properties.

**Refrigeration, re-frij'-er-a'-shun.** The act of cooling the body.

**Refu'sion.** The returning to the vessels of abstracted blood.

**Regenera'tion.** A new growth or repair of lost tissues.

**Regimen, rej'-im-en.** The methodic use of food.

**Region, re'-jun.** A certain part or division of the body. **R., Basal,** that at the base of the skull. **R., Cil'iary,** the part of the eye occupied by the ciliary body. **R., Clavic'ular,** Right and Left, the area about the clavicles. **R., Epigas'tric,** median region of the abdomen above the umbilical and between the hypochondriac regions. **R., Hypochon'driac,** lateral regions of the abdomen. **R., Hypogas'tric,** a median abdominal region below the umbilical and between the inguinal regions. **R., Infraax'illary,** that below the axilla. **R., Infraclavic'ular.** See *Infraxillary*. **R., Inframam'mary.** See *Inframammary*. **R., Infra-scap'ular,** a region on each side of the vertebral column below the scapula. **R., Infrasp'i'nous,** one between the spine of the scapula and a line passing through the angle of the scapula. **Rs., Inguinal,** Right and Left, the lowest lateral abdominal regions. **R., Interscap'ular,** that between the scapulas. **R., Ischiorectal,** the region between the ischium and rectum. **R., Lum'bar,** Right and Left, abdominal region on each side of the umbilical region. **R., Mam'mary,** the space on the anterior surface of the chest between the third and sixth ribs. **R., Mo'tor.** See *Area*, *Motility*. **R., Pal'pebral,** the region of the eyelids. **R., Paraster'nal,** the space between the midaxillary line and the edge of the sternum. **R., Perine'al,** that of the perineum. **R., Poplit'eal,** the lozenge-shaped space occupying the lower third of the thigh and the upper fifth of the leg. **R., Precor'dial,** the surface of the chest covering the heart. **R., Prefon'tal.** See *Prefrontal*. **R., Scap'ular,** the

over each scapula. *R.*, *Sen'sory*. See *Sensorium commune*.  
*Supraclavic'ular*, the space above the clavicle. *R.*, *Supra-*  
*clavicular*, that bounded by the rectus abdominis, Poupart's liga-  
 ment, and a line through the iliac crest. *R.*, *Suprascap'ular*, that  
 above the spine of the scapula. *R.*, *Umbil'ical*, median abdominal  
 region between the lumbar regions.

*Regional*, *re'-jun-al*. Pertaining to a region. *R.* *Anat'omy*. See  
*Anatomy*.

*Retractive*, *re-gres'-iv*. Retreating.

*Regular*, *reg'-u-lar*. According to rule. *R.* *Practi'tioner*, one who  
 belongs to the regular school of medicine. *R.* *School*, the  
 scientific method of practising medicine.

*Recurrent*, *re-gur'-jit-ant*. Flowing backward.

*Regurgitation*, *re-gur-jit-a'-shun*. An eructation or throwing back.

*Replantation*, *re-in-fek'-shun*. A replacing, as of a tooth in its socket.

*Reinfection*, *re-in-fek'-shun*. Infection a second time.

*Reinoculation*, *re-in-ok-u-la'-shun*. Inoculation a second time.

*Reversion*, *re-in-ver'-zhun*. The reduction of an inverted organ.

*Rejuvenescence*, *re-ju-ven-es'-ens*. A renewal of youth.

*Recession*, *re'-sion*. A recurrence of a disease during convalescence.

*Relaxant*, *re-laks'-ant*. An agent diminishing tension.

*Relaxation*, *rel-aks-a'-shun*. Diminution of tension; languor.

*Relief*, *re'-lief*. An incision to relieve tension, as in an abscess.

*Remedial*, *rem-e'-de-al*. Having the nature of a remedy.

*Remedy*, *rem'-ed-e*. An agent used in the treatment of disease.

*Remission*, *re-mish'-un*. The period of abatement in fever.

*Remittent*, *re-mit'-ent*. Alternately abating and returning.

*Ren*, *ren'*. The kidney.

*Renal extract*, *ren'-od-en*. An extract from kidneys, used in nephritis.

*Renal*, *ren'-al*. Pertaining to the kidneys.

*Renin*, *ren'-ku-lin*. A proteid said to exist in the adrenals.

*Renal capsule*, *ren-ik-ap'-sul*. A suprarenal body.

*Reniform*, *ren'-if-orm*. Shaped like a kidney.

*Renin*, *ren'-in*. A substance found in the kidney.

*Renal portal*, *ren'-al-por'-tal*. Relating to the portal system of the kidney.

*Renal puncture*, *ren'-al-punc'-ture*. Puncture of the renal capsule.

*Renal infusion*, *ren'-al-inf'-u-sion*. An infusion of the inner coat of a calf's stomach.

*Renal ferment*, *ren'-al-fer'-ment*. A gastric ferment curdling milk.

*Renninogen*, *Rennogen*, *ren-in'-o-jen*, *ren'-o-jen*. The zymogen  
 substance in which rennin is formed.

*Repellent*, *re-pel'-ent*. An agent repelling morbid processes.

*Repercolation*, *re-per-ko-la'-shun*. A repeated percolation.

*Repression*, *re-pres'-sion*. 1. Ballottement. 2. The repressing of an eruption.

*Repletion*, *re-ple'-shun*. The condition of being full.

*Refolding*, *rep-lik-a'-shun*. Refolding or duplication of a part.

*Replacement*, *re-po-zish'-un*. Replacement of a part.

*Replacer*, *re-poz'-it-or*. An instrument for replacing a part.

*Produce*, *re-pro-dūs'*. To bring forth offspring.

*Procreation*, *re-pro-duk'-shun*. The begetting of young.



- Reproductive**, *re-pro-duk'-tiv*. Pertaining to reproduction.
- Resalgin**, *rez-al'-jin*. A compound of resorcin and antipyrin.
- Resection**, *re-sek'-shun*. Excision of a portion of bone, etc.
- Reserve' Air**. See *Air*.
- Reservoir**, *rez'-er-vwor*. A cell or organ for storing assimilated substances.
- Residual**, *re-zid'-u-al*. Remaining. **R. Air**. See *Air*.
- Residue**, *rez'-id-u*. That which remains.
- Residuum**, *rez-id'-u-um*. The balance or remainder.
- Resilience**, *re-zil'-e-ens*. Healthy reaction.
- Resilient**, *re-zil'-yent*. Elastic; rebounding. **R. Stric'ture**, a stricture tending to contract.
- Resin**, *rez'-in*. A vegetable exudate soluble in alcohol, ether, volatile oils and insoluble in water. **R., Gum-**, one differing from a true resin only in containing some gum capable of softening in water. **R.-plaster**. See *Plaster*.
- Resin'eon**. Antiseptic volatile oil from rosin.
- Resinol**, *rez'-in-ol*. The same as *Retinol*, *q. v.*
- Resinous**, *rez'-in-us*. Having the nature of a resin.
- Resistance**, *re-zis'-tans*. The opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of an electric current. **R. Coil**, a coil of wire of known electric resistance used for estimating resistance. **R., Essential**, the resistance to conduction within the battery itself.
- Resol**, *rez'-ol*. Wood-tar saponified with potash-lye.
- Resolution**, *rez-o-lu'-shun*. Decomposition; analysis; absorption.
- Resolvent**, *re-zol'-vent*. That which causes solution of tissue.
- Resonance**, *rez'-on-ans*. A sound heard on percussing the chest or on auscultating the chest during speech. **R., Amphor'ic**, a sound resembling that produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. **R.-cham'ber**, a resonant chamber attached to a tuning-fork for acoustic investigation. **R., Cracked-pot**. See *Cracked-pot Sound*. **R., Hydat'id**, a peculiar sound heard in combined auscultation and percussion of hydatid cysts. **R., Skoda'ic**. See *Skoda's Resonance*. **R., Tympanit'ic**, that heard on percussion over intestines and large lung cavities with thin walls. **R., Vesic'ular**, the normal pulmonary note. **R., Vesiculotympanit'ic**, an admixture of vesicular and tympanitic resonance. **R., Vo'cal**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest during ordinary speech.
- Whis'pering**, the sound heard through the chest-wall on auscultation during whispering.
- Resonant**, *rez'-o-nant*. Resounding.
- Resopy'rin**. A compound of resorcin and antipyrin.
- Resorbin**, *re-sor'-bin*. An ointment-base consisting of an emulsion of inert almond oil with wax and soap.
- Resorcin**, *re-sor'-sin*. A diatomic phenol,  $C_6H_6O_2$ ; it is an odorless antiseptic and antipyretic, isomeric with hydroquinone.
- Resorcineucalyp'tol**. A combination of resorcin and eucalyptol used in dressing wounds and in skin-diseases.
- Resor'cinism**. A toxic state from using resorcin.

cinol, *re-sor'-sin-ol*. Equal parts of resorcin and iodoform ed together; it is used as a surgical antiseptic.

cinso'lol. A compound of resorcin and salol, used as an in-  
nal antiseptic.

cylal'gin. A mixture of resorcylic acid and antipyrin.

ption, *re-sorp'-shun*. The absorption of morbid deposits.

rable, *res'-pir-ab-l*. Suitable for respiration.

ra'tion. Inspiration and expiration of air by the lungs. R.,  
om'inal. See under *Abdominal*. R., Ab'sent, 'suppression  
respiratory sounds. R., Accel'erated, when exceeding 25  
irations a minute. R., Amphor'ic, a blowing respiration  
ndered in large cavities with firm walls. R., Artific'ial, arti-  
l production of the normal respiratory movements. R.,  
n'chial, a blowing respiration of high pitch. R., Broncho-  
ernous, one both bronchial and cavernous. R., Broncho-  
c'ular, one both bronchial and vesicular. R., Cav'ernous, a  
ring respiration of low pitch. R., Cog-wheel, that in which  
er the inspiration or the expiration is divided into two or  
e parts. R., Cos'tal, that in which the chest movement domi-  
s the diaphragmatic movement. R., Cuta'neous, the giving  
f carbon dioxid and taking up of oxygen through the skin.  
Forced, that induced by blowing air into the lungs. R., In-  
up'ted. See *R., Cog-wheel*. R., La'bored, difficult respi-  
on. R., Jer'king, irregular or jerky breathing. R. Metamor'-  
sing. Same as *R., Bronchocavernous*. R., Pu'erile, an increase  
ntensity without alteration of character of the respiratory  
ements. R., Rude, a form of bronchovesicular respiration.  
Ster'torous, snoring. R., Tu'bular. See *R., Bronchial*.  
Vesic'ular, normal healthy breathing. R., Vesiculocav'-  
ous, respiration that is both vesicular and cavernous.

rator, *res'-pir-a-tor*. An instrument for breathing through  
odify the coldness of the air, or for the inhalation of volatile  
icaments.

ratory, *res-pi'-rat-or-e*. Pertaining to respiration. R. Bun'-  
R. Col'umn. See *Fascicle, Solitary*. R. Quo'tient, the  
ient resulting from dividing the quantity of carbon dioxid  
aled by the amount of oxygen inhaled.

rometer, *res-pir-om'-et-er*. A device to determine the charac-  
of the respiration.

bra'chium. The inferior cerebellar peduncle.

form, *res'-tif-orm*. Rope-shaped. R. Bod'ies, the cord-like  
cesses of the medulla oblongata.

s, *res'-tis*. A restiform body.

tu'tion. 1. A return to the normal condition. 2. In obstet-  
, a rotation of the fetal head immediately after birth.

orative. A remedy restoring health and strength.

scita'tion. The bringing to life of an asphyxiated person.

min, *ret-am'-in*.  $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O$ . An alkaloid from the bark of  
*Ista sphærocarpa*.

Retardation, *re-tard-a'-shun*. Delay in expelling the fetus.

Retch, *rech*. To strain at vomiting.

Retching, *rech'-ing*. An unsuccessful attempt at vomiting.

Rete, *re'-te*. A network or decussation. *R. mir'able*, a network of vascular anastomoses resulting from the division of a single trunk. *R. muco'sum*, the three lower layers of the epidermis. *R. testis*, the network formed in the mediastinum testis by the vasa deferentia.

Retene, *re'-tēn*.  $C_{18}H_{18}$ . A constituent of wood-tar.

Retention, *re-ten'-shun*. Holding back; stoppage.

Retial, *re'-te-al*. Of the nature of a rete.

Reticular, *ret-ik'-u-lar*. In the form of network; full of interspaces. *R. Forma'tion*, the fibrous network in the oblongata dorsa of the pyramids and extending into the pons. *R. Tis'sue*, adreticular tissue.

Reticulated, *ret-ik'-u-la-ted*. Having net-like meshes.

Reticulum, *ret-ik'-u-lum*. A network.

Retiform, *ret'-if-orm*. Net-shaped. *R. Tis'sue*, adenoid tissue.

Ret'ina. Internal membrane of eye, the expansion of optic nerve.

Retinaculum, *ret-in-ak'-u-lum*. A band holding back a part. *R. ligamen'ti arcua'ti*, the short external lateral ligaments of the knee-joint. *R. peroneo'rum infe'rius*, a band across the tendons of the peroneal tendons as they pass through the grooves on the outside of the calcaneum. *R. peroneo'rum supe'rius*, the external annular ligament of the ankle-joint. *R. ten'dinum*, the annular ligament of the wrist or ankle.

Retinal, *ret'-in-al*. Pertaining to the retina.

Retinitis, *ret-in-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the retina. *R. pigmentosa*, retinal sclerosis with atrophy and pigmentation.

Retinochoroidi'tis. Inflammation of both retina and choroid.

Retinol, *ret'-in-ol*.  $C_{32}H_{48}$ . A solvent hydrocarbon from rosin.

Retinoscopy, *ret-in-os'-ko-pe*. The objective method of determining the refraction of the eye by the character of reflected images.

Retort, *re-tort'*. A vessel with a long neck used in distillation.

Retractile, *re-trak'-til*. Capable of being drawn back.

Retraction, *re-trak'-shun*. Shortening; drawing backward.

Retrac'tor. An instrument for drawing back the lip of a wound.

Retrad, *re'-trad*. Toward the rear.

Retrahens, *re'-trah-enz*. Drawing back, applied to muscles.

Re'tro-. A prefix meaning backward or behind.

Retrobulbar, *re-tro-bul'-bar*. Back of the eyeball.

Retroce'cal. Pertaining to the back of the cecum.

Retrocedent, *re-tro-se'-dent*. Returning. *R. Gout*. See Gout.

Retrocession, *re-tro-sesh'-un*. A retrograde movement.

Retroclusion, *re-tro-klū'-zhun*. A form of acupressure in which a pin passes first over and then under the vessel.

Retrocol'lic. Pertaining to the muscles at the back of the neck.

Retroesopha'geal. Behind the esophagus.

Retroflexed, *re-tro-flex't'*. Bent backward.

Retroflexion, *re-tro-flek'-shun*. A bending or flexing backward.



- ograde, *ret'-ro-grād.* Receding or going backward.
- ography, *ret-rog'-ra-fe.* A reversal of the order of writing.
- insular, *re-tro-in'-su-lar.* Back of the island of Reil.
- mammary, *re-tro-mam'-ar-e.* Back of the mamma.
- ocular, *re-tro-ok'-u-lar.* Behind the eyeball.
- operitoneal, *re-tro-per-it-on-e'-al.* Behind the peritoneum.
- operitoni'tis. Inflammation of the retroperitoneal structures.
- opharyngeal, *re-tro-far-in'-je-al.* Behind the pharynx.
- opulsion, *re-tro-pul'-shun.* Driving or turning back.
- otarsal, *re-tro-tar'-sal.* Behind the tarsus of the eye.
- outerine, *re-tro-u'-ter-in.* Behind the uterus.
- ovaccina'tion. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.
- oversion, *re-tro-ver'-zhun.* A turning back.
- ion, *re-ün'-yun.* The joining of severed parts.
- ellent, *re-vel'-ent.* Derivative; causing revulsion.
- ersion, *re-ver'-shun.* A return to the original type.
- vification, *re-viv-if-ik-a'-shun.* Resuscitation.
- ul'sant. An agent drawing blood from a distant part of body.
- ulsion, *re-vul'-shun.* The withdrawal of blood from a diseased healthy part.
- ulsive, *re-vul'-siv.* The same as *Revellent*, *q. v.*
- bditis, *rab-di'-tis.* A genus of parasitic nematoid worms.
- bdomyoma, *rab-do-mi-o'-mah.* A rare form of myoma containing striated muscular fiber.
- coma, *ra-ko'-mah.* 1. Excoriation, chapping. 2. Pendulous otum.
- cosis, *ra-ko'-sis.* The condition of one with rhacoma.
- cous, *ra'-kus.* Wrinkled; lacerated.
- gades, Rhagadia, *rag'-ad-ēz, rag-a'-de-ah.* Linear fissures in skin, seen on the palmar and plantar surfaces, at the angles of mouth and the anus.
- m'nin. The laxative fluid extract of *Rhamnus frangula.*
- mnose, *ram'-nos.*  $C_6H_{12}O_5$ . A carbohydrate from various glucids.
- mnus, *ram'-nus.* A genus of trees, buckthorns, yielding cas-sa-sagrada and frangula.
- phania, *raf-a'-ne-ah.* See *Raphania.*
- phe, *raf'-a.* See *Raphe.*
- tany, *rat'-an-e.* Krameria root, an astringent.
- gma, *reg'-mah.* The rupture of vessel-walls or of an abscess.
- n, *re'-in.*  $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ . (Synonyms, *True Chrysophanic Acid*; *ic Acid*; *Rhubarb Yellow.*) An antiseptic coloring-matter from root of *Rheum.*
- ocord, *re'-o-kord.* See *Rheostat.*
- ometer, *re-om'-et-er.* A galvanometer, *q. v.*
- ophore, *re'-o-for.* The cord of electric battery connecting poles.
- oscope. An instrument for testing the electric current.
- ostat. An instrument for measuring the resistance of an electric current.

- Rhe'otome.** An instrument for interrupting the faradic current.
- Rheotrope, re'-o-trōp.** An instrument for reversing a current.
- Rhestocythemia, res-to-si-the'-me-ah.** A condition due to presence of degenerated corpuscles in the blood.
- Rheum, re'-um.** A genus of plants. *R. officina'le*, rhubarb; root is purgative and astringent.
- Rheum, rūm.** Any watery flux or catarrhal discharge.
- Rheumagon, ru'-mag-on.** A proprietary analgesic preparation of sodium iodid and sodium phosphate.
- Rheumarthrosis, rūm-arth-ro'-sis.** Rheumatism of the joints.
- Rheumatalgia, rūm-at-al'-je-ah.** Rheumatic pain.
- Rheumatic, ru-mat'-ik.** Pertaining to rheumatism. *R. Diathesis*, a constitutional tendency to rheumatism.
- Rheumatism, rūm'-at-izm.** A disease with fever, pain, inflammation, and swelling of the joints. *R.*, *Gonorrh'e'al*, arthritis associated with urethritis. *R.*, *Inflam'matory*, acute rheumatism with a tendency to valvular heart-disease. *R.*, *Mus'cular*, muscular pain with or without fever and other rheumatic symptoms.
- Rheumatismal Ede'ma, ru-mat-iz'-mal.** Rheumatism with painful subcutaneous edema.
- Rheumatoid, rūm'-at-oid.** Resembling rheumatism. *R. Arthritis.* See *Arthritis deformans*.
- Rheumatopyra, rūm-at-o-pi'-rah.** Rheumatic fever.
- Rheumic Diath'esis, ru'-mik.** See *Rheumatic Diathesis*.
- Rhexis, reks'-is.** Rupture of a vessel or an organ.
- Rhigolene, rig'-o-lēn.** A product of the repeated distillation of petroleum; it is used as a local anesthetic.
- Rhinal, ri'-nal.** Pertaining to or belonging to the nose.
- Rhinalgia, ri-nal'-je-ah.** Pain in the nose.
- Rhinalgin, ri-nal'-jin.** A nasal suppository containing eucalyptol, 1 gm.; alumnol, 0.01 gm.; menthol, 0.025 gm.; and oil of valerian, 0.025 gm.
- Rhinencephalon, ri-nen-sef'-al-on.** The olfactory lobe of the brain.
- Rhinencephalus, ri-nen-sef'-al-us.** See *Rhinocephalus*.
- Rhineurynter, ri-nu-rin'-ter.** Small elastic bag for plugging the nose.
- Rhinion, rin'-e-on.** The point at the lower end of the suture between the nasal bones.
- Rhinitis, ri-ni'-tis.** Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane. *R.*, *Acute'*, coryza; cold in the head. *R.*, *Atro'phic*, that followed by atrophy of the mucous membrane. *R. caseo'sa*, marked by gelatinous fetid discharge. *R.*, *Fi'brinous*, marked by the formation of false membrane in the nose. *R. Hypertro'phic*, that marked by hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane. *R.*, *Vasomo'tor*, hay-fever.
- Rhinobyon, ri-no'-be-on.** A nasal plug or tampon.
- Rhinoceph'alus.** A cyclocephalic monster with a trunk-like neck.
- Rhinocleisis, ri-no-kli'-sis.** Nasal obstruction.
- Rhinodynia, ri-no-din'-e-ah.** Pain in the nose.
- Rhinola'lia.** A nasal tone of the voice, due to nasal defect.

- r'ta*, that due to undue patulousness of the posterior nares.
- clau'sa*, that due to undue stenoses of the posterior nares.
- colin*. An antiseptic, analgesic, and tonic substance.
- colite*, *Rhi'nolith*. A nasal calculus; a stone in the nose.
- colithiasis*, *ri-no-lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of nasal calculi.
- ologist*, *ri-nol'-o-jist*. A specialist in diseases of the nose.
- ology*, *ri-nol'-o-je*. The science of the nose and its diseases.
- ometer*. An instrument for measuring the nose.
- omiosis*, *ri-no-mi-o'-sis*. Lessening the size of a nose by a plastic operation.
- ommec'tomy*. Excision of the inner canthus of the eye.
- onecrosis*, *ri-no-ne-kro'-sis*. Necrosis of the nasal bones.
- ophonia*, *ri-no-fo'-ne-ah*. A nasal tone in speaking.
- ophyma*, *ri-no-fl'-mah*. A tumor of the nose.
- oplasty*, *ri'-no-plas-te*. Any plastic operation upon the nose.
- opolypus*, *ri-no-pol'-ip-us*. A polypus of the nose.
- orrhagia*, *ri-nor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the nose.
- orrhea*, *ri-nor-e'-ah*. A mucous discharge from the nose.
- osclerin*, *ri-no-skle'-rin*. A product from cultures of the *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*, used in the treatment of rhinoscleroma.
- oscleroma*, *ri-no-skle-ro'-mah*. A stony hardness of the skin of the mucous membrane of the nose.
- oscope*, *ri'-no-skōp*. An instrument for examining the nose.
- oscopy*, *ri-nos'-ko-pe*. The examination of the nasal fossas.
- ostegnosis*, *ri-no-steg-no'-sis*. Nasal obstruction.
- odon'trophy*. The act of pivoting an artificial crown upon the root of a tooth.
- odon'tropy*, *ri-zo-don'-trip-e*. Surgical puncture of the root of a tooth.
- zome*, *ri'-zōm*. A subterranean stem.
- zomelic*, *ri-zom'-el-ik*. Affecting the roots of members.
- zoneure*, *ri'-zo-nūr*. A cell that forms nerve-roots.
- zodalin*, *ro'-dal-in*. See *Thiosinamin*.
- zodium*, *ro'-de-um*. A rare metal of the platinum group.
- zodogenesis*, *ro-do-jen'-es-is*. A regeneration of visual purple which has been bleached by light.
- zodophane*, *ro'-do-fān*. A red pigment from the retina of birds.
- zodophylaxis*, *ro-do-fl-aks'-is*. The property possessed by the final epithelium of producing rhodogenesis.
- zodopsin*, *ro-dop'-sin*. Visual purple.
- zomboid*, *rom'-boid*. Rhomb-shaped. **R. Fos'sa**, the fourth cerebral ventricle. **R. Lig'ament**. See *Ligament*. **R. Mus'cle**. See *Muscle*.
- zomboideus*, *rom-boi'-de-us*. A muscle of the shoulder.
- zomchial*, *rong'-ke-al*. Pertaining to a rhoncus.
- zomncus*, *ron'-kus*. A rattling in the throat.
- zomtacism*, *ro'-las-izm*. An inability to pronounce the letter *r*.
- zombarb*, *ru'-barb*. See *Rheum*.
- zoms*. A genus of shrubs. **R. glabra**, smooth sumac; the fruit is



- astringent and refrigerant. *R. toxicoden'dron*, poison oak  
 ivy, a powerful local irritant. *R. venena'ta*, poison ash or sumac.  
*Rhyphophobia*, *ri-po-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of filth.  
*Rhythm*, *rithm*. A measured movement.  
*Rhythmic*, *rit'h'-mik*. Pertaining to rhythm. *R. Chore'a*, a form  
 of chorea in which the movements occur at regular intervals.  
*Rhyth'mophone*. A microphone for studying the heart-beat.  
*Rhytidosis*, *rit-id-o'-sis*. A wrinkling. See *Rutidosis*.  
*Rib*. One of the bones inclosing the chest. *R.*, *False*, one of  
 five lower ribs not attached directly to the sternum. *R.*, *Floating*, one of the last two ribs. *R.*, *True*, one of the seven upper  
 ribs attached to the sternum.  
*Rice*, *ris*. See *Oryza*. *R.-water Stools*, the characteristic stools  
 of Asiatic cholera.  
*Ricin*, *ri'-sin*. A toxic albuminoid from castor-oil bean.  
*Ricinin*, *ris'-in-in*. A crystalline alkaloid from castor-oil bean.  
*Ricinus*, *ris'-in-us*. A genus of plants furnishing castor-oil.  
*Rickets*, *rik'-ets*. Rachitis; a constitutional disease of childhood  
 marked by increased cell-growth of the bones, deficiency of ear-  
 matter, deformities, and changes in the liver and spleen.  
*Rickety*, *rik'-et-e*. Affected with rachitis.  
*Rider's Bone*, *ri'-derz bōn*. A bony formation in the muscles of  
 legs from riding.  
*Rider's Leg*. A strain of the adductor muscles of the thigh.  
*Ridgling*, *rij'-ling*. A male with only one testicle.  
*Rigidity*, *rij-id'-it-e*. Stiffness; immobility.  
*Rigor*, *ri'-gor*. Coldness; stiffness; rigidity. *R. mor'tis*, the  
 rigidity after death.  
*Rima*, *ri'-mah*. A fissure or furrow. *R. glotti'dis*, the opening  
 between the vocal bands. *R. respirato'ria*, the space back of  
 arytenoid cartilages.  
*Rimous*, *ri'-mus*. Having cracks, clefts, or fissures.  
*Rimula*, *rim'-u-lah*. A minute fissure.  
*Ring*. A circular opening. *R.*, *Abdom'inal*. See *Abdominal*.  
*Ringed Hair*. A form of canities in which the hair is white  
 colored in rings.  
*Ringworm*, *ring'-werm*. The circling tinca or herpes.  
*Rinolite*, *ri'-no-līt*. See *Rhinolith*.  
*Ripa*, *ri'-pah*. The line of reflection of the endyma upon the  
 plexus or tela of the brain.  
*Ripe*, *rīp*. Mature; completed.  
*Risorius*, *ri-so'-re-us*. The upper portion of the platysma myoides.  
*Risus sardon'icus*, *ri'-sus*. A peculiar grin in tetanus.  
*Ri'valry Stripe*. A flickering in the eyes when the fields of vision  
 of the two eyes are incapable of being combined into one image.  
*Riz'iform*. Resembling grains of rice.  
*Rob*. A confection of mulberry juice.  
*Robin*, *ro'-bin*. A toxic albuminoid from the bark of the locust  
 tree, *Robinia pseudacacia*.

rant, *rob'-or-ant*. Tonic; strengthening.  
 elle Salt, *ro-shel'*. The tartrate of potash and soda.  
 ant Ul'cer. See *Ulcer*.  
 gen Rays, *rent'-gen*. See *X-rays*.  
 genism, *rent'-gen-izm*. Disease from misuse of X-rays.  
 tography, *rent-og'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.  
 heln, *ra'-teln*. See *Rubeola*.  
 ndic, *ro-lan'-dik*. Pertaining to parts named after Rolando.  
 r, *ro'-ler*. A long muslin or flannel strip for bandaging.  
 eur, *rôn-zher'*. A gouge-forceps.  
 nu'cleus. A nucleus in the roof of the fourth ventricle.  
 The base of an organ or structure or its place of origin.  
 ar'teries, the radicular vessels. R.-zone, the portion of white  
 ter of the spinal cord from which the spinal nerve-roots arise.  
 , *ro'-zah*. A genus of shrubs, the rose.  
 cea, *ro-za'-she-ah*. See *Acne rosacea*.  
 nilin, *ro-zan'-il-in*.  $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$ . An oxidation product of ani-  
 and toluidin.  
 urine, *ro-zaw'-rin*. Rosolic acid.  
 , *rôz*. A plant of the genus *Rosa*. R.-catarrh, *rôz-kat-ar'*.  
*Hay-fever*. R.-cold, hay-fever. R.-rash. See *Roseola*.  
 mary, *rôz'-ma-re*. See *Rosmarinus*.  
 ola, *ro-ze'-o-lah*. A rose-colored efflorescence on the skin. R.  
 pler'ica, an eruption often seen in cholera. R. syphilit'ica,  
 ght pink spots, the earliest skin manifestation of syphilis. R.  
 ho'sa, the typhoid rash. R. vaccin'ia, a red eruption fol-  
 lowing vaccination.  
 n, *roz'-in*. The solid residue left after the distillation of the  
 of turpentine. R. Weed, *Silphium lacinatedum*; the compass  
 ant; it is tonic, alterative, and emetic.  
 narinus, *ros-mar-i'-nus*. A genus of plants. R. officina'lis,  
 emary; it is a stimulant.  
 rate, *ros'-trât*. Beaked.  
 rum, *ros'-trum*. A projection or ridge. R. of the Cor'pus  
 'losum, the anterior tapering portion of the corpus callosum.  
 1. To suffer putrefactive fermentation. 2. Decay; decompo-  
 sition. 3. A disease of sheep.  
 tion, *ro-ta'-shun*. Turning on the axis. R.-joint, a lateral  
 gylmus.  
 tor, *ro-ta'-tor*. A muscle turning a part.  
 ine, *ro'-to-in*. A mixture of bases from *Scopolia japonica*.  
 lera, *rot'-ler-ah*. See *Kamala*.  
 lerin, *rot'-ler-in*. See *Kamalin*.  
 la, *rot'-u-lah*. The patella.  
 lar, *rot'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the patella.  
 eau, *ru-lo'*. The bundle of red blood-corpuscles when shaped  
 e a roll of coins.  
 nd Lig'ament. See *Ligament*. R. Worm. See *Ascaris*.  
 p, *roop*. A contagious disease of fowls.

- Rub'ber.** Caoutchouc; india-rubber. **R. Dam**, a piece of rubber cloth used in dentistry. **R. Tis'sue**, gutta-percha in sheets.
- Rubedo**, *ru-be'-do*. Any diffused redness of the skin.
- Rubefacient**, *ru-be-fa'-se-ent*. An agent that reddens the skin.
- Rubel'la**. Infectious fever of childhood, resembling mild measles.
- Rube'ola**. Exanthematous contagious disease of children; measles.
- Rubescient**, *ru-bes'-ent*. Growing red.
- Rubia**, *ru'-be-ah*. A genus of plants. **R. tincto'rum**, madder.
- Rubid'ium**. A rare metal, the salts of which are used in medicine.
- Rubigo**, *ru-bi'-go*. Rust.
- Ru'brum**. The nucleus ruber, red nucleus.
- Rubus**, *ru'-bus*. A genus of shrubs. **R. villo'sus**, blackberry; the root-bark is astringent.
- Ructus**, *ruk'-tus*. The belching of wind from the stomach.
- Rudimentary**, *ru-dim-en'-ta-re*. Undeveloped; not formed.
- Rue**, *ru*. See *Ruta*.
- Ruga**, *ru'-gah*. A wrinkle; corrugation; crease.
- Rugitus**, *ru-ji'-tus*. See *Bombus*.
- Rugose**, **Rugous**, *ru'-gōs*, *ru'-gus*. Wrinkled.
- Rugosity**, *ru-gos'-it-e*. The condition of being in wrinkles.
- Rum**. A liquor distilled from molasses.
- Rumen**, *ru'-men*. The first stomach of ruminant animals.
- Rumex**, *ru'-meks*. A genus of plants. **R. cris'pus**, yellow dock; its root is astringent and tonic.
- Rumin**, *ru'-min*. An alcoholic extract from the root of *Rumex crispus*; it is alterative and astringent.
- Rumination**, *ru-min-a'-shun*. The remastication of swallowed food.
- Rump**. 1. The end of the backbone. 2. The buttocks.
- Run**. To discharge pus from a diseased part. **R.-around**. *Paronychia*.
- Rupia**, *ru'-pe-ah*. A syphilitic eruption with incrusts, foul ulcers.
- Rupopho'bia**. Morbid dislike of dirt.
- Rupture**, *rup'-chūr*. 1. The breaking or laceration of an organ. 2. Hernia.
- Rut**. The condition of being in heat.
- Ru'ta grave'olens**. Rue; the leaves are used as an emmenagogue.
- Ruthe'nium**. A metallic element.
- Rutidosus**, *ru-tid-o'-sus*. The contraction or puckering of the cornea just before death.
- Ru'tin**.  $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$ . A glucosid from rue.
- Rye**, *rī*. The plant *Secale cereale* and its fruit.



## S.

*Silla*, *sab-ad-il'-ah*. The dried seeds of *Schoenocaulon officinale*; it is a drastic cathartic.

*Sillin*, *sab-ad-il'-in*.  $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$ . An alkaloid from *sabadilla*.  
*Satin*. A glucosid from *Sabbatia elliottii*; it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.

*Sa*, *sa-bi'-nah*. Savine, the tops of *Juniperus sabina*; it is used for gonorrhea, amenorrhea, and skin-diseases.

*Sous*, *sab'-u-lus*. Gritty; sandy.

*S'al*. Pertaining to foul stomach, tongue, or teeth; affected with sordes.

*Sak*. A cyst; a pouch; a bag-like tumor. *S.*, *Her'nial*, the tunica covering of a hernia. *S.*, *Lac'rima*, the dilated upper portion of the lacrimal duct. *S.*, *Yolk-*, the umbilical vesicle.

*Sate*, *sak'-at*. Encysted.

*Sarated*, *sak'-ar-a-ted*. Containing sugar.

*Sarephidrosis*; *sak-ar-ef-id-ro'-sis*. Sweet perspiration.

*Sariferosus*, *sak-ar-if'-er-us*. Containing sugar.

*Sarifification*, *sak-ar-if-ik-a'-shun*. Conversion into sugar.

*Sarimeter*, *sak-ar-im'-et-er*. See *Saccharometer*.

*Sarin*, *sak'-ar-in*.  $C_6H_4SO_2.CONH$ . Sweet derivative of coal-tar.

*Sarine*, *sak'-ar-in*. Containing sugar.

*Sarogalactorrhea*, *sak-ar-o-gal-ak-tor-e'-ah*. The excretion of excess of sugar with the milk.

*Sarometer*, *sak-ar-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the amount of sugar in a solution.

*Saromyces*, *sak-ar-o-mi'-sēz*. The yeast fungi.

*Sarorrhea*, *sak-ar-or-e'-ah*. Glycosuria, *q. v.*

*Sarose*, *sak'-ar-ōs*.  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . Cane sugar.

*Sarum*, *sak'-ar-um*. Sugar. *S.* *al'bum*, white sugar. *S.*

*Satis*, sugar of milk; lactose, *q. v.*

*Siform*, *sak'-sif-orm*. Shaped like a sac.

*Sculated*, *sak'-u-la-ted*. Encysted; divided into sacs.

*Sacule*, *Sacculus*, *sak'-ul*, *sak'-u-lus*. A small sac. *S.* *laryn'gis*, the pouch on the outer side of each false vocal band.

*Sacus*, *sak'-us*. See *Sac*. *S.* *endolymphat'icus*, a sac of the dura mater in the aqueduct of the vestibule. *S.* *lacrima'lis*. See *Lacrima*. *S.* *vitelli'nus*, the yolk-sac.

*Sacra media*, *sa'-krah me'-de-ah*. The middle sacral artery.

*Sacrad*, *sa'-krah*. Toward the sacral aspect.

*Sacral*, *sa'-krah*. Belonging to the sacrum. *S.* *Groove*, a groove on the posterior aspect of the sacrum continuous with the vertebral groove. *S.* *Nerves*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

*Sacralgia*, *sak-ral'-je-ah*. Pain in the sacrum.

*Sacred Bark*, *sa'-kred*. See *Cascara sagrada*.

**Sacrific'al Opera'tion.** An operation in which some organ is sacrificed for the good of the patient.

**Sacroante'rior.** Applied to a fetus having the sacrum directed forward.

**Sacrococcyg'eal.** Pertaining to the sacrum and coccyx.

**Sacrocoxi'tis.** Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint.

**Sacroiliac, sa-kro-il'-e-ak.** Pertaining to the sacrum and ilium. **S. Disease', sacrocoxitis.**

**Sacrolumbalis, sa-kro-lum-ba'-lis.** See *Muscles, Table of.*

**Sacrolumbar, sa-kro-lum'-bar.** Pertaining to the sacrum and lumbar vertebrae.

**Sacroposte'rior.** Applied to a fetus having the sacrum directed backward.

**Sacrosciat'ic.** Pertaining to the sacrum and ischium.

**Sacrosp'inal.** Relating to the sacrum and the spine.

**Sacrou'terine.** Pertaining to the sacrum and the uterus.

**Sacrovertebral, sa-kro-ver'-te-bral.** Pertaining to the sacrum and vertebrae.

**Sacrum, sa'-krum.** The large triangular bone above the coccyx.

**Saddle-back, sad'-l-bak.** See *Lordosis.*

**Saddle-joint, sad'-l-joint.** A concavoconvex articulation.

**Saddle-nose, sad'-l-nōz.** A nose with deep or absent bridge.

**Sadism, sa'-dizm.** Sexual perversion in which pleasure is derived from inflicting cruelty upon another.

**Safflower, saf'-low-er.** See *Carthamnus.*

**Saffron, saf'-ron.** See *Crocus.* **S., Amer'ican.** See *Carthamnus.* **S., Mead'ow.** See *Colchicum.*

**Safranin, saf'-ran-in.**  $C_{18}H_{18}N_4$ . A pink dye used in histology.

**Safranophile, saf'-ran-o-fil.** Readily stained by safranin.

**Safrol, saf'-rol.**  $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ . A tonic liquid from sassafras oil.

**Sagape'num.** A gum-resin resembling galbanum.

**Sage, sāj.** See *Salvia.*

**Sage-femme, sahj-fam'.** A midwife.

**Sagittal, saj'-it-al.** Arrow-shaped. **S. Sec'tion,** an anteroposterior vertical section. **S. Su'ture,** the suture between the parietal bones.

**Sago, sa'-go.** A starchy fecula from certain plants. **S. Sple'nic,** amyloid degeneration of the spleen.

**Sagra'din.** A proprietary nonbitter extract of cascara sagrada.

**Sal.** Salt. **S. acetosel'la,** potassium binoxalate. **S. aera'ta,** potassium bicarbonate. **S. alem'broth,** a compound of chlorides of ammonium and mercury. **S. ammoni'acus,** ammonium chlorid. **S. commu'nis,** sodium chlorid, common salt. **S. duo'bus,** potassium sulphate. **S. enix'um,** potassium bisulphate. **S. pol'ychrest,** potassium sulphate with sulphur. **S. so'da,** sodium carbonate. **S. volati'lis,** ammonium carbonate.

**Salaam Convul'sion, sal-ahm'.** See *Nodding Spasm.*

**Salacetol, sal-as'-et-ol.**  $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ . An antirheumatic compound of salicylic acid and acetone.

**Salacious, sal-a'-shus.** Lustful.

**Salacity, sal-as'-it-e.** Strong venereal desire.

- tol**, *sal-ak'-tol*. A combination of sodium salicylate and lactic acid in hydrogen peroxid. It is used in diphtheria.
- an'drin**.  $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$ . A toxic leukomatin.
- tol**. A proprietary compound of salicylic acid and acetone.
- anin**. A local anesthetic alkaloid from *Datura arborea*.
- sa'-lep**. The tubers of several orchids, used as an invalid food.
- in**, *sal'-is-in*.  $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$ . The bitter, tonic, crystalline glucoside obtained from saligenin and dextrose.
- lac'etol**. Same as *Salacetol*.
- lam'id**.  $C_7H_7NO_2$ . A yellowish crystalline substance obtained from methyl salicylate; it is antiseptic, analgesic, and pyretic.
- late**, *sal-is'-il-āt*. A salt of salicylic acid.
- lated**, *sal'-is-il-a-ted*. Impregnated with salicylic acid.
- lid**, *sal-is-il'-id*. An anhydride of salicylic acid.
- b'rin**.  $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$ . Salicylanilide, an antipyretic.
- able**, *sal-if-i'-ab-l*. Capable of forming salts with acids.
- amin**, *sal-if-or'-min*. Hexamethylene-tetramine salicylate.
- an salicylate**. A white soluble crystalline powder, used as a weak acid solvent.
- al'lol**. Pyrogallol disalicylate, a resinous solid, soluble in ether; it is used in the form of a solution in skin-diseases.
- enin**, *sal-ij'-en-in*.  $C_7H_8O_2$ . Salicylic alcohol, contained in cinchona.
- iter**, *sal-im'-it-er*. A hydrometer for determining the density of saline solutions.
- naphthol**, *sal-in-af'-thol*. Betol.
- re**, *sa'-lin*. Salty; containing salt.
- ene**, *sal'-if-ēn*.  $C_{15}H_{15}NO_3$ . A compound of salicylic acid and phenetidine.
- pyrin**, *sal-ip-i'-rin*.  $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4$ . Antipyrin salicylate, an antipyretic and anodyne.
- et'in**, *Salirrhet'in*.  $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$ . A resinous powder obtained from saligenin by treating it with acids.
- an'nol**.  $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ . An antiseptic combination of salicylic and lactic acids.
- hy'mol**. Thymol salicylate, an antiseptic substance.
- a**, *sa-li'-vah*. The secretion of the salivary glands.
- ant**, *sal'-iv-ant*. Stimulating the flow of saliva.
- ary**, *sal'-iv-a-re*. Pertaining to the saliva. **S. Cal'culus**, a calculus in a salivary duct. **S. Duct**, a duct of any salivary gland. **S. Gland**, a gland yielding saliva, as the parotid.
- ation**, *sal-iv-a'-shun*. See *Ptyalism*.
- ator**, *sal'-iv-a-tor*. An agent causing salivation.
- atory**, *sal-iv-a'-to-re*. Same as *Salivant*.
- is**, *sa'-liks*. A genus of shrubs and trees; the bark contains salicin.
- in**. A protamin from salmon, isomeric with *Clupein*, *q. v.*
- non Patch**. See *Hutchinson's Patch*.



Sal'ocoll. Phenoeoll salicylate, anodyne and antipyretic.

Salol, *sal'-ol*.  $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$ . Phenyl-salicylate; it is used as a surface antiseptic and internally for acute rheumatism. *S.*, Camphorated, a mixture of salol and camphor, used as a local anesthetic.

Salophene, *sal'-o-fēn*.  $C_{15}H_{13}NO_4$ . A combination of salicylic acid and acetamid; it is antirheumatic and less toxic than salol.

Salpingectomy, *sal-pin-jek'-to-me*. Excision of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingemphraxis, *sal-pin-jem-fraks'-is*. Closure of an oviduct.

Salpingian, *sal-pin'-je-an*. Pertaining to a Fallopian tube.

Salpingion, *sal-pin'-je-on*. The point at the inferior surface of the apex of the petrosa.

Salpingitis, *sal-pin-ji'-tis*. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

*S.*, Chron'ic Veg'etating, excessive hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the tube. *S.*, Hemorrha'gic, that marked by effusion of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel. *S.*, Interstitial, that with excessive formation of connective tissue. *S.*, Nodular, that marked by formation of solid nodules. *S.*, Pseudofollicular, that marked by formation of sacs in the course of the tube by agglutination of the walls. *S.*, Pur'ulent, salpingitis marked by secretion of pus instead of mucus or serum. *S.*, Tuber'cular, that marked by the infiltration of the lining membrane and of the tube with tuberculous nodules.

Salpingocath'eterism. Catheterization of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingocyesis, *sal-ping-go-si-e'-sis*. Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingoophorectomy, *sal-ping-go-o-o-for-ek'-to-me*. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.

Salpingoophoritis, Salpingoovaritis, *sal-ping-go-o-o-for-ovar-i'-tis*. Inflammation of an ovary and tube.

Salpingopharyn'geus. The levator palati muscle.

Salpingorrhaphy, *sal-ping-gor'-af-e*. Suture of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingostaphyli'nus. The tensor palati muscle.

Salpingostomy, *sal-ping-gos'-to-me*. The establishment of a fistula of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingotomy, *sal-ping-got'-o-me*. Excision of a Fallopian tube.

Salpinx, *sal'-pingks*. 1. Fallopian tube. 2. Eustachian tube.

Salpyrin, *sal-pi'-rin*. See Salipyrin.

Salt, *sawlt*. Any union of a base with an acid. *S.*, Ac'id, a salt retaining a portion of the acid hydrogen. *S.*, Ba'sic, one retaining an excess of the basic element. *S.*, Bay, sea salt from the evaporation of sea-water. *S.*, Com'mon, NaCl, sodium chloride. *S.*, Dou'ble, one in which the hydrogen atoms are replaced by two metals. *S.*, Ep'som, magnesium sulphate. *S.*, Glau'ber, sodium sulphate. *S.*, Ha'loid, any salt of the halogen elements, bromine, fluorine, chlorine, iodine, or cyanogen. *S.*, Neu'tral, formed by the replacement of all the hydrogen atoms of an acid by a base or radical. *S.*, Nor'mal. Same as *S.*, Neutral. *S.*-rheumatic, a form of chronic eczema. *S.*, Rochelle', sodium and potassium tartrate. *S.*, Rock, native sodium chloride. *S.* Solu'tion, a solution of sodium chloride in distilled water; one containing 0.6

er cent. of sodium chlorid is known as normal or physiologic solution.

on, *sawl-ta'-shun*. Dancing; leaping.

ory, *sawl'-tat-or-e*. Pertaining to dancing or leaping.

ter, *sawlt-pe'-ter*.  $\text{KNO}_3$ . Potassium nitrate.

sawltz. A popular name for magnesium sulphate.

in, *sal-u'-brin*. A proprietary compound of acetic acid, acether, alcohol, and water; it is an antiseptic and hemostatic.

ious, *sa-lu'-bre-us*. Pertaining to health; healthful.

rol. Tetrabromomethylenediantipyrin; an inodorous powder used as a surgical antiseptic.

er. Sodium silicofluorid; it is antiseptic.

ain.  $\text{Al}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_3$ . Aluminium salicylate. An insoluble red-white dusting-powder used in catarrhal affections.

ary, *sal'-u-ta-re*. Promotive of health.

tella, *sal-val-el'-ah*. A small vein on the back of the hand.

sahv. See *Unguentum*.

a, *sal'-ve-ah*. A genus of plants, sage. *S. officina'lis* is e, stimulant, and astringent.

ucin, *sam'-bu-sin*. An alcoholic fluid extract of *Sambucus densis*; it is diuretic.

bucus. A genus of shrubs, elder; the flowers and berries . *canadensis* are sndorific.

shu. A Chinese spirit thrice distilled from boiled rice.

ive, Sanatory, *san'-at-iv*, *san'-at-or-e*. Promoting health.

'ogen. A glycerinophosphate of sodium-casein; it is tonic.

ol, *san'-at-ol*. A proprietary disinfectant containing sulfuric acid and phenol esters.

orium, *san-at-o'-re-um*. A private hospital.

alwood, *san'-dal-wood*. The heart wood of *Santalum album* of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, red sanders.

arac, *san'-dar-ak*. A resin from the African tree *Callitris trivalvis*, used in varnish and incense.

bath, *sand'-bath*. Hot sand for the immersion of a vessel.

flea. The chigoe.

tu'mor. See *Psammoma*.

sān. Of sound mind.

'le. See *Angle*, *Sigma*.

uiculous, *san-gwik'-ol-us*. Living in the blood.

uification, *san-gwif-ik-a'-shun*. Formation of blood from chyle.

uinal, *san'-gwin-al*. Dry defibrinated blood, used as a hemate in anemia.

uina'ria. A genus of plants of the poppy family. *S. cana'lis*, blood-root; the rhizome is emetic, expectorant, toxic.

uinarin, *san-gwin'-ar-in*.  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4$ . A stimulant and tonic loid of sanguinaria.

uine, *san'-gwin*. 1. Bloody. 2. Hopeful; cheerful.

uineous, *san-gwin'-e-us*. Bloody.

uinolent, *san-gwin'-o-lent*. Tinged with blood.

- Sanguis**, *sang'-gwis*. Blood.
- Sanguisuga**, *sang-gwis-u'-gah*. A genus of leeches.
- Sanies**, *sa'-ne-ez*. A thin, fetid, greenish, serous discharge.
- Sanious**, *sa'-ne-us*. Pertaining to sanies.
- Sanitarium**, *san-it-a'-re-um*. A health station; a place or institution where the conditions are such as especially to promote health.
- Sanitary**, *san'-it-ar-e*. Pertaining to health.
- Sanitation**, *san-it-a'-shun*. The act of making healthy.
- Sanity**, *san'-it-e*. The condition of soundness of mind.
- Sanmet'to**. A proprietary compound of santalum and sametto (*Serenoa serrulata*), commended in genitourinary diseases.
- San'o**. A proprietary dietetic remedy composed of water, 13. cent.; proteids, 12.5 per cent.; fat, 1.6 per cent.; mineral matter, 1.85 per cent.; soluble carbohydrates, 4.1 per cent.; cellulose, 64.9 per cent.
- San'oform**. Diiodomethyl salicylate, used in place of iodoform.
- San'ose**. A food preparation consisting of 80 per cent. of casein and 20 per cent. of albumose.
- San'talin**.  $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$ . A resinous coloring principle from the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, red saunders.
- Santalum**, *san'-tal-um*. A genus of trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods. **S. al'bum**, white sandalwood, yields an astringent used in gonorrhea and bronchitis.
- Santon'ica**. The flower heads of *Artemisia pauciflora*. Labeled wormseed; it is anthelmintic.
- Santonin**, *san'-to-nin*.  $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$ . The active principle of santonica.
- Santoninoxim**, *san-to-nin-oks'-im*.  $C_{15}H_{18}O_2.NOH$ . A crystalline compound preferred to santonin as an anthelmintic.
- Saphena**, *saf-e'-nah*. A name given to two large veins of the leg.
- Saphenous**, *saf-e'-nus*. Pertaining to the saphena. **S. Nervus**, nerve accompanying the saphenous vein. **S. O'pening**, an opening in the fascia lata for the saphenous nerve and vein.
- Sapid**, *sa'-pid*. Savory.
- Sapo**, *sa'-po*. Soap; compound of a fatty acid with an alkaline base.
- S. cinere'us**, gray soap; mercury salve soap. Soap with addition of 5 % benzoinated fat and half its weight in quicklime.
- Sapocar'bol**. A mixture of soap and tar-oil.
- Sapoder'min**. A soap containing albuminate of mercury.
- Sapogenin**, *sap-qj'-en-in*.  $C_{34}H_{54}O_9$ . A derivative of sapotin.
- Saponaceous**, *sap-on-a'-shus*. Having the nature of soap.
- Sap'onal**. A cleansing compound of soap (20), sodium carbonate (60), sodium chlorid (2.2), water (11).
- Sapon'etin**.  $C_{40}H_{66}O_{15}$ . A crystalline derivative of saponin.
- Saponification**, *sap-on-if-ik-a'-shun*. A conversion into soap.
- Saponin**, *sap'-o-nin*.  $C_{32}H_{54}O_{12}$ . An expectorant, emetic, and altitive glucosid from *Saponaria officinalis*.
- Saporific**, *sap-or-if'-ik*. Producing taste or flavor.
- Sapotin**, *sap'-o-tin*.  $C_{29}H_{52}O_{20}$ . A glucosid from *Achras sapota*.
- Sapotire'tin**.  $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$ . A product obtained from sapotin.



oxin, *sap-o-toks'-in*. A toxic glueosid from quillaia bark.  
 r'ism. Unnatural sexual intercourse between women.  
 mia, *sap-re'-me-ah*. Septic intoxication; blood-poisoning.  
 in. A nontoxic ptomain,  $C_5H_{14}N_2$ , from putrefying flesh.  
 odontia, *sap-ro-don'-she-ah*. Caries of the teeth.  
 ogenic, *sap-ro-jen'-ik*. Pus-forming.  
 ogenous, *sap-roj'-en-us*. Arising in decaying matter.  
 ol. An antiseptic compound of cresols and carbohydrates.  
 ophilous, *sap-rof'-il-us*. Infesting decaying matter.  
 ophyte, *sap'-ro-jīt*. A plant deriving its sustenance from dead  
 inic matter.  
 ophytic, *sap-ro-fit'-ik*. Pertaining to saprophytes.  
 opyra, *sap-ro-pi'-rah*. Malignant typhus fever.  
 ostomous, *sap-ros'-to-mus*. Having a foul breath.  
 otyphus, *sap-ro-ti'-fus*. Sapropyras, *q. v.*  
 n, *sar'-sin*.  $C_5H_4N_4O$ . A leukomain found in the body.  
 na, *sar-si'-nah*. A genus of bacteria. See *Micrococci*, *Table of*.  
 itis, *sar-si'-tis*. Inflammation of muscle tissue.  
 adeno'ma. See *Adenosarcoma*.  
 cele, *sar'-ko-sēl*. A fleshy tumor of the testicle.  
 ode, *sar'-kōd*. Dujardin's name for animal protoplasm.  
 enchondro'ma. A combined sarcoma and enchondroma.  
 oglia, *sar-kōl'-yah*. A protoplasmic substance at the point  
 entrance of a nerve into a muscular fiber.  
 id, *sar'-koid*. Resembling flesh.  
 olem'ma. A delicate membrane surrounding muscle-fibers.  
 ology, *sar-kol'-o-je*. Science of the soft tissues of the body.  
 oma, *sar-ko'-mah*. A tumor of modified embryonic connective  
 sue. *S.*, Ad'ipose, one containing a liberal proportion of fat,  
 otyroi'des, a grape-like variety of sarcoma found in the cervix  
 ri. *S.*, Alve'olar, one in which alveolar spaces are filled with  
 oma cells. *S.*, Angiolith'ic, psammoma. *S.*, Giant-celled,  
 containing giant cells as a prominent feature. *S.*, My'eloid.  
 ne as *S.*, Giant-celled. *S.*, Round-celled, one made up of  
 nd cells. *S.*, Spindle-celled, one made up of spindle cells.  
 omatosis, *sar-ko-mat-o'-sis*. Sarcomatous degeneration.  
 omatous, *sar-ko'-mat-us*. Having the nature of a sarcoma.  
 omere, *sar'-ko-mēr*. A segment of a muscular fibrilla.  
 ophyma, *sar-ko-fi'-mah*. The same as *Sarcoma*, *q. v.*  
 oplasm, *sar'-ko-plazm*. The same as *Sarcoglia*, *q. v.*  
 oplast, *sar'-ko-plast*. A germinal cell of muscle tissue.  
 optes, *sar-kop'-tēz*. The itch-mite.  
 osin, *sar'-ko-sin*.  $C_3H_7NO_2$ . Methyl glyeosin, a decomposition  
 duct of creatinin.  
 osis, *sar-ko'-sis*. The condition of one affected with sarcoma.  
 osporidia, *sar-ko-spo-rid'-c-ah*. A genus of psorosperms found  
 the muscles of cattle, sheep, swine, and other mammals.  
 ostosis, *sar-kos-to'-sis*. A bony tumor in muscle tissue.  
 ostyle, *sar'-ko-stīl*. A primitive muscular fibrilla.

**Sarcotic**, *sar-kot'-ik*. Producing flesh.

**Sarcous**, *sar'-kus*. Fleishy. **S. El'ement**, one of the minutements composing a sarcostyle. **S. Sub'stance**, the substance a sarcous element.

**Sardonic**, *sar-don'-ik*. See *Risus sardonius*.

**Sarkin**, *sar'-kin*. See *Sarcin*.

**Sarsaparilla**, *sar-sap-ar-il'-ah*. The rhizome of *Smilax offic* and other species of smilax; it is diuretic, tonic, and alterati

**Sartian Disease'**, *sar'-shan*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

**Sartorius**, *sar-to'-re-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

**Sassafras**, *sas'-af-ras*. A genus of trees; the root-bark, *S. cina'lis*, contains a volatile oil.

**Satellite**, *sat'-el-īt*. A vein accompanying an artery.

**Satellitism**, *sat'-el-it-izm*. Mutualism; symbiosis.

**Satiety**, *sa-ti'-et-e*. Fulness beyond desire.

**Saturate**, *sat'-u-rāt*. To fill to excess.

**Saturated Com'pound**, *sat'-u-ra-ted*. A chemie compound which the combining capacities of all the elements are satisfi

**Saturation**, *sat-u-ra'-shun*. The condition of holding in sol all of a solid capable of being contained.

**Saturnine**, *sat'-er-nūn*. 1. Pertaining to lead. 2. Gloomy.

**Saturnism**, *sat'-ern-izm*. Lead-poisoning.

**Satyriasis**, *sat-ir-i'-as-is*. Excessive venereal desire.

**Saunders**, *sawn'-derz*. See *Sandalwood*.

**Sauriderma**, *so-rid-er'-mah*. See *Ichthyosis*.

**Sausage Poison**, *saw'-sāj poi-son*. A poisonous ptomain devel during the putrefactive fermentation of sausage.

**Savin**, **Savine**, *sav'-in*. See *Sabina*.

**Savory**, *sa'-vor-c*. Having a pleasant odor or taste.

**Saw**. A surgical instrument for the excision of bone. **S.-palme** a diuretic palm of the Southern United States.

**Scab**, *skab*. A crust formed over a wound or ulcer.

**Scabies**, *ska'-be-ēz*. The itch, a contagious parasitic skin-disea

**Scabrities**, *ska-brīt'-e-ēz*. Abnormal thickening of the finger-n

**Scala**, *ska'-lah*. A ladder-like organ; the cochlear canal.

**me'dia**, the space between the membrane of Reissner and the lar membrane. **S. tym'pani**, the canal lying below the oss lamina and the basilar membrane. **S. vestib'uli**, the c bounded by the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane.

**Scald**, *skawld*. An injury of the soft tissues by hot liquids. head, *skawld'-hed*. See *Favus*.

**Scale**, *skāl*. A small lamina of detached cuticle or bone.

**Scalene**, *ska'-lēn*. Applied to a figure having unequal sides.

**Scalenus**, *ska-le'-nus*. A muscle of the neck.

**Scall**, *skol*. See *Scald*.

**Scalp**, *skalp*. The integument covering the eranium.

**Scalpel**, *skal'-pel*. A small, straight knife.

**Scalprum**, *skal'-prum*. A toothed raspatory used in trephining

**Scaly**, *ska'-le*. Covered with scales.

- ammonin, *skam'-o-nin*. Same as *Jalapin*.
- amony. A plant of Asia Minor, *Convolvulus scammonia*; also am-resin from the root; it is a drastic cathartic.
- aning Speech, *skan'-ing*. A slow, hesitating speech.
- hocephalic, *skaf-o-sef-al'-ik*. See *Scaphocephalous*.
- hoceph'alous. A boat-shaped appearance of the cranium.
- hoid, *skaf'-oid*. Boat-shaped; hollowed out. S. Abdo'men, sunken appearance of the belly seen in great emaciation. S. Bone, the boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and carpus.
- bula, *skap'-u-lah*. A large, flat, triangular bone of the shoulder.
- bulalgia, *skap-u-lal'-je-ah*. A pain in the shoulder-blade.
- bular, *skap'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the shoulder-blade.
- bulary, *skap'-u-la-re*. A shoulder bandage.
- buloclavic'ular. Pertaining to the scapula and clavicle.
- ; *skar*. See *Cicatrix*.
- f-skin, *skarf'-skin*. The epidermis or cuticle.
- ification, *skar-if-ik-a'-shun*. Making small incisions in a part.
- ificator, *skar'-if-ik-a-tor*. An instrument used in scarification.
- latina, *skar-lat-e'-nah*. An epidemic, exanthematous, contagious disease with fever and scarlet eruption. S. angino'sa, a form with marked throat symptoms.
- latinal, *skar-lat'-in-al*. Pertaining to scarlatina.
- latin'iform, Scarlat'inoid. Resembling scarlatina.
- latinous, *skar-lat'-in-us*. Having the nature of scarlatina.
- let Fe'ver, *skar'-let*. See *Scarlatina*.
- vengeer-cells, *skav'-en-jeer-selz*. Neuroglial lymph-cells aiding the absorption of effete matter.
- ema, *ske'-mah*. A diagram or chart.
- ematic Eye, *ske-mat'-ik*. A diagram of the eye.
- indylesis, *skin-dil'-es-is*. The articulation of one bone in the left of another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.
- istocephalus, *skis-to-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a fissured skull.
- istocyte, *skis'-to-sit*. A segmentary blood-corpuscle.
- istocyto'sis. The presence in the blood of schistocytes.
- istoglossia, *skis-to-glos'-e-ah*. Cleft-tongue.
- istoprosopia, *skis-to-pro-so'-pe-ah*. A cleft of the face.
- istoproso'pus. A monster with fissure of the face.
- istorrachis, *skis-tor'-aks-is*. The condition of eleven spine.
- istoso'mus. A monster with fissure of the abdomen.
- istothorax, *skis-to-tho'-raks*. Fissure of the sternum.
- izomycetes, *skiz-o-mi-se'-tēz*. The fission fungi, bacteria. See *ables of Bacilli, Bacteria, Micrococci, and Spirilla*.
- izomycosis, *skiz-o-mi-ko'-sis*. A disease due to the growth of izomycetes in the body.
- izophyta, *skiz-o-fi'-lah*. Fission-plants, algæ.
- age, *se-ahzh'*. A sawing movement in massage.
- atic, *si-at'-ik*. Pertaining to the ischium.
- atica, *si-at'-ik-ah*. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.



- Scilla**, *sil'-ah*. The bulb of *Urginea scilla*, squill; it is diurexpectorant, and emetic.
- Scillain**, *sil'-a-in*. A diuretic glucosid from *Urginea scilla*.
- Scil'lin**. A glucosid from *Urginea scilla*.
- Scillipic'rin**. A bitter, diuretic principle from the bulb of *Urginea scilla*, used in dropsy.
- Scillitin**, *sil'-it-in*. A bitter, diuretic principle from the bulb of *Urginea scilla*, used in cardiac and nephritic diseases.
- Scillitoxin**, *sil-it-oks'-in*. Same as *Scillain*.
- Scintillation**, *sin-til-a'-shun*. A visual sensation, as of a spark.
- Scirrroid**, *skir'-oid*. Resembling scirrhus.
- Scirrroma**, *skir-o'-mah*. See *Scirrhus*.
- Scirrhosarca**, *skir-o-sar'-kah*. Hardening of flesh of the new-born.
- Scirrhus**, *skir'-us*. Pertaining to scirrhus.
- Scirrhous**, *skir'-us*. A hard form of carcinoma.
- Scission**, *sis'-shun*. A splitting.
- Scis'sor-leg**. A deformity that sometimes follows double hip-joint disease; the legs are crossed in walking.
- Sclera**, *skle'-rah*. The white, tough outer membrane of the eye.
- Scleral**, *skle'-ral*. Pertaining to the sclera.
- Scleran'gia**. A sense of hardness yielded by a vessel.
- Sclerectasia**, *skle-rek-ta'-ze-ah*. Scleral staphyloma, *q. v.*
- Sclerectomy**, *skle-rek'-to-me*. Excision of part of the sclera.
- Sclerema**, *skle-re'-mah*. The same as *Scleroderma*, *q. v.* **S. neonato'rum**, a disease of premature infants, characterized by hardening of the tissues.
- Sclerencephalia**, *skle-ren-sef-a'-le-ah*. Hardening of the brain.
- Scleriasis**, *skle-ri'-as-is*. See *Scleroma*.
- Scleriritomy**, *skle-rir-il'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera and iris.
- Scleritis**, *skle-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera.
- Sclerochoroidi'tis**. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.
- Sclerocornea**, *skle-ro-kor'-ne-ah*. The sclera and cornea together.
- Sclerodactylia**, *skle-ro-dak-til'-e-ah*. Digital scleroderma.
- Scleroderma**, *skle-ro-der'-mah*. A chronic indurated skin-disease. **S. neonato'rum**. See *Sclerema neonatorum*.
- Sclerogenous**, *skle-roj'-en-us*. Becoming hard.
- Scleroiditis**, *skle-ro-i-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera and iris.
- Sclerokerati'tis**. Inflammation of the sclera and cornea.
- Sclerokeratoiri'tis**. Inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.
- Scleroma**, *skle-ro'-mah*. Abnormal hardness of a part.
- Scleromenix**, *skle-ro-me'-niks*. The dura mater.
- Scleromucin**, *skle-ro-mu'-sin*. A mucilaginous principle of sclerotic.
- Scleronyxis**, *skle-ron-iks'-is*. Puneture of the sclerotic.
- Sclerophthalmia**, *skle-roff-thal'-me-ah*. The same as *Trachoma*.
- Sclerosarcoma**, *skle-ro-sar-ko'-mah*. A hard, fleshy tumor.
- Sclerosed**, *skle-röst'*. Hardened; sclerotic.
- Sclerosing**, *skle-ro'-sing*. Undergoing sclerosis.
- Sclerosis**, *skle-ro'-sis*. Induration and overgrowth of the connective tissue of an organ. **S.**, Amyotro'phic Lat'eral, chronic.

terior poliomyelitis combined with lateral sclerosis. S., Diffuse', wide-spread sclerosis of cord and brain. S., Dissem'inated. See *Charcot's Disease*. S., In'sular, S., Lat'eral. See *Charcot's Disease*. S., Mul'tiple. See *Charcot's Disease*. S., Vas'cular, sclerosis of the walls of blood-vessels; arteriosclerosis.

Scleroskeleton, *skle-ro-skel'-et-on*. A bony deposit in tendons.

Sclerostenosis, *skle-ro-sten-o'-sis*. Stenosis with hardening.

Sclerotic, *skle-rot'-ik*. 1. Hard; indurated. 2. Pertaining to the sclera. S. Coat, the sclera.

Sclerotica, *skle-rot'-ik-ah*. Same as *Sclera*.

Scleroticec'tomy. Exeision of a part of the sclera.

Scleroticochoroidi'tis. See *Sclerochoroiditis*.

Scleroticonyxis, *skle-rot-ik-on-iks'-is*. See *Scleronyxis*.

Scleroticotomy, *skle-rot-ik-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera.

Sclerotitis, *skle-rot-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera.

Sclerotium, *skle-ro'-she-um*. A hard, black, fungous mass.

Sclerotome, *skle'-ro-tōm*. A knife used in sclerotomy.

Sclerotomy, *skle-rot'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera.

Sclerocology, *sko-le-kol'-o-je*. See *Helminthology*.

Scleralex, *sko'-leks*. The knot-like head of a tape-worm, from which the segments or proglottides arise by budding.

Scoliosis, *sko-le-o'-mah*. Curvature of the spine.

Scoliom'eter. An instrument for measuring curves.

Scoliorachit'ic. Pertaining to scoliosis and rachitis.

Scoliosiom'etry. The measurement of spinal curvature.

Scoliosis, *sko-le-o'-sis*. Lateral curvature of the spine.

Scoliotic, *sko-le-ot'-ik*. Pertaining to scoliosis.

Scoop, *skoop*. A spoon-shaped surgical instrument.

Scoparin, *sko-par'-in*.  $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$ . A bitter diuretic principle from the tops of *Cytisus scoparius*.

Scoparius, *sko-pa'-re-us*. The tops of *Cytisus scoparius*; it is diuretic.

Scopolamin, *sko-po-lam'-in*. See *Scopolein*.

Scopolein, Scopo'lin, *sko-po'-le-in*.  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ . An alkaloid from *Scopolia japonica* and *S. carniolica*; it is a powerful mydriatic.

Scopophobia, *sko-po-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of being seen.

Scoracratia, *sko-rak-ra'-she-ah*. Involuntary evacuation of bowels.

Scorbutic, *skor-bu'-tik*. Pertaining to scorbutus.

Scorbutus, *skor-bu'-tus*. See *Scurvy*.

Scotodyn'ia. Vertigo with headache and dimness of vision.

Scotogram, Sco'tograph, *sko'-to-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.

Scotography, *sko-tog'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.

Scotoma, *sko-to'-mah*. A dark spot in the visual field. S., Ab'solute, scotoma with perception of light entirely absent. S., Ann'ular, a zone of scotoma surrounding the center of the visual field. S., Cen'tral, scotoma limited to the region of the macula lutea. S., Col'or, a color-blindness limited to a part of the visual field. S., Flit'tering, an extensive variety with serrated margins. See *Teichopsia*. S., Neg'ative, a scotoma due to destruction

- of the retinal ecuter and not perceptible to the patient. *S.*, *P*itive, a scotoma perceptible to the patient as a dark spot.
- Rel'ative, a scotoma with only partial impairment of light ception. *S.*, *Scin'tillating*. See *Teichopsia*.
- Scotom'eter. An instrument for detecting and measuring scoto
- Scourge, *skeryj*. Any severe epidemic disease.
- Scouring, *skowr'-ing*. Purging; diarrhea.
- Screatus, *skre-a'-tus*. Paroxysmal hawking.
- Scrivener's Pal'sy, *skriv'-en-erz*. Writer's paralysis.
- Scrobiculate, *skro-bik'-u-lāt*. Pitted.
- Scrobiculus cordis, *skro-bik'-u-lus cor'-dis*. Pit of the stomach
- Scrofula, *skrof'-u-lah*. A constitutional condition with gland tumors and a tuberculous tendency.
- Scrofulosis, *skrof-u-lēl-ko'-sis*. A scrofulous ulceration.
- Scrofulid, *skrof'-u-lid*. Any scrofulous affection of the skin.
- Scrofuloderma, *skrof-u-lo-der'-mah*. Cutaneous scrofula.
- Scrofulophyma, *skrof-u-lo-fi'-mah*. A scrofulous skin-tumor.
- Scrofulosis, *skrof-u-lo'-sis*. A scrofulous condition, disease, diathesis.
- Scrofulous, *skrof'-u-lus*. Affected with scrofula. *S.* *Ab'scess* cold abscess.
- Scrotal, *skro'-tal*. Pertaining to the serotum.
- Scrotitis, *skro-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the serotum.
- Scrotocele, *skro'-to-sēl*. Scrotal hernia.
- Scrotum, *skro'-tum*. The pouch containing the testes.
- Scruple, *skru'-pl*. Twenty grains, apothecaries' weight.
- Scul'copin. A proprietary preparation of hydrastis and skullo
- Scurf, *skerf*. The exfoliated epidermis of the scalp.
- Scur'vy. A form of purpura due to deficient and improper d  
*S.* of the Alps, pellagra.
- Scute, *skūt*. A crescentic plate forming the outer wall of the att
- Scutellaria, *sku-tel-a'-re-ah*. A genus of labiate plants, skullear
- Scutell'arin.  $C_{10}H_8O_3$ . A nontoxic principle from the root  
*Scutellaria lateriflora*; it is a tonic and nerve sedative.
- Scutiform, *sku'-tif-orm*. Having the form of a shield.
- Scutulum, *sku'-tu-lum*. A favus-crust.
- Scutum, *sku'-tum*. The thyroid cartilage.
- Scybalous, *sib'-al-us*. Consisting of scybala.
- Scybalum, *sib'-al-um* (pl., *scybala*). Hard, lumpy feces.
- Scymnol, *sīm'-nol*.  $C_{27}H_{46}O_5$ , or  $C_{32}H_{54}O_6$ . An organic base fr  
the bile of sharks.
- Scyphoid, *si'-foid*. Cup-shaped.
- Scythian Disease, *sith'-e-an*. Atrophy of the male genitalia.
- Scytitis, *si-ti'-tis*. Dermatitis, *q. v.*
- Scytoblastema, *si-to-blas-te'-mah*. The rudimentary skin.
- Scytoblastesis, *si-to-blas-te'-sis*. The condition of scytoblaste
- Seam, *sēm*. See *Suture*.
- Seam'stresses' Cramp. A neurosis resembling writer's cramp.
- Searcher, *ser'-cher*. A vesical sound.



- sickness. Nausea produced by the motion of a vessel.
- Ascarid, *sēt'-werm*. See *Oxyuris*.
- Sebacaceous, *se-ba'-se-us*. Pertaining to fat or suet.
- Sebiparous, *se-bip'-ar-us*. Producing sebaceous matter.
- Sebolith, *seb'-o-lith*. A concretion in a sebaceous gland.
- Seborrhagia, *seb-or-a'-je-ah*. See *Seborrhea*.
- Seborrhe'a. An abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands. *S. capillit'ii* or *cap'itis*, that of the scalp. *S. congesti'va*. See *Scalpitis erythematosus*. *S. cor'poris*, *S. fa'ciei*, that of the face. *S. ni'gra* or *nig'ricans*, dark-colored seborrhea. *S. oleo'sa*, that accompanied with oily secretion. *S. sic'ca*, common dry form with branny scales.
- Seborrhe'ic, *Seborrhoic*, *seb-or-o'-ik*. 1. Affected with seborrhea. 2. One affected with seborrhea.
- Sebum. 1. The secretion of the sebiparous glands. 2. Suet.
- Secale cerea'le. Common rye. *S. cornu'tum*. See *Ergot*. *S. mari'na*, rye flour.
- Saccharose. A carbohydrate from green rye.
- Serment, *se-sern'-ent*. An organ whose function it is to separate matter from the blood.
- Sermenting, *se-sern'-ing*. Secreting, as a gland.
- Seclusion of the Pu'pil, *se-klū'-zhun*. Annular posterior synechia.
- Second Inten'tion, *sek'-und*. See *Healing*. *S. Pair of Nerves*, the optic nerves.
- Secondaries, *sek'-un-da-rēz*. The secondary symptoms of syphilis.
- Secondary, *sek'-un-da-re*. Following a first.
- Secreta, *se-kre'-tah*. Substances secreted by a gland.
- Secre'tion. Function of glands and follicles. Substance secreted.
- Secretodermato'sis. A pathologic condition of the secretory structures of the skin.
- Secretory, *se-kre'-to-re*. Performing secretion.
- Section, *sek'-shun*. A division by cutting; dissection.
- Sector, *sek'-tor*. The area of a circle included between two radii and an arc.
- Secundagrav'ida. Same as *Secundipara*.
- Secundem artem, *se-kun'-dem ar'-tem*. According to art.
- Secundine, *sek-un'-din*. The after-birth.
- Secundip'ara. A woman pregnant the second time.
- Sedatin, *sed'-at-in*. Valeryl phenetid. See *Antipyrin*.
- Sedation, *se-da'-shun*. The producing of a sedative effect.
- Sedative, *sed'-at-iv*. 1. Soothing. 2. An agent allaying irritability.
- Sedentaria os'sa, *sed-en-ta'-re-ah*. The ischia and coccyx.
- Sedentary, *sed'-en-ta-re*. Occupied in sitting.
- Sediment, *sed'-im-ent*. Matter settling from a liquid.
- Sēd, *sēd*. See *Semen*.
- Segment, *seg'-ment*. A small piece; section; lobe.
- Segment'al. Pertaining to a segment or to segmentation.
- Segmentation, *seg-men-ta'-shun*. The process of forming segments.
- S. Cav'ity, the blastocoele, *q. v.* *S. Sphere*, a blastomere, *q. v.*

- Seidlitz Powder**, *sed'-litz*. An aperient compound effervescent powder, containing potassium bitartrate and sodium bicarbonate.
- Seizure**, *sēz'-ūr*. A sudden onset of a disease.
- Selene**, *se-le'-ne*. White spots on the nails.
- Selenium**, *se-le'-ne-um*. A nonmetallie element.
- Self**. Same; identical; own; personal. **S.-abuse**, *self-ab-ūs'*. *Masturbation*. **S.-diges'tion**. See *Autodigestion*. **S.-infec'tion**. Infection of the organism from a local virus. **S.-pollu'tion**. *Masturbation*, *q. v.*
- Sella turcica**, *sel'-ah ter'-sik-ah*. Pituitary fossa of sphenoid bone.
- Sel'ters or Selt'zer Water**. An effervescent mineral water.
- Semeiography**, *sem-i-og'-ra-fe*. Description of symptoms of disease.
- Semeiology**, *sem-i-ol'-o-je*. The same as *Symptomatology*, *q. v.*
- Semeiosis**, *sem-i-o'-sis*. The study of the symptoms of disease.
- Semeiotic**, *sem-i-ol'-ik*. Pertaining to symptoms.
- Semeiotics**, *sem-i-ol'-iks*. The science of symptomatology.
- Semelin'cident**. Affecting an individual but once.
- Semen**, *se'-men*. The fecundating fluid of the male.
- Semenuria**, *se-men-u'-re-ah*. The presence of semen in the urine.
- Semicanal**, *sem-ik-an-al'*. A canal open on one side.
- Semiflexion**, *sem-e-flek'-shun*. A posture half way between flexion and extension.
- Semilunar**, *sem-e-lu'-nar*. Crescent-shaped. **S. Bone**, the hamate, moon-shaped bone of the carpus. **S. Car'tilages**, the interphalangeal cartilages of the knee. **S. Lobe**, a lobe on the upper cerebellar surface.
- Semimembranosus**, *sem-e-mem-bran-o'-sus*. A muscle of the thigh.
- Seminal**, *sem'-in-al*. Pertaining to semen. **S. Cyst**, a cyst containing semen. **S. Glob'ules**, **S. Gran'ules**, minute globules seen in semen.
- Semination**, *sem-in-a'-shun*. Intromission of semen into uterus.
- Seminiferous**, *sem-in-if'-er-us*. Carrying semen.
- Seminorm'al**. Applied to a solution having half the strength of the normal.
- Semis**, *se'-mis*. Half; abbreviation, *ss.*
- Semispinalis**, *sem-e-spi-na'-lis*. Certain muscles of the back.
- Semisul'cus**. A depression helping to form a complete sulcus.
- Semitendinosus**, *sem-e-ten-din-o'-sus*. A certain muscle of the thigh.
- Senecin**, *sen'-es-in*. 1. An oleoresin from *Senecio gracilis* and *vulgaris*; it is emmenagog, emetic, and astringent. 2. A proprietary elixir of *Senecio jacobæa*, recommended as an emmenagogue; it must not be confounded with the oleoresin of senecio.
- Senecio**, *se-ne'-se-o*. A genus of composite plants, several species of which are employed in medicine.
- Senega**, *sen'-c-gah*. The root of *Polygala senega*, seneca snail root; it is expectorant and diuretic.
- Senegin**, *sen'-ij-in*.  $C_{32}H_{52}O_{17}$  (Hesse). Polygalic acid, a saponin-like glucoside from senega; it is expectorant, diuretic, and emetic.
- Senescence**, *se-nes'-ens*. The state of growing old.

- le, *se'-nīl*. Pertaining to senility; aged. **S. Gan'grene**. See *Angrene*.
- ilis, *se-nī'-lis*. Pertaining to old age.
- ility, *se-nīl'-it-e*. The weakness of old age or imbecility.
- na, *sen'-ah*. The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*; it is purgative.
- sation, *sen-sa'-shun*. Corporeal feeling.
- se, *sens*. The perceptive faculty.
- sibility, *sen-sib-il'-it-e*. Susceptibility of feeling.
- sible, *sen'-sib-l*. Endowed with the sense of feeling.
- sitive, *sen'-sit-iv*. Capable of feeling.
- sitized, *sen'-sit-īzd*. Made sensitive.
- sorial, *sen-so'-re-al*. Pertaining to the sensorium.
- sorimo'tor. Pertaining to both sensation and motion.
- sorium, *sen-so'-re-um*. A common center of sensations. **S. commu'ne**, a portion of the cerebral cortex dominating the sensory impulses.
- sory, *sen'-so-re*. Pertaining to sensation. **S. Cross'way**, the posterior third of the internal capsule of the brain. **S. Decussa'tion**, the superior pyramidal decussation. **S. Ep'ilepsy**, epilepsy without spasm but with sensory delusions.
- ntient, *sen'-she-ent*. Having sensation.
- parator, **Sep'aratory**, *sep'-ar-a-tor*. See *Separatorium*.
- parato'rium. Instrument for separating pericranium from skull.
- psin, *sep'-sin*. A toxic ptomain in decomposed blood.
- psis, *sep'-sis*. Putrefaction; septicemia.
- ptal, *sep'-tal*. Pertaining to a septum.
- ptan, *sep'-tan*. Recurring every seventh day.
- ptemia, **Septicemia**, *sep-te'-me-ah*, *sep-tis-e'-me-ah*. A morbid condition from the absorption of septic products.
- ptentrio'nalin. An alkaloid from *Aconitum septentrionale*, used as an antidote in strychnin poisoning.
- ptic, *sep'-tik*. Relating to putrefaction.
- pticemic, *sep-tis-e'-mik*. Pertaining to or affected with septicemia.
- pticin, *sep'-tis-in*. A ptomain from putrid meat.
- pticopye'mia. Combined septicemia and pyemia.
- ptipara, *sep-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the seventh time.
- ptivalent, *sep-tiv'-al-ent*. Having a displacing power of seven.
- ptometer, *sep-tom'-et-er*. 1. An instrument for estimating atmospheric impurity. 2. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum.
- p'tone. A ferment believed to cause a contagious disease.
- ptopyemia, *sep-to-pi-e'-me-ah*. See *Septicopyemia*.
- ptum, *sep'-tum*. A dividing membrane or wall. **S. atrio'rum**, **S. auricula'rum**, the septum between the cardiac auricles. **S. Cru'al**, the layer of areolar tissue closing the femoral ring. **S. u'cidum**, the wall between the lateral ventricles of the brain. **S. Na'sal**, the partition between the nostrils. **S. pectinifor'me**, the imperfect septum between the corpora cavernosa. **S. Recto-**



- vag'inal, the tissue between the rectum and vagina. **S. scrotum**, that dividing the scrotum into two cavities. **S. ventriculo'r**, the partition between the two ventricles of the heart.
- Septuplet**, *sep-tu'-plet*. One of seven children born at a birth.
- Séquardin**, *sa-kahr'-din*. Sterilized testicular extract.
- Sequel**, **Sequela**, *se'-kwel*, *se-kwel'-ah*. A supervening disease.
- Sequestration**, *se-kwes-tra'-shun*. 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. The isolation of a patient.
- Sequestrectomy**, *se-kwes-trek'-to-me*. Excision of the sequestrum.
- Sequestrotomy**, *se-kwes-trol'-o-me*. The operation for the removal of a sequestrum.
- Sequestrum**, *se-kwes'-trum*. A fragment of a necrosed bone.
- Seralbumin**, *sēr-al'-bu-min*. The albumin of the blood.
- Serial**, *se'-re-al*. Following a regular order; arranged in rows.
- Séribèle**. A tape-worm remedy consisting of the seeds and bark of *Connarus africanus*.
- Ser'iceps**. A forceps for making traction on the fetal head.
- Seriflux**, *se'-rif-luks*. A serous or watery discharge.
- Seriscis'sion**. The employment of a silk thread as an ecraseur.
- Serocoli'tis**. Inflammation of the peritoneum about the colon.
- Serofibrinous**, *se-ro-fil'-brin-us*. Composed of serum and fibrin.
- Serofor'malin**. A preparation of dried coagulated blood-serum and formalin, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.
- Serohepatitis**, *se-ro-hep-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hepatic peritoneum.
- Serolemma**, *se-ro-lem'-ah*. The external layer of the amnion.
- Serolin**, *se'-ro-lin*. A crystalline substance from blood-serum.
- Seromucous**, *se-ro-mu'-kus*. Composed of serum and mucus.
- Seropneumotho'rax**. Pleurisy with serous effusion, associated with pneumothorax.
- Seropurulent**, *se-ro-pu'-ru-lent*. Composed of serum and pus.
- Seropus**, *se'-ro-pus*. A fluid consisting of serum and pus.
- Serosa**, *se-ro'-sah*. A serous membrane.
- Seroserous**, *se-ro-se'-rus*. Joining two serosas.
- Serosine**, *se'-ro-sin*. A proprietary remedy said to be antipyretic and aseptic. Same as *Bromanilin*.
- Serosi'tis**. Inflammation of serous membranes.
- Serosity**, *se-ros'-it-e*. Having the quality of serous fluids.
- Serosynovitis**, *se-ro-si-no-vi'-tis*. Synovitis with serous effusion.
- Serotherapy**, *se-ro-ther'-ap-e*. The treatment of disease by the use of human or animal blood-serum containing antitoxins.
- Serotina**, *ser-o-ti'-nah*. See *Deeidia serotina*.
- Serous**, *se'-rus*. Having the nature of serum. **S. Cav'ity**, a large lymph-space. **S. Flu'id**, normal lymphatic fluid. **S. Inflammation**, inflammation with serous exudate.
- Serpentaria**, *ser-pen-ta'-re-ah*. Virginia snake-root, the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *A. reticulata*; it is stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic.
- Serpiginous**, *ser-pij'-in-us*. Resembling serpigo.

- go, *ser-pi'-go*. Ringworm.
- te, **Serrated**, *ser'-āt*, *ser'-a-ted*. Notched like a saw.
- tion, *ser-a'-shun*. An indentation as in a saw.
- tus, *ser-a'-tus*. A muscle of the thorax.
- fine, *sār-fēn'*. 1. A small suture for uniting the edges of a  
 ud. 2. A small spring-forceps for compressing a bleeding ves-
- nœud. An instrument for ligating.
- late, *ser'-u-lāt*. Marked with small serrations.
- m, *se'-rum*. The fluid constituent of the blood. **S.-al'bumin**,  
 albumin of the blood. **S.-glob'ulin**, globulin from lymph  
 blood-serum. **S.-lu'tein**, the yellow pigment of serum. **S.**  
**er'apy**. See *Serotherapy*.
- munia, *se-rum-u'-re-ah*. See *Albuminuria*.
- me, *ses'-am-e*. See *Sesamum*.
- moid, *ses'-am-oid*. Resembling a grain. **S. Bones**, small  
 es developed in tendons. **S. Car'tilages**, the small cartilages  
 he nasal alae.
- um. A genus of African plants. The seeds of *S. indicum*  
 ld oil of benné. See *Oil*.
- ui-. A prefix denoting one and a half.
- uoxid, *ses-kwe-oks'-id*. A compound containing one and a  
 f parts of oxygen and one part of another element.
- uisalt, *ses'-kwe-sawlt*. A salt containing one and a half times  
 much of a base as a protosalt.
- ile, *ses'-il*. Having no peduncle.
- aceous, *se-ta'-se-us*. Bristly; hairy.
- on. A thread passed through the skin for counterirritation.
- n-day Fe'ver. Relapsing fever, *q. v.*
- nth Pair, *sev'-enth*. The facial nerves.
- um, *se'-rum*. Suet.
- seks. A prefix meaning six.
- seks. The state or condition of being either male or female.
- igital, *seks-di'j'-it-al*. With six fingers or toes.
- an, *seks'-tan*. Recurring every sixth day.
- ipara, *seks-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the sixth time.
- uplet, *seks-tu'-plet*. One of six children born at one birth.
- al, *seks'-u-al*. Pertaining to sex.
- ality, *seks-u-al'-it-e*. The collective differences which in  
 ividuals make one male and another female.
- alent, *seks-val'-ent*. Having a displacing power of six.
- owgram, *shad'-o-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.
- owgraph, *shad'-o-graf*. See *Skiagraph*.
- nk. A popular name for the tibia or shin.
- th, *shēth*. A covering; an investing substance. **S., Arach'-**  
**id**, a delicate partition lying between the pia sheath and the  
 al sheath of the optic nerve. **S., Cap'illary**, a lymph chan-  
 surrounding certain capillaries. **S., Den'tinal**, the structure  
 ing the dental canals. **S., Du'ral**, the external investment of

- the optic nerve. *S.*, Fem'oral, the connective tissue surrounding individual nerve-fibers. *S.*, Lamel'lar. See *Perineurium*. *S.*, Med'ullary. See *S.*, Neural. *S.*, My'elin, the semi-homogeneous, refractive substance surrounding the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fiber. *S.*, Nerve. See *Perineurium*. Neu'ral, the myelin sheath surrounding the axis-cylinder. Perivas'cular. See *S.*, Capillary. *S.*, Pi'al, the extension of the pia investing the optic nerve. *S.*, Syno'vial, the synovial membrane lining a passage through which a tendon glides.
- Sheep'-pox. A contagious disease of sheep resembling smallpox.
- Shellac, *shel'-ak'*. A resinous exudate caused by punctures of the bark of *Coccus laccae* on species of *Butea*, *Ficus*, etc.
- Shin, *shin*. The anterior edge of the tibia. *S.-bone*, the tibia.
- Shingles, *shing'-glz.* Herpes zoster. See *Zoster*.
- Ship-fever, *ship'-fe-ver*. Typhus fever, *q. v.*
- Shiv'er. A shaking of the body; a trembling from cold or fear.
- Shock, *shok*. Depression from an injury or operation.
- Shoddy Fe'ver, *shod'-e*. A febrile disease among workmen in shoddy mills.
- Shoemakers' Cramp, *shu'-ma-kerz*. Spasm of the muscles of the forearm and hand in shoemakers.
- Short-sight, *short'-sit*. See *Myopia*.
- Shot'-gun Prescrip'tion. One with many ingredients.
- Shoulder, *shōl'-der*. The scapuloclavicular articulation and adjacent parts. *S.-blade*, the scapula, *q. v.* *S.-girdle*, the bony girdle composed of the clavicles and scapulas.
- Show, *sho*. 1. The sanguinoserous discharge from the vagina during the first stage of labor. 2. The menses.
- Sialaden, *si-al'-ad-en*. A salivary gland.
- Sialadenitis, *si-al-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of salivary gland.
- Sialadenoncus, *si-al-ad-en-ong'-kus*. A tumor of a salivary gland.
- Sialagog, Sialagogue, *si-al'-ag-og*. An agent increasing the flow of saliva.
- Sialagogic, *si-al-a-goj'-ik*. 1. Increasing flow of saliva. 2. A sialagogue.
- Sialine, *si'-al-in*. Having the nature of saliva.
- Sialismus, *si-al-iz'-mus*. Salivation; ptyalism.
- Sialoid, *si'-al-oid*. Pertaining to or resembling saliva.
- Sialolith, *si'-al-o-lith*. A salivary calculus.
- Sialolithiasis, *si-al-o-lith-i'-as-is*. The forming of salivary calculi.
- Sialoncus, *si-al-ong'-kus*. A tumor under the tongue arising from obstruction of the salivary gland.
- Sialorrhea, *si-al-or-e'-ah*. Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva.
- Sialoschesis, *si-al-os'-kes-is*. Suppression or retention of saliva.
- Sibbens, *sib'-enz*. A disease formerly endemic in the Scotch Highlands; it resembles syphilis and yaws.
- Sibilant, *sib'-il-ant*. Hissing, wheezing, as a rale.
- Sibilus, *sib'-il-us*. A sibilant rale.
- Sick, *sik*. Ill; not well. *S.-head'ache*, headache with nausea.
- Sick'ness. A diseased condition of the system. Nausea.



- id.* A lateral half of the body.
- edromopho'bia.* Morbid dread of traveling by railway.
- philous, sid-er-ōff'-il-us.* Readily absorbing iron.
- oscope, sid-er'-o-skōp.* An instrument for the detection of iron or steel in the eyes.
- sis, sid-er-o'-sis.* Iron coloring of the tissues.
- si.* A prolonged deep inspiration.
- sīl.* The faculty of vision.
- atism.* An imperfect or improper use of the *s* sound in speech.
- oid, sig'-moid.* Shaped like the letter *S*. *S. Flex'ure,* the S-shaped portion of the colon above the rectum. *S. Fos'sa,* an S-shaped groove on the mastoid process.
- oidi'tis.* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.
- oidoproctostomy, sig-moi-do-prok-tos'-to-me.* Anastomosis between the sigmoid flexure and the rectum.
- oi'doscope.* An instrument for examining the sigmoid flexure.
- oidos'copy.* Visual inspection of the sigmoid flexure.
- oidos'tomy.* An incision of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.
- sin.* 1. Any diagnostic symptom. 2. A conventional character used in pharmacy or otherwise. *S., Palmoplan'tar.* See *Povitch's Sign*. *S., Stairs,* difficulty in descending stairs, an early sign in locomotor ataxia.
- ia.* A conventional term meaning "mark" in prescription-writing; usually written *s* or *sig*.
- al, sig'-nal.* A sign.
- ature, sig'-na-chūr.* The directions on a prescription.
- atures, Doc'trine of.* A formerly used system of discovering the therapeutic value of a plant by some external appearance.
- in, sik'-im-in.* A toxic alkaloid from *Illicium religiosum*.
- a, sil'-ik-ah.*  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Silicon dioxid, found in quartz.
- ate, sil'-ik-āl.* A salt of silicic acid.
- on, sil'-ik-on.* A nonmetallic element, *Si*; atomic weight, 28.3.
- er, sil'-ver.* See *Argentum*. *S.-fork Deform'ity* or *Frac'ture,* displacement of the wrist in fracture of the lower end of the radius.
- arou'ba, Simaru'ba.* A genus of tropical American trees, the seeds of which have tonic properties.
- ple.* Not compound; consisting of one substance.
- pler, Sim'plist.* An herb doctor.
- bles, sim'-plz.* Medicinal herbs.
- ulation, sim-u-la'-shun.* The counterfeiting of disease.
- lbin, sin-al'-bin.*  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{16}$ . A white, crystalline substance from mustard.
- pin, sin'-ap-in.*  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_5$ . An alkaloid from white mustard.
- pis, sin-a'-pis.* Mustard; the seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra*.
- pism, sin'-ap-izm.* A mustard-plaster.
- pized, sin'-ap-izd.* Mixed with mustard.
- ipital, sin-sip'-it-al.* Pertaining to the sinciput.

**Sinciput**, *sin'-sip-ut*. The fore and upper part of the head.

**Sinew**, *sin'-u*. Ligamentous tissue; a tendon.

**Singer's Node**, *sing'-erz*. A small ovoid nodule on the edge of the vocal cord in singers.

**Singultus**, *sing-gul'-tus*. See *Hiccup*.

**Sinistrad**, *sin'-is-trad*. Toward the left.

**Sinistral**, *sin'-is-tral*. Pertaining to the left.

**Sinistrin**, *sin'-is-trin*.  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . A levorotatory sugar from yeast.

**Sin'kalin**. An alkaloid from mustard identical with cholin.

**Sinuuous**, *sin'-u-us*. Wavy; winding.

**Sinus**, *si'-nus*. 1. A hollow, cavity, recess, or pocket. 2. A channel containing blood, especially one containing venous blood.

3. A canal leading to an abscess. 4. A cavity within a bone.

**Air**, any cavity within bones containing air. **S.**, **Aor'tic**, of the pouch-like dilatations of the aorta or pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. **S.**, **Cav'ern**, a large sinus extending from the sphenoid fissure to the apex of the petrous bone. **S.**, **Cir'cular**, a venous sinus surrounding the pituitary body and communicating on each side with the cavernous sinus. **S. circula'ris iri'dis**. See *Schlemm's Canal*.

**Cor'onary**, a large sinus in the transverse groove between the auricle and the left ventricle of the heart. **S.**, **Fron'tal**, one of the two irregular cavities in the frontal bone containing air, communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. **S.**, **Infe'rior Longitu'dinal**, a venous sinus extending along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri, ending in the superior sinus. **S.**, **Infe'rior Petro'sal**, a large sinus arising from the cavernous sinus, running along the lower margin of the petrous bone, and joining the lateral sinus to form the internal jugular vein. **S. of Kid'ney**, the prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. **S. of the Lar'ynx**, the ventricle of the larynx.

**Lat'eral**, either one of the two veins of the dura situated in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli. **S.**, **Lymph**, space in the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland between the pulp of the gland and the dilatations of lymphatic vessels. **S.**, **Mas'toid**, mastoid cells. **S.**, **Max'illary**, the antrum of Highmore.

**Occip'ital**, a small venous sinus in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili. **S.-phleb**, inflammation of a cranial sinus. **S.**, **Placen'tal**, slanting venous channels issuing from the placenta at its uterine surface, piercing the decidua serotina. **S. pocula'ris**, a large lacuna at the center of the prostatic portion of the urethra. **S. prostat'ic**, a fossa on each side of the verumontanum. **S. Rhom'boid**, fourth ventricle of the brain. **S.**, **Sphe'noid**, the air-space in the body of the sphenoid bone communicating with the nasal cavity. **S.**, **Straight**, a venous sinus running from the inferior longitudinal sinus to the lateral sinus. **S.**, **Supe'rior Longitu'dinal**, one running along the upper edge of the falx cerebri. **Supe'rior Petro'sal**, one running in a groove in the petrous bone.

from the posterior part of the cavernous sinus to the lateral

**S.**, *Ter'minal*, a vein encircling the vascular area of the

**S.**, *derm.* **S.-thrombo'sis**, thrombosis of a cranial sinus. **S.**,

**S.**, *as'verse*, one uniting the inferior petrosal sinuses. **S.**, **Uro-**

**S.**, *ital*, the canal or duct in the embryo into which the Wolffian

and the bladder empty, and which opens into the cloaca.

**S.**, *itis*, *si-nus-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a sinus.

**S.**, *si'-fon*. A tube bent at an angle, one arm of which is

longer than the other.

**S.**, *noma*, *si-fon-o'-mah*. A peritoneal cylindroma.

**S.**, *si'-ren*. Same as *Sirenomelus*.

**S.**, *omelus*, *si-ren-om'-el-us*. A monster without hands or feet,

having an extremity ending in a point.

**S.**, *sit*. A situation; position.

**S.**, *gia*, *sit-e-ir'-je-ah*. Hysterical anorexia.

**S.**, *ogy*, *sit-e-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on dietetics.

**S.**, *phobia*, *sit-e-o-fo'-be-ah*. The same as *Sitophobia*, *q. v.*

**S.**, *ogy*, *si-tol'-o-je*. See *Sitiology*.

**S.**, *mania*, *sit-o-ma'-ne-ah*. 1. *Sitophobia*, *q. v.* 2. Periodic bul-

**S.**, *phobia*, *sit-o-fo'-be-ah*. Insanity with abhorrence of food.

**S.**, *s.* A position; site. **S.** *inver'tus vis'cerum*, an anomaly

in which the organs of the body are changed from the normal to

the opposite side of the body.

**S.**, *path*. A bath in a sitting posture.

**S.**, *n Nerve*. The abducens nerve. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

**S.**, *cl*, *ska'-tol*.  $C_9H_9N$ . A constituent of human feces.

**S.**, *etal*, *skel'-et-al*. Pertaining to the skeleton. **S.-mus'cle**, one

attached to the skeleton. **S.-tis'sue**, the tissue of the framework

of the body.

**S.**, *etin*. A generic term for nitrogenous substances found in

animal tissues of invertebrates.

**S.**, *etization*, *skel-et-iz-a'-shun*. Extreme emaciation.

**S.**, *etogenous*, *skel-et-oj'-en-us*. Producing the skeleton.

**S.**, *etology*, *skel-et-ol'-o-je*. See *Osteology*.

**S.**, *eton*, *skel'-et-on*. The bony framework of the body.

**S.**, *gram*, **Skiagraph**, *ski'-ag-ram*, *ski'-ag-raf*. The finished

printed X-ray picture.

**S.**, *graphy*, *ski-ag'-ra-fe*. The art of making a skiagram.

**S.**, *m'eter*. An instrument for aiding in the recognition of fine

differences in the density of X-ray shadows.

**S.**, *m'etry*. Shadow mensuration; applied to a method of deter-

mining the density of X-ray shadows.

**S.**, *scope*, *ski'-as-kōp*. The apparatus used in skiascopy.

**S.**, *scopy*, *ski-as'-ko-pe*. Examination by either skiagraph or

skioscope.

**S.**, *The external covering of the body.* **S.-bound**. See *Sclero-*

**S.**, *ma*. **S.-bound Disease'**. See *Sclerema neonatorum*. **S.-graft'**

**S.**, *transplanting healthy skin to cover a denuded surface.*



**Skleriasis**, *skle-ri'-as-is*. See *Scleroderma*.

**Skotogram**, *Sko'tograph*, *sko'-to-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.

**Skotography**, *sko-tog'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.

**Skull**, *skul*. The bony framework of the head. **S.-cap.** 1. cranium. 2. See *Scutellaria*.

**Sleep-epilepsy**, *slēp'-ep-il-ep-se*. Narcolepsy, *q. v.* **S.-wal**. See *Somnambulism*.

**Sleeping Drop'sy** or **Sick'ness**, *slēp'-ing*. A peculiar disease of West Africa characterized by increasing somnolence.

**Slide**, *slīd*. A glass plate for microscopic specimens.

**Sling**. A swinging bandage for a limb.

**Slough**, *sluf*. The separated dead matter in an ulceration.

**Sloughing**, *sluf'-ing*. The formation of a slough.

**Small-pox**, *smawl'-poks*. See *Variola*.

**Smegma**, *smeg'-mah*. Sebaceous accretions about the prepuce.

**Smell**, *smel*. The perception of odor; the olfactory sense.

**Smelling Salts**, *smel'-ing*. Ammonium carbonate.

**Smilacin**, *smī'-la-sin*. An expectorant glucosid from sarsaparilla.

**Smi'lax**. A genus of plants yielding sarsaparilla.

**Smith's Cramp**. Muscular spasm in the arm and hand in bookbinders.

**Snake'-root**. See *Cimicifuga*, *Ascarum*, *Serpentaria*, and *Senega*.

**Snare**, *snār*. An instrument for the excision of polypi, etc.

**Sneezing**, *snēz'-ing*. An explosive expulsion of air through the nasal passages and mouth.

**Snore**, *snor*. To breathe with a harsh, rough noise in sleep.

**Snow'-blindness**. Partial blindness from the reflection of snow.

**Snuf'fles**. A catarrhal discharge from the nose in infancy.

**Soap**, *sōp*. See *Sapo*. **S.-bark**. See *Quillaria*.

**Socaloin**, *so-kal'-o-in*.  $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$ . Aloin from Zanzibar aloes.

**Socia**, *so'-se-ah*. One accompanying. **S. parot'idēs**, an occasional small separate lobe of the parotid gland.

**Socket**, *sok'-et*. The concavity of an articulation.

**Soda**, *so'-dah*.  $Na_2CO_3$ . Normal sodium carbonate; soda-ash. **Soda wa'ter**, water impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

**Sodic**, *so'-dik*. Containing sodium.

**Sodium**, *so'-de-um*. Alkaline metal, the base of salt; symbol **Na**.

**S. Bicar'bonate**,  $NaHCO_3$ , baking soda; it is antipyretic and antiseptic. **S. Bo'rate**. See *Borax*. **S. Car'bolate**,  $NaC_6H_5O_2$ , a crystalline substance used as an internal antiseptic. **S. Chlorate**,  $NaClO_3$ , an antiseptic crystalline substance. **S. Chloride**,  $NaCl$ , common salt. **S. Hy'drate**,  $NaOH$ , caustic soda. **S. I'odid**,  $NaI$ , used as an alterative and sialagog. **S. Phosphate**,  $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$ , colorless crystals used as a cathartic and cholagog. **S. Salic'ylate**,  $NaC_7H_5O_3$ , antirheumatic in rheumatic scales. **S. Sul'phate**,  $Na_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$ , Glauber's salt. **Sulphoric'inate**, a brown syrupy liquid used as an antiseptic and a solvent for phenol, etc.

**Sodomy**, *sod'-o-me*. Sexual connection by the anus.

Not bony or cartilaginous, as the soft tissues. **S. Pal'ate**, the posterior part of the palate.

**ing, sol'-ning**. The act of becoming less firm. **S. of the** in, progressive dementia.

**idin**.  $C_{25}H_{39}NO$ . A decomposition product of solanin.

**in, sol-an'-in**.  $C_{43}H_{69}NO_{16}$  (Kraut). A glucosid from potatoes, used as a nerve sedative.

**um, sol-a'-num**. A genus of plants including the potato.

**ium, so-la'-re-um**. A sun-bath.

**söl**. The plantar surface of the foot.

**s, so-le'-us**. A muscle of the calf of the leg.

**ism, sol'-id-izm**. The theory that ascribes disease to condensation or rarefaction of the solid tissues.

**ary, sol'-it-a-re**. Alone. **S. Fascic'ulus**. See *Fasciculus*. **S.** ends, certain lymph-glands in the intestinal mucosa.

**m, so'-le-um**. A variety of tape-worm.

**bility, sol-u-bil'-it-e**. The condition of being soluble.

**ble, sol'-u-bl**. Capable of being dissolved.

**tion, so-lu'-shun**. The diffusion of a solid in a liquid. **S. of** **antigu'ity**, a dislocation. **S. of Continu'ity**, the division of a line. **S., Nor'mal**, a standard solution containing in each liter sufficient amount of the reagent exactly to replace or combine with one gram of hydrogen. **S., Salt**. See *Salt*. **S., Sat'urated**, solution in which no more of the molecules of the solid can be dissolved through the menstruum. **S., Stan'dard**, a solution containing a definite quantity of a reagent.

**atol**. An antiseptic solution of kresol in sodium cresolate.

**ent, sol'-vent**. An agent capable of dissolving substances.

**veol**. An antiseptic solution of sodium cresolate in kresol.

**in, sol'-vin**. See *Sodium Sulphoricinate*.

**acule, so'-mak-ül**. A smallest possible division of protoplasm.

**atic, so-mat'-ik**. Pertaining to the body. **S. Death**, death of the entire body.

**atoblast, so-mat'-o-blast**. Any protoplasmic molecule from which cell material is developed.

**atochrome, so'-mat-o-kröm**. A nerve-cell with a well-marked cell-body readily taking the stain.

**atodymia, so-mat-o-di'-me-ah**. Double fetus with united trunks.

**atology, so-mat-ol'-o-je**. The study of anatomy and physiology.

**atome, so'-mat-öm**. 1. See *Somite*. 2. An embryotome.

**atoplasm, so'-mat-o-plazm**. The protoplasm of the body-cells.

**atopleure, so'-mat-o-plür**. The upper layer of the mesoblast.

**atose, so'-mat-ös**. A proprietary meat-food.

**atotomy, so-mat-ol'-o-me**. The anatomy of the human body.

**atotridymus, so-mat-o-trid'-im-us**. Monster with three trunks.

**ite, so'-müt**. 1. A mesoblastic segment. 2. A protovertebra.

**'nal**.  $C_7H_{12}NO_3Cl$ . A crystalline hypnotic and diuretic.

**nambulism, som-nam'-bu-lizm**. Sleep-walking.

**nifacient, som-nif-a'-she-ent**. A medicine producing sleep.

- Somniferous**, *som-nif'-er-us*. Producing sleep.
- Somniloquism**, *som-nil'-o-kwizm*. Sleep-talking.
- Somniloquy**, *som-nil'-o-kwe*. Speech during sleep.
- Somnolence**, *som'-no-leus*. The condition of drowsiness.
- Somnolent**, *som'-no-leut*. Inclined to sleep.
- Somnolentia**, *som-no-leu'-she-ah*. A condition of incompleteness in which some of the faculties are excited and others are in abeyance.
- Sonitus**, *son'-it-us*. See *Tinnitus*.
- Sonom'eter**. An instrument for testing the sense of hearing.
- Sonorous**, *so-no'-rus*. Resonant; ringing.
- Soor**. See *Thrush*.
- Soot'cancer**, **Sootwart**, *soot'-wart*. Chimney-sweepers' cancer.
- Sophistication**, *so-fis-tik-a'-shun*. The adulteration of a substance.
- Sopor**, *so'-por*. Sleep.
- Soporiferous**, *so-por-if'-er-us*. Producing sleep.
- Soporific**, *so-por-if'-ik*. 1. Narcotic. 2. Producing sleep. agent inducing sleep.
- Soporose**, *so'-por-ōs*. Sleepy.
- Sorbefacient**, *sor-be-fa'-se-ent*. An agent producing absorption.
- Sor'bin**.  $C_6H_{12}O_4$ . A nonfermentable sugar from the ripe berries of European mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- Sorbit**.  $2C_6H_{14}O_6 + H_2O$ . A nonfermentable sugar from *aucuparia*.
- Sor'bose**, **Sor'binose**. Same as *Sorbin*.
- Sordes**, *sor'-dēz*. 1. Fetid accumulations about the teeth. 2. **S. gas'trica**, undigested gastric debris.
- Sore**, *sor*. 1. Any ulcer, chafe, or wound. 2. Painful. **S.-throat**, any morbid affection of the throat.
- Sorghum**, *sor'-gum*. A variety of cane-sugar.
- Soroche**, *so-ro'-ke*. Mountain sickness.
- Souffle**, *soof'-el*. An auscultatory murmur; a bruit. **S.**, **Car'diac**, heart-murmur. **S.**, **Fe'tal**, an inconstant murmur heard during pregnancy, supposed to be due to compression of the umbilical cord. **S.**, **Fu'nic** or **Funic'ular**, a hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, heard over the abdomen of a pregnant woman. **S.**, **Placen'tal**. See *S.*, *Uterine*. **S.**, **Splen'ic**, as said to be heard over the spleen in malaria, leukemia, and biliary calculus. **S.**, **U'terine**, a sound heard in the latter months of pregnancy, caused by the entrance of blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus.
- Sound**, *sownd*. A probe; an exploring instrument.
- Sour**. Having an acid taste.
- Southernwood**, *suth'-ern-wud*. See *Artemesia*.
- Sozal**, *so'-zal*. An antiseptic aluminum salt.
- Sozin**, *so'-zin*. A defensive proteid occurring naturally in a number of animals.
- Soziodol**, *so-zo-i'-o-dol*.  $C_6H_2(HSO_3)I_2.OH$ . A combination of sulphur, iodine, and carbolic acid, used as an antiseptic.
- Space**, *spās*. An inclosed or partially inclosed part of the body.



**Epidu'ral.** See *Epidural*. **S., Intercos'tal,** the space between contiguous ribs. **S., Interglob'ular.** See *Interglobular*. **S., Irtapedun'cular,** that bounded by the crura cerebri and the optic t. **S., Lymph-.** See *Lymph*. **S.-nerves,** the fibers of the auditory nerve in the semicircular canals. **S., Per'forated, Anterior,** a triangular space at the mesal side of the Sylvian fissure. **S., Per'forated, Poste'rior,** the depression just behind the albitia at the base of the brain. **S., Perichoroi'dal,** a lymph-space between the sclera and the choroid. **S., Poplite'al,** a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee and thigh. **S., Retroperito'al,** that behind the peritoneum but in front of the spinal column and the lumbar muscles. **S.-sense,** the sense which perceives position and relation of objects. **S., Subarach'noid,** that between the arachnoid and the pia. **S., Subdu'ral,** that between the dura and the arachnoid. **S., Subumbil'ical,** a triangular space in the body-cavity having its base at the umbilicus. **S., Symp'iric, spaj-i'-rik.** Relating to the alchemistic school of medicine. **S., Anemia, span-e'-me-ah.** Poverty of the blood. **S., Cantharish Fly, span'-ish.** See *Cantharis*. **S., Apnoea, span-op-ne'-ah.** Infrequency of respiratory action. **S., Pladrap.** A waxed cloth; a plaster spread upon a cloth. **S., Elephantogosis, spar-go'-sis.** 1. Enlargement of a part. 2. Elephantiasis. **S., Cytisin, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>.** An alkaloid from *Cytisus scoparius*. **S., Spasm, spazm.** A convulsive muscular contraction. **S., Clon'ic, Intermittent,** alternate muscular contraction and relaxation. **S., Habit.** See *Habit*. **S., Han'dicraft,** any occupation neurosis. **S., Myo'th'ic,** one attending a disease of the muscles. **S., Nod'ding, Nodding.** **S., Saltator'ic or Sal'tatory,** a clonic spasm attacking a person when he attempts to stand, causing him to leap or jump. **S., Sta'tic Re'flex.** Same as *S., Saltatoric*. **S., Tet'anic, Tetanic,** a spasm that persists for some time without relaxation. **S., Tox'ic,** one due to poison. **S., Spasmodic, Spasmod'ic, spaz-mat'-ik.** Pertaining to spasm. **S., Spasmodism, spaz'-mo-dizm.** A nervous condition originating in excessive sensory or dullary excitation. **S., Spasmodology, spaz-mol'-o-je.** The science of convulsions. **S., Spasmodophilia, spaz-mo-fil'-e-ah.** The tendency to spasms. **S., Spasmodotin, spaz'-mo-tin.** See *Sphacelotoxin*. **S., Spasmodotoxin, spaz-mo-toks'-in.** A ptomaine from tetanus bacillus. **S., Spasmodic, spaz'-mus.** Having the nature of a spasm. **S., Spasmodismus, spaz'-mus.** A spasm. **S., Spasmodic, spaz'-tik.** Pertaining to spasm; rigid. **S., Spasmodula, spat'-u-lah.** A flexible steel blade for spreading ointments. **S., Spasmodic, spā.** To remove the ovaries or testicles. **S., Spasmodic, spēr'-mint.** See *Mentha viridis*. **S., Spasmodic, spesh'-al-ist.** One treating a special class of diseases. **S., Spasmodic, spe'-shēz.** A subdivision of a genus. **S., Spasmodic, spe-sif'-ik.** 1. Peculiar, special. 2. Syphilitic. 3. A

remedy of peculiar value. **S. Grav'ity.** See *Gravity*.

Rem'edy, a remedy peculiarly curative of a certain disease.

Specillum, *spe-sil'-um*. 1. A silver, button-shaped probe. 2.

Spectacles, *spek'-tak-lz*. Framed lenses to correct ametropia.

Spectral, *spek'-tral*. Pertaining to the spectrum.

Spectrometry, *spek-trom'-et-re*. Spectrum analysis.

Spectrophotometer, *spek-tro-fo-ton'-et-er*. An instrument for  
 tral measurement of the light-sense.

Spectrophotom'etry. The use of the spectrophotometer.

Spec'troscope. An instrument for the production of a spect

Spec'trum. A color band from a ray of decomposed light.

Speculum, *spek'-u-lum*. An instrument for examining canal

Speech, *spēch*. Vocal sounds conveying ideas.

Spend, *spend*. To ejaculate semen in coition.

Sperm, *sperm*. The semen or seed. **S.-cell.** See *Cell*.

Spermaceti, *sper-mah-se'-te*. A fatty substance from the he  
 the sperm-whale, used as an emollient.

Spermacrasia, *sper-mak-ra'-ze-ah*. Weakness of the semen.

Spermatemphraxis, *sper-mat-em-fraks'-is*. An obstruction  
 discharge of semen.

Spermatic, *sper-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to semen. **S. Ar'te**  
 branch of the abdominal aorta. **S. Cord**, the suspensory co  
 the testis. **S. Plex'us**, the pampiniform plexus, *q. v.*

Sper'matid. A cell produced by fission of a secondary spermat

Sper'matin. An odorous, mneilaginous matter in semen.

Spermatism, *sper'-mat-izm*. The emission of semen.

Spermatitis, *sper-mat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the vas deferen

Sper'matoblast. One of the nuclei of a daughter-cell.

Spermatocoele, *sper'-mat-o-sēl*. A spermatie cyst of the testis

Spermatoclem'ma. An involuntary emission of semen.

Spermatocyst, *sper'-mat-o-sist*. Seminal vesicle; spermatie

Spermatocysti'tis. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Spermatocyte, *sper'-mat-o-sīt*. Germinal cell of a spermatozo

Spermatogemma, *sper-mat-o-jem'-ah*. A mass of spermatocy

Spermatogenesis, *sper-mat-o-jen'-es-is*. See *Spermatogeny*.

Spermatogeny, *sper-mat-oj'-en-e*. The production of sperma

Spermatogo'nium. A formative seminal cell.

Spermatoid, *sper'-mat-oid*. See *Spermatozoon*.

Spermatology, *sper-mat-ol'-o-je*. The sum of what is know  
 garding the origin, nature, and characteristics of the seminal

Spermatopathy, *sper-mat-op'-ath-e*. A disease of the sperm-

Spermatophobia, *sper-mat-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of sp  
 torrhea.

Spermatophore, *sper'-mat-o-för*. Sheath containing spermat

Spermatopoietic, *sper-mat-o-poi-el'-ik*. Producing semen.

Spermatorrhœa, *sper-mat-or-e'-ah*. Involuntary discharge of s

Spermatoschesis, *sper-mat-os'-kes-is*. Suppression of seminal

Spermatospore, *sper'-mat-o-spör*. A primitive cell giving r  
 division to spermatoblasts.

matovum, *sper-mat-o'-vum*. An impregnated ovum.

matozemia, *sper-mat-o-ze'-me-ah*. See *Spermatorrhea*.

matozoid, *sper-mat-o-zo'-id*. A spermatozoon.

matozo'on. An active, fecundating seminal element.

matu'ria. The presenee in the urine of semen.

min, *sper'-min*.  $C_2H_5N$ . 1. A leukomatin obtained from semen. A preparation of the testicles of animals.

moblast, *sper'-mo-blast*. See *Spermatoblast*.

molith, *sper'-mo-lith*. A stone in the spermatie duct.

moplasin. The protoplasm of a spermatozoon.

mosphere, *sper'-mo-sfēr*. A mass of incipient spermatozoa.

mospore, *sper'-mo-spōr*. See *Spermatogonium*.

acelate, *sfas'-el-āt*. Mortified; necrosed; gangrenous.

acelation, *sfas-el-a'-shun*. Mortification.

acele, *sfas'-ēl*. The uneortieated apical eell of the branches of certain marine algas.

acelism, *sfas'-el-izm*. 1. Necrosis. 2. Inflammation of the skin.

aceloderma, *sfas-el-o-der'-mah*. Gangrene of the skin in spots.

aceloid, *sfas'-el-oid*. Resembling a sphaeelus.

acelotox'in.  $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$ . An alkaloid of ergot; spasmotin.

acelous, *sfas'-el-us*. Pertaining to sphaeelus.

acelus, *sfas'-el-us*. A necrosed mass of tissue.

enion, *sfe'-ne-on*. Apex of the sphenoid angle of parietal bone.

enocephalus, *sfe-no-sef'-al-us*. A wedge-shaped fetal head.

enoethmoid, *sfe-no-eth'-moid*. Relating to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S.** *Re'cess*, the groove baek of the roof of the nasal fossa.

enoid, *sfe'-noid*. Cuneiform; wedge-shaped. **S.** *Bone*, one of the small cranial bones at the anterior base of the skull articulating with all the other bones of the head.

enoides, *sfe-noi'-dēz*. The sphenoid-bone.

enomax'illary. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxilla.

enopal'atine. Pertaining to the sphenoid and palate bones.

enopari'etal. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

enotic, *sfe-not'-ik*. A fetal bone afterward forming that part of the sphenoid bone adjaeent to the carotid groove.

enotresia, *sfe-no-tre'-ze-ah*. The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull.

enotribe, *sfe'-no-trīb*. An instrument used in sphenotresia.

enoturbinal, *sfe-no-ter'-bin-al*. 1. Relating to the sphenoid and turbinate bones. 2. One of the spongy bones cephalad of the body of the sphenoid.

eresthe'sia. A perverted feeling, as of contact with a ball.

eric, Spherical, *sfer'-ik*, *sfer'-ik-al*. Like a sphere. **S.** *Aberra'-on*. See *Aberration*.

erobacterium, *sfe-ro-bak-te'-re-um*. A microeoccus.

eroid, *sfe'-roid*. A solid resembling a sphere.

eroma, *sfe-ro'-mah*. A spheric tumor.



- Spherom'eter.** An instrument to determine the curvature of l.
- Sphincter, sfingk'-ter.** A muscle constricting an orifice.
- Sphincteralgia, sfingk-ter-al'-je-ah.** Pain about the anus.
- Sphinc'teroplasty.** Surgical repair of a sphincter.
- Sphinc'teroscope.** An instrument for inspecting the sphincter.
- Sphincteros'copy.** The use of the sphincteroscope.
- Sphincterotomy, sfingk-ter-ol'-o-me.** Division of a sphincter.
- Sphin'goin.**  $C_{17}H_{35}NO_2$ . A leukomatin from brain-tissue.
- Sphingosin, sfing'-go-sin.** A cerebrosid in brain-tissue.
- Sphyg'mic, Sphyg'mical.** Pertaining to the pulse.
- Sphygmochro'nograph.** A registering sphygmograph.
- Sphygmog'enin.** An extract of the suprarenal capsule; it is to increase the blood-pressure.
- Sphygmogram, sfig'-mo-gram.** The tracing of a pulse-wave.
- Sphygmograph, sfig'-mo-graf.** An instrument for recording differential features of the pulse in health and in disease.
- Sphygmography, sfig-mog'-ra-fe.** A description of the pulse.
- Sphygmoid, sfig'-moid.** Resembling the pulse.
- Sphygmology, sfig-mol'-o-je.** The science of the pulse.
- Sphygmomanometer, sfig-mo-man-om'-et-er.** An instrument measuring the arterial pressure.
- Sphygmometer, sfig-mom'-et-er.** Instrument to measure the p.
- Sphyg'mophone.** Instrument for making the pulse-beats aud.
- Sphygmoscope, sfig'-mo-skōp.** An instrument for showing movements of the heart or pulsations of a blood-vessel.
- Sphygm systole, sfig-mo-sis'-to-le.** The part of a sphygm produced under the influence of the eardiae systole upon the p.
- Sphygmotechny, sfig-mo-tek'-ne.** The art of diagnosis and nosis by means of the pulse.
- Sphygmotonom'eter.** An apparatus to determine the elast of arterial walls.
- Sphygmous, sfig'-mus.** Having the nature of a pulse.
- Sphyrotomy, sfir-ol'-o-me.** Exeision of a part of the malleus.
- Spica, spi'-kah.** See *Bandage*, *Spica*.
- Spicula, spik'-u-lah.** A small spike-shaped fragment of bone.
- Spicule, Spiculum, spik'-ül, spik'-u-lum.** See *Spicula*.
- Spider-cells, spi'-der-selz.** See *Deiters' Cells*.
- Spigelia, spi-je'-le-ah.** A genus of plants. *S. marilan't* pinkroot; the rhizome and roots are used as a vermifuge.
- Spige'lian Lobe.** A lobe of the liver projecting backward.
- Spigelin, spij'-el-in.** The alkaloid of spigelia.
- Spiloma, spi-lo'-mah.** A vascular nevus.
- Spiloplasia, spi-lo-pla'-ne-ah.** 1. A condition marked by trans maculas on the skin. 2. Leprosy.
- Spiloplaxia, spi-lo-plaks'-e-ah.** Leprosy.
- Spilus, spi'-lus.** A mole or colored mark on the skin; a nevus.
- Spina, spi'-nah.** The spine. *S. bif'ida*, a cleft of the spine. *hel'icis*. See *Crista hel'icis*. *S. vento'sa*, an osseous swe from caries or eareinoma.

al, *spi'-nal*. Pertaining to the spine. **S. Canal'**, the canal of the vertebral column. **S. Col'umn**, the vertebral column; the backbone. **S. Cord**, the cord of nerve-tissue in the spinal canal. **S. Epilepsy**, a state in spastic paraplegia characterized by alternate tonic and clonic spasm. **S. Irrita'tion**, a neurasthenic condition with spinal tenderness. **S. Mar'row**, the spinal cord. **S. Nerves**, the thirty-one pairs of nerves of the spinal cord.

**alis, spi-na'-lis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.

**ant, spi'-nant**. An agent stimulating the spinal cord.

**ate, spi'-nāt**. Armed with spines.

**dle, spin'-dl**. A tapering rod or pin. **S.-celled, spin'-dl-seld**, giving fusiform cells. **S., Nu'clear**, the cone-like appearance of the nucleus during certain stages of karyokinesis.

**ne, spin**. The vertebral column. A thorn-like process of bone.

**col, spin'-ol**. A liquid extract of young spinach leaves; it is given in anemia and chlorosis. **S. sic'cum**, spinol in the form of green powder.

**oneu'ral**. Pertaining to the spinal cord and peripheral nerves.

**ous, spi'-nus**. Pertaining to the spine.

**therism**. Illusory sensation of sparks before the eyes.

**theropia, spin-ther-o'-pe-ah**. Same as *Spintherism*.

**ral, spi'-ral**. Screw-like; like a spire. **S. Ban'dage**. See *Bandage*. **S. Canal'**. See *Canal*. **S. Lam'ina**. See *Lamina*.

**iralis**.

**em, spi'-rem**. A convoluted mass of chromatin fibrils formed during karyokinesis.

**illum, spi-ril'-um**. A genus of bacteria. See *Table of Spirilla*.

## TABLE OF SPIRILLA.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>myliferum</i> (Van Tieghem) .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>serum</i> (Sakharoff) .....	Blood of septicemic geese.	Pathogenic.
<i>quatilis</i> (Günther) .....	Water (Spree).	Saprophytic.
<i>tenuatum</i> (Warming) .....	Sea-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>areum</i> (Weibel) .....	Air, sewage.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>eroliniensis</i> (Neisser) ..	Water (Berlin).	Saprophytic.
<i>onhoffii</i> .....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>cholerae asiaticae</i> (Koch)	Dejecta of cholera patients; water.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>concentricum</i> (Kitasato)	Putrid blood.	Saprophytic.
<i>annubicus</i> (Heiden) .....	Water (Danube).	Saprophytic.
<i>enticola</i> (Miller) .....	Mouth.	Saprophytic.
<i>esulfuricans</i> (Beyers- inck) .....	Pit-water.	Zymogenic.
<i>inbarii</i> (Dunbar and Oergel) .....	Water (Elbe).	Saprophytic.
<i>adoparagogenicum</i> (Soro- kin) .....	Exudate of poplar tree.	Saprophytic.

## TABLE OF SPIRILLA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>S. flavescens</i> (Weibel) .....	Sewage.	Chromogenic lowish-green.
<i>S. flavum</i> (Weibel).....	Sewage.	Chromogenic (ocher-yellow).
<i>S. of Hospital Gangrene</i> (Vineent) .....	Membranous pulp covering the ulcers.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. jenensis</i> (Ehrenberg).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. leucomelænum</i> (Perty)...	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. linguæ</i> (Weibel).....	Tongue of mouse.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. litorale</i> (Warming).....	Bog-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. luteum</i> (Jumella).....	Bog-water.	Chromogenic (ron-yellow).
<i>S. maasei</i> (Van't Hoff).....	Water (Rotterdam).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. marinum</i> (Russell).....	Sea-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) metschnikovi</i> (Gamaleia) .....	Intestines of fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. nasale</i> (Weibel).....	Nasal mucus.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. obermeieri</i> (Cohn).....	Blood in cases of relapsing fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. plicatile</i> (Dujardin).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) proteus</i> (Fink- ler-Prior) .....	Feces in cases of	Saprophytic.
<i>S. of Pseudocholera</i> (Re- non).....	cholera nostras. Well-water (Bill- ancourt).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. recti physeteris</i> (Beau- regard) .....	Ambergris.	Zymogenic.
<i>S. rosenbergii</i> (Warming)	Brackish water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. roseum</i> .....	Feces.	Chromogenic (
<i>S. roseum</i> (Macé).....	Bleuorrhagic pus.	Chromogenic (
<i>S. rubrum</i> (Esmarch).....	Water.	Chromopar (wine-red).
<i>S. rufum</i> (Perty).....	Well-water.	Chromophor (rose-to blood-)
<i>S. rugula</i> (Müller).....	Water, mouth.	Zymogenic (fe odor).
<i>S. saprophiles</i> (Weibel).....	Sewage.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) schuylkillensis</i> (Abbot) .....	Water (Schuylkill).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. serpens</i> (Müller).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. smithii</i> .....	Intestines of swine.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. sputigenum</i> (Müller).....	Healthy mouth.	
<i>S. tenue</i> (Ehrenberg).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. terrigenus</i> (Günther).....	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. tyroenum</i> (Denecke)...	Milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>S. undula</i> (Müller).....	Water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. violaceum</i> (Warming)...	Brackish water.	Chromophor (violet).
<i>S. volutans</i> (Ehrenberg)...	Marsh-water.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. of Wernicke</i> .....	Water.	Pathogenic.

**Spirit**, *spir'-it*. An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance.

**Corn**, whisky distilled from Indian corn. **S. of Mindere'ru**  
solution of ammonium acetate, used as a diuretic. **S. of Ni'**  
four per cent. alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, used in fevers.

**Pota'to**, whisky distilled from potatoes. **S.**, **Proof**, any liq



containing at least 49 per cent. of absolute alcohol. **S.**, Rec'tified, spirit free from fusel-oil, and containing at least 85 per cent. of absolute alcohol. **S. of Wine.** See *Spiritus vini galliei*.  
 continuous, *spir'-it-u-us*. Containing alcohol.  
 spiritus, *spir'-it-us*. See *Spirit*. **S.** frumen'ti, whisky. **S.** tripe'ri, gin or whisky with which juniper berries have been distilled. **S.** myr'ciæ, bay rum; a hydroalcoholic solution of various essential oils, and containing 0.8 per cent. of oil of myrcia. **S.** edora'tus, cologne water. **S.** vi'ni gal'lici, brandy; a liquor obtained by distillation of wine.  
 Spirobacterium, *spi-ro-bak-te'-re-um*. Bacteria in the form of spiral filaments.  
 Spirochæte, *spi-ro-ke'-te*. A genus of schizomycetes.  
 Spirograph, *spi'-ro-graf*. Instrument for recording respirations.  
 Spirograph'idin. The hyalin from spirographin.  
 Spirograph'in. The hyalogen obtained from the skeletal tissues of the worm spirographis.  
 Spirometer, *spi-rom'-et-er*. Instrument to measure respirations.  
 Spirometry. The measurement of the breathing-capacity.  
 Spirophore, *spi'-ro-för*. Instrument for use in artificial respiration.  
 Spiri'li'na. A microbe occurring as a coiled filament.  
 Spissated, *spis-a'-ted*. Thickened; inspissated.  
 Spissitude, *spis'-it-üd*. The state of being inspissated.  
 Spit. To eject sputum from the mouth.  
 Spit'le, *spit'-l*. The same as *Sputum*, *q. v.*  
 Splanchnapophysis, *splangk-nap-off'-is-is*. An outgrowth of a vertebra tending to inclose some viscus.  
 Splanchnectopia, *splangk-nek-to'-pe-ah*. The dislocation of a viscus.  
 Splanchnic, *splangk'-nik*. Pertaining to the viscera.  
 Splanch'nocele. 1. The portion of the celom producing the visceral cavities. 2. A protrusion of any abdominal viscus.  
 Splanchnography, *splangk-nog'-ra-fe*. Description of the viscera.  
 Splanchnolith, *splangk'-no-lith*. A calculus in the viscera.  
 Splanchnol'ogy. Science of the nature and functions of the viscera.  
 Splanchnopathy, *splangk-nop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the viscera.  
 Splanchnopleure, *splangk'-no-plür*. The wall of the alimentary tract of a vertebrate.  
 Splanchnoptosis, *splangk-no-to'-sis*. Visceral prolapse.  
 Splanchnoscopy, *splangk-nos'-ko-pe*. Examination of the viscera.  
 Splanchnoskeleton, *splangk-no-skel'-et-on*. The visceral skeleton.  
 Splanchnotomy, *splangk-not'-o-me*. The dissection of the viscera.  
 Splay-foot, *spla'-foot*. Flat-foot.  
 Splēen, *splēn*. An oval viscus behind the outer end of the stomach.  
 Splēn', Float'ing, one separated from its attachments. **S.-pulp**, the proper substance of the spleen.  
 Splenadenoma, *splen-ad-en-o'-mah*. Hyperplasia of spleen-pulp.  
 Splenalgia, *splen-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the spleen.  
 Splenculus, *splen'-ku-lus*. A supplementary spleen.  
 Splenectasis, *splen-ek'-tas-is*. Enlargement of the spleen.

- Splenectomy**, *splen-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the spleen.
- Splenectomy**, *splen-ek'-to-pe*. Displacement of the spleen.
- Splenelcosis**, *splen-el'-ko-sis*. Ulceration of the spleen.
- Splenemia**, *splen-e'-me-ah*. Splenic leukemia.
- Splenemphraxis**, *splen-em-fraks'-is*. Obstruction of the spleen.
- Splenetic**, **Splenic**, *splen-et'-ik*, *splen'-ik*. Pertaining to the spleen.
- S. Ap'oplexy**, **S. Fe'ver**, malignant anthrax.
- Splenification**, *splen-if-ik-a'-shun*. Conversion into splenic tissue.
- Sple'nin**. An organotherapeutic preparation made from the spleen.
- Splenitis**, *splen-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the spleen.
- Splenium**, *sple'-ne-um*. 1. A bandage or compress. 2. The posterior extremity of the callosum.
- Splenius**, *sple'-ne-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Splenization**, *splen-iz-a'-shun*. Becoming like the spleen, as hemorrhoids.
- Splenocoele**, *sple'-no-sēl*. Hernia of the spleen.
- Splenocolic**, *splen-o-kol'-ik*. Pertaining to the spleen and colon.
- Splenodynia**, *splen-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the spleen.
- Splenography**, *splen-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the spleen.
- Splenochemia**, *splen-o-he'-me-ah*. Congestion of the spleen.
- Splenoid**, *splen'-oid*. Like the spleen.
- Splenology**, *splen-ol'-o-je*. The science of the spleen.
- Splenoma**, *splen-o'-mah*. A tumor of the spleen.
- Splenomalacia**, *splen-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the spleen.
- Splenomegalia**, *splen-o-meg-a'-le-ah*. Enlargement of the spleen.
- Splenoncus**, *splen-ong'-kus*. See *Splenoma*.
- Splenopathy**, *splen-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the spleen.
- Splen'opexy**. Surgical fixation of a movable spleen.
- Splenopneumonia**, *splen-o-nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Pneumonia with pulmonary splenization.
- Splenoptosis**, *splen-o-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the spleen.
- Splenotomy**, *splen-ol'-o-me*. An incision of the spleen.
- Splint**. A support for the ends of a fractured bone.
- Splinter**, *splin'-ter*. A sequestrum.
- Split**. A longitudinal fissure. **S. Pel'vis**, congenital fissure of the pubes.
- Spondylalgia**, *spon-dil-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the vertebrae.
- Spondylarthri'tis**. Inflammation at a vertebral joint.
- Spondylarthrocace**, *spon-dil-arth-rok'-as-e*. Caries of a vertebra.
- Spondyle**, *spon'-dil*. A vertebra.
- Spondylexarthrosis**, *spon-dil-eks-arth-ro'-sis*. Luxation of a vertebra.
- Spondylitis**, *spon-dil-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a vertebra. **S. deformans**, vertebral arthritis deformans. **S. tuberculo'sa**, Pott's disease, *q. v.*
- Spondylizema**, *spon-dil-iz-e'-mah*. Sinking of a vertebra from destruction of the vertebral body below it.
- Spondylodynia**, *spon-dil-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a vertebra.
- Spondylolisthesis**, *spon-dil-ol-is'-the-sis*. Vertebral dislocation.
- Spondylopathy**, *spon-dil-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the vertebrae.
- Spondylopyosis**, *spon-dil-o-pi-o'-sis*. Suppuration of the vertebrae.

dyloschisis, *spon-dil-os'-kis-is*. Cleft of a vertebral arch.  
 dylotomy, *spon-dil-ot'-o-me*. Section of a vertebra.  
 ge, *spunj*. A marine animal of the class *Porifera*, having a porous skeleton; also the skeleton itself, used as an absorbent.  
 bath, bath by means of a sponge and water. **S.-graft**, a piece of sterilized sponge placed in an ulcer to favor granulation.  
 'gia us'ta. Sponge charred and powdered, used in goiter and tuberculosis.  
 giform, *spun'-jif-orm*. Similar to a sponge.  
 gin, *spun'-jin*. The skeleton of sponges.  
 'gioblast. One of the cells that develop into neuroglia.  
 gioid, *spun'-je-oid*. Resembling a sponge.  
 giopiline, *spun-je-o-pi'-lin*. Sponge and wool coated on one side with caoutchouc.  
 ngioplasm, *spun'-je-o-plasm*. The chromatin of a cell-nucleus.  
 ngiose, *spun'-je-ōs*. Full of pores.  
 ngy, *spun'-je*. Porous. **S. Bod'y**. See *Corpus spongiosum*.  
 ntaneous, *spon-ta'-ne-us*. Taking place without aid or volition.  
 on-nail, *spoon'-nāl*. A nail with a concave outer surface.  
 radic, *spor-ad'-ik*. Scattered; occurring in isolated cases.  
 radoneure, *spo-rad'-o-nūr*. An isolated nerve-cell.  
 re. 1. The reproductive body of a cryptogam. 2. Any germ or reproductive element less organized than a true cell; also any germatic or ovulatory cell.  
 riferous, *spor-if'-er-us*. Producing spores.  
 rogenic, *spor-o-jen'-ik*. Spore-producing.  
 rog'ony. Reproduction by spores.  
 r'ophore. The portion of a fungus bearing spores.  
 rozo'a. A class of parasitic protozoa.  
 rozoon, *spor-o-zo'-on*. A member of the sporozoa.  
 rt. See *Lusus naturæ*.  
 rulation, *spor-u-la'-shun*. The formation of spores.  
 rule, *spor'-ūl*. A small spore.  
 tted, *spot'-ed*. Marked with maculas. **S. Fe'ver**. See *Fever*.  
 erebrospinal. **S. Sick'ness**. See *Pinta Disease*.  
 ain, *sprān*. A violent straining of ligaments. **S.-frac'ture**, the tearing away of a tendon and a fragment of bone.  
 ay, *sprā*. Liquor vaporized by a strong air-current.  
 ew, *spru*. See *Thrush*.  
 ing-conjunctivi'tis. See *Vernal Catarrh*.  
 ing'-knee. A condition of the knee in which extension is accomplished with a sharp, painful jerk.  
 ue, *spru*. See *Thrush*.  
 ank, *spungk*. Surgeon's agaric saturated in potassium nitrate.  
 ar. A projecting portion.  
 arious, *spu'-re-us*. False.  
 rred Rye, *sperd*. Ergotized rye.  
 tum, *spu'-tum*. Expecterated matter. **S., Hail'stone**, spheric masses of sputum of the later stages of bronchitis. **S., Prune-**



- juice or Rus'ty, the typical bloody sputum of the third stage of pneumonia. **S. Septice'mia**, septicemia due to sputal micro-organisms. **Squama**, *skwa'-mah*. A scale or lamina.
- Squamoparietal**, *skwa-mo-par-i'-et-al*. Pertaining to the temporal squamosa and parietal bone.
- Squamosal**, *skwa-mo'-sal*. See *Squamous*.
- Squamosphe'noid**. Pertaining to the squamosa and sphenoid bone.
- Squamous**, *skwa'-mus*. Scaly. **S. Bone**, the circular plate forming the upper anterior portion of the temporal bone.
- Square Lobe**. The quadrate lobe of the liver and cerebellum.
- Squarrous**, *skwar'-us*. Scurfy.
- Squill**, *skwil*. See *Scilla*.
- Squint**, *skwint*. See *Strabismus*.
- Squirt'ing Cu'cumber**. See *Elaterium*.
- Stabile**, *sta'-bil*. Not moving; permanent. **S. Cur'rent**, *Current*.
- Staccato Speech**, *stak-at'-o*. See *Scanning Speech*.
- Stachydrin**, *sta-kid'-rin*.  $C_7H_{13}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from the roots of *Stachys tuberosa*.
- Stactometer**, *stak-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring distance.
- Stadium**, *sta'-de-um*. A stage or period, as of a disease. **S. ac'ute**, the crisis. **S. decremen'ti**, the period of a decrease in severity of a disease. **S. incremen'ti**, the stage of increase of fever or disease.
- Staff**, *staf*. An instrument to guide the knife in lithotomy.
- Stage**, *stāj*. 1. A period of a disease. 2. The plate projecting from the pillar of a microscope, for supporting the slide. **S., Al'gic**, condition marked by subnormal temperature, flickering pulse, nervousness. **S., Amphibol'ic**, the stage of a disease intervening between its height and its decline. **S., Asphyx'ial**, the preliminary stage of Asiatic cholera, marked by extreme thirst and muscular cramps. **S., Cold**, the rigor or chill of an attack of a malarial paroxysm. **S., Erup'tive**, that in which an exanthem makes its appearance. **S., Expul'sive**, the stage of labor which begins when the dilatation of the cervix is complete. **S., First (of labor)**, the stage in which the molding of the fetal head and dilatation of the cervix are effected. **S., Hot**, the second or pyrexial stage of a malarial paroxysm. **S. of Inva'sion**, the period during which the system comes under the influence of a morbid agent. **S. La'tency**, the incubation period of an infectious disease. **Preerup'tive**, the period of an eruptive fever following infection and prior to the eruption. **S., Pyrogenet'ic**, the stage of infection in febrile diseases.
- Stag'gers**. One of the various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domestic animals.
- Stagnation**, *stag-na'-shun*. Cessation of motion.
- Stain**, *stān*. 1. A dye. 2. A discoloration.
- Stamina**, *stam'-in-ah*. Vigor; inherent force.
- Stam'mer**. To utter with hesitation and repetition; to stutter.

- mmerring, *stan'-er-ing*. Stuttering. S. Blad'der, a bladder that acts spasmodically.
- stanch. To check or stop a flow.
- standard. An established rule or model.
- stannic, *stan'-ik*. Pertaining to tin. S. Ac'id,  $H_2SnO_3$ , a white terreous substance from tin. S. Chlo'rid,  $SnCl_4$ , a thin, white liquid.
- stannum, *stan'-um*. See *Tin*.
- stapedectomy, *sta-ped-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the stapes.
- stapedial, *sta-pe'-de-al*. Pertaining to the stapes.
- stapediovestib'ular. Pertaining to the stapes and vestibule.
- stapedius, *sta-pe'-de-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- stapes, *sta'-pēz*. A stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear.
- staphisagria, *staf-is-a'-gre-ah*. Stavesacre, the emetic and cathartic seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.
- staphisa'grin.  $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$ . A toxic alkaloid from staphisagria.
- staphyle, *staf'-il-e*. The uvula, *q. v.*
- staphyledema, *staf-il-e-de'-mah*. Enlargement of the uvula.
- staphylinopharyn'geus. The palatopharyngeus. See *Muscles*.
- staphylion, *sta-fil'-e-on*. Median point of the posterior nasal spine.
- staphylitis, *staf-il-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the uvula.
- staphylium, *staf-il'-e-um*. The mammary nipple.
- staphyioangi'na. Angina due to staphylococci.
- staphylococcemia, *staf-il-o-kok-e'-me-ah*. The presence in the blood of staphylococci.
- staphylococcus, *staf-il-o-kok'-us*. A micrococcus. See *Micrococci*, *Table of*.
- staphylohe'mia. The state due to staphylococci in the blood.
- staphyloma, *staf-il-o'-mah*. A protrusion of the cornea or sclera.
- S., An'nular, one surrounded on all sides by atrophic choroid. S., Ante'rior, keratoglobus. S. cor'neæ, a bulging of the cornea. S., Poste'rior, bulging backward of the sclerotic at the posterior pole.
- staphylomyco'sis. The systemic condition due to staphylococci.
- staphyloncus, *staf-il-onq'-kus*. A swelling of the uvula.
- staphyloplasty, *staf'-il-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation on cleft-palate.
- staphyloptosis, *staf-il-o-to'-sis*. Abnormal elongation of the uvula.
- staphylorrhaphy, *staf-il-or'-a-fe*. Suture of a cleft palate.
- staphylotomy, *staf-il-ot'-o-me*. Amputation of the uvula.
- staphylo'ar-anise. See *Illicium*.
- starch. See *Amylum*. S., An'imal, glycogen. S., Corn-, the starch from Indian corn. S.-en'ema, an enema of starch-water.
- starvation, *star-va'-shun*. Death from hunger.
- stasis, *sta'-sis*. Stagnation of the blood-current.
- stasophobia, *stas-o-fo'-be-ah*. A fear of standing upright.
- static, *stal'-ik*. At rest; in equilibrium.
- statics, *stal'-iks*. The science of matter at rest.
- statistics, *sta-tis'-tiks*. A numeric collection of facts.
- stomat'eter. Instrument for measuring amount of exophthalmos.
- stature, *stal'-ūr*. The height of any animal when standing.

**Status**, *stat'-us*. A state. **S. arthri'ticus**, a gouty condition. **S. epilep'ticus**, a condition in which there occur successive spasms. **S. præ'sens**, the state of a case at a time the condition is not manifest. **S. typho'sus**, the typhoid condition.

**Stauroplegia**, *staw-ro-ple'-je-ah*. Crossed hemiplegia.

**Stavesacre**, *stāvz'-a-ker*. See *Staphisagria*.

**Steap'sin**. A fat-splitting ferment found in the pancreatic juice.

**Steariform**, *ste-ar'-if-orm*. Resembling fat.

**Stearin**, *ste'-ar-in*.  $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$ . A compound of stearic acid and glyceryl found in the harder animal fats.

**Ste'aron**.  $(C_{17}H_{35})_2O$ . A distillation product of stearin.

**Stearoptene**, *ste-ar-op'-tēn*. The solid portion of a volatile oil.

**Stearrhea**, *ste-ar-e'-ah*. See *Seborrhea*.

**Steatin**, *ste'-at-in*. 1. Same as *Stearin*. 2. Any cerate containing a considerable proportion of tallow.

**Steatinum**, *ste-at-i'-num*. A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations containing tallow.

**Steatite**, *ste'-at-īt*. Talcum, *q. v.*

**Steatocele**, *ste-at'-o-sēl*. A liparocele, *q. v.*

**Steatolyt'ic**. Converting fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

**Steatoma**, *ste-at-o'-mah*. A sebaceous encysted tumor.

**Steatopath'ic**. Pertaining to disease of the sebaceous glands.

**Steatopygia**, *ste-at-o-pij'-e-ah*. The state of having fat buttocks.

**Steatorrhea**, *ste-at-or-e'-ah*. An increased flow of sebaceous matter.

**Steatosis**, *ste-at-o'-sis*. Fatty degeneration.

**Steatozoon**, *ste-at-o-zo'-on*. The parasite *demodex folliculorum*, contained in comedones.

**Stechiol'ogy**, **Stœ'chiology**. The science of elements and of elementary principles.

**Stechiom'etry**, **Stœchiom'etry**. The estimation of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds.

**Stellate**, *stel'-āt*. Star-shaped. **S. Lig'ament**, the anterior costovertebral ligament. **S. Veins**. See *Veins*, *Stellate*.

**Stellula**, *stel'-u-lah*. A plexus of veins in the renal cortex.

**Stench**. An ill smell; an offensive odor.

**Stenion**, *sten'-e-on*. A craniometric point at the end of the least transverse diameter taken in the temporal fossa.

**Ste'no-**. A prefix meaning narrowing or constriction.

**Stenocardia**, *sten-o-kar'-de-ah*. Angina pectoris, *q. v.*

**Stenocephaly**, *sten-o-sef'-al-e*. Narrowness of the head.

**Stenochoria**, *sten-o-ko'-re-ah*. Stenosis of the lacrimal passages.

**Stenopeic**, *sten-o-pe'-ik*. Having a narrow opening.

**Stenosed**, *sten'-ost*. Narrowed, contracted.

**Stenosis**, *sten-o'-sis*. A narrowing or constriction. **S., Aor'tic**, a narrowing of the aortic orifice at the base of the heart, or a narrowing of the aorta itself. **S., Car'diac**, the decrease of the diameter of the conus arteriosus upon each side of the heart. **S., Cicatric'ial**, that due to a contracted cicatrix. **S., Mi'tral**, stenosis of the left auriculoventricular orifice.



- ostomy, *sten-os'-lo-me*. The contraction of an aperture.
- othorax, *sten-o-tho'-raks*. Having a straight, short thorax.
- otic, *sten-ot'-ik*. Contracted.
- hanion, *stef-a'-ne-on*. The point of intersection of the temporal  
ge and coronal suture.
- cobilin, *ster-ko-bi'-lin*. A brown coloring-matter in feces.
- coraceous, *ster-ko-ra'-she-us*. Having the nature of feces.
- coral, *ster'-kor-al*. See *Stercoraceous*.
- coremia, *ster-kor-e'-me-ah*. Blood-poisoning from retained  
es, due to absorption of noxious alkaloids.
- corin, *ster'-kor-in*. A fecal extractive from biliary cholesterin.
- cus, *ster-kus*. Feces, excrement, dung.
- e, *stâr*. The same as *Kiloliter*, *q. v.*
- eogno'sis. The recognition of the form of bodies.
- teom'etry. The measurement of the contents of a hollow body.
- teoplasm. A solid, insoluble constituent of protoplasm.
- teoscop'ic Vis'ion. See *Vision*.
- tesol, *ster'-es-ol*. The proprietary name for an antiseptic sat-  
ated solution of formaldehyd gas in lactose.
- tile, *ster'-il*. Barren; not fertile.
- tility, *ster-il'-it-e*. The condition of being barren.
- tilization, *ster-il-iz-a'-shun*. The destruction of germs by heat.
- tilizer, *ster'-il-i-zer*. An instrument for sterilizing.
- rnal, *ster'-nal*. Pertaining to the sternum.
- rnalgia, *ster-nal'-je-ah*. Pain in the sternum.
- rnalis, *ster-na'-lis*. A sternal or presternal muscle occasionally  
en in man.
- rnebra, *ster'-ne-brah*. Any one of the segments of the sternum.
- rnoclavic'ular. Pertaining to the sternum and clavicle.
- rnocleidomas'toid. See *Sternomastoid*.
- rnocos'tal. Pertaining to the sternum and the ribs.
- rnohy'oid. Relating to the sternum and the hyoid bone.
- rnoid, *ster'-noid*. Resembling the sternum.
- rnomas'toid. Pertaining to the sternum and mastoid process.
- rnop'agus. A monomphalic monster united by the sternum.
- rnothy'roid. Pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid.
- rnum, *ster'-num*. The flat bone of the breast.
- rnutament, *ster-nu'-tam-ent*. A substance causing sneezing.
- rnuta'tio convulsi'va. Paroxysmal sneezing.
- rnutation, *ster-nu-ta'-shun*. The act of sneezing.
- rnutatory, *ster-nu'-ta-to-re*. Provocative of sneezing.
- rtor, *ster'-tor*. Sonorous breathing; snoring.
- rtorous, *ster'-tor-us*. Breathing with a sonorous sound.
- thograph, *steth'-o-graf*. See *Pneumograph*.
- thokyrto-graph, *steth-o-kir'-to-graf*. An instrument for measur-  
ing and recording chest-expansion.
- thom'eter. An instrument to measure chest-expansion.
- thophonometer, *steth-o-fo-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for esti-  
imating the intensity of auscultated sounds.

- Steth'oscope.** A tube for conveying sounds in auscultation.
- Stethoscopy,** *steth-os'-ko-pe.* The use of the stethoscope.
- Sthenia,** *sthen'-e-ah.* Strength; excessive force.
- Sthenic,** *sthen'-ik.* Strong; active. **S. Fe'ver.** See *Fever.*
- Sthenopyra,** *sthen-o-pi'-rah.* Sthenic fever.
- Stibialism,** *stib'-e-al-izm.* Poisoning by antimony.
- Stibium,** *stib'-e-um.* Antimony.
- Sticking-plaster,** *stik'-ing-plas-ter.* Resin-plaster.
- Stictacne,** *stik-tak'-ne.* Acne in which the pustules have a red and a black point.
- Stiff.** Inflexible; unyielding. **S.-joint.** See *Ankylosis.* **S.-n** See *Torticollis.* **S.-neck Fe'ver,** cerebrospinal meningitis.
- Stigma,** *stig'-mah.* A small red spot on the skin.
- Stigmata maydis,** *stig'-mat-ah ma'-dis.* Corn-silk, the dark stigmas of Indian corn.
- Stigmatic,** *stig-mat'-ik.* Pertaining to a stigma.
- Stigmatism,** *stig'-mat-izm.* A condition of the refractive media of the eye in which rays of light from a point are accurately brought to a focus on the retina.
- Stigmatization,** *stig-mat-iz-a'-shun.* Ecchymotic spots on the body.
- Stil'bene.**  $C_{14}H_{12}$ . A derivative of toluene.
- Stilet, Stilette,** *stil-el'.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument.
- Still-born,** *stil'-born.* Born lifeless.
- Stillicidium,** *stil-is-id'-e-um.* The flow of a liquid drop by drop.
- Stillingia,** *stil-in'-je-ah.* A genus of plants; queen's root. The root of *S. sylvatica* is diuretic and sialogog.
- Stillin'gin.** A precipitate from a tincture of the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*; it is stimulant and antisymphilitic.
- Stimulant,** *stim'-u-lant.* 1. Quickening or increasing some motor or functional process. 2. An agent increasing functional activity. **S., Diffu'sive,** one that has a prompt but transient effect.
- Stimulus,** *stim'-u-lus.* Anything exciting an organ. **S., Ad'equant** or **Homol'ogous,** one for whose action the sense-organs are specially adapted. **S., Chem'ic,** irritation caused by a chemical agent. **S., Heterol'ogous,** one acting upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. **S., Ther'mal,** application of heat.
- Stirpiculture,** *ster'-pe-kul-chūr.* The breeding of special stocks.
- Stirrup, Stirrup-bone,** *stir'-up.* The stapes.
- Stitch,** *stich.* A sharp, lancinating pain.
- Stoicheiol'ogy.** Same as *Stechiology.*
- Stoichiomet'ry.** See *Stechiometry.*
- Stoma,** *sto'-mah.* The mouth.
- Stomacace,** *sto-mak'-as-e.* Canker of the mouth.
- Stomach,** *stum'-ak.* The chief digestive organ of the body. **buc'ket,** a small bucket for extracting some of the gastric contents. **S.-pump,** an instrument to evacuate the stomach. **reef'ing,** gastrorrhaphy. **S.-tube,** a siphon-tube for irrigating the stomach.

- machal, *stum'-ak-al*. See *Stomachic*.
- nachic, *stum-ak'-ik*. A stimulant to the stomach.
- natitis, *sto-mat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mouth. S. apho'sa, or S., Aph'thous, aphthæ. S., Catar'rhæ, a simple form marked by swelling of the mucous membrane, pain, and salivation. S., Epidem'ic, an acute infectious stomatitis which occurs in epidemics. S., Gan'grenous, cancrum oris. S., Mercu'rial, arising from poisoning by mercury. S., Mycot'ic, thrush. S., Scorbu'tic, that due to scurvy. S., Ul'cerative, a grave form of catarrhal stomatitis, marked by formation of ulcers.
- matology, *sto-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of the mouth.
- matomyco'sis. Fungous disease of the mouth.
- matonecrosis, *sto-mat-o-ne-kro'-sis*. Gangrenous stomatitis.
- matonoma, *sto-mat-o-no'-mah*. See *Stomatonecrosis*.
- matopathy, *sto-mat-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the mouth.
- matoplasty, *sto-mat'-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation on the mouth.
- matorrhagia, *sto-mat-or-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the mouth.
- matoscope. An instrument for viewing the interior of mouth.
- moceph'alus. A monster with rudimentary mouth and jaws.
- modeum, *sto-mo'-de-um*. Primitive oral cavity of the embryo.
- ne. See *Calculus*.
- ol. 1. The feces. 2. An evacuation of the bowels.
- p'-needle. A guarded needle to prevent deep penetration.
- rax, *sto'-raks*. A balsam obtained from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*; it is expectorant and stimulant.
- abismic, *stra-biz'-mik*. Pertaining to strabismus.
- abismom'eter. An instrument for measuring strabismus.
- abis'mus. A condition in which the visual axes fail to meet at the objective point from incoordination of the eye-muscles; squint. S., Alterna'ting or Bilat'eral, one in which either eye fixes alternately. S., Concom'itant, one in which the squinting eye has full range of movement. S., Conver'gent, one in which the squinting eye is turned to the nasal side. S., Diver'gent, one in which the squinting eye is turned to the temporal side. S., Ex'er'nal. See S., *Divergent*. S., Inter'nal. See S., *Convergent*. S., Paralyt'ic, that due to paralysis of one or more muscles. S., Pas'tic, that due to a spastic contraction of an ocular muscle.
- abom'eter. An instrument to measure the degree of strabismus.
- abotomy, *stra-bot'-o-me*. An operation to relieve strabismus.
- ain, *strān*. 1. A sprain. 2. Tension. 3. To filter.
- ait, *strāt*. A narrow or constricted passage. S. of the Pelvis. See *Pelvis*.
- amonium, *stra-mo'-ne-um*. See *Datura stramonium*.
- angalesthesia, *strang-al-es-the'-ze-ah*. See *Zonesthesia*.
- angles, *strang'-lz*. An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages of the horse, ass, and mule.
- ang'ulated. Choked. Compressed so that circulation is arrested.
- angulation, *strang-gu-la'-shun*. Constriction, choking.



- Strangury**, *strang'-gu-re*. Painful urination in drops.
- Strapping**, *strap'-ing*. The adhesive-plaster dressing of wound.
- Stratified**, *stral'-e-fīd*. Arranged in layers.
- Stratiform**, *stral'-if-orm*. Formed into a layer.
- Stratum**, *stra'-tum*. A layer or lamina. *S. cor'neum*, the epidermic layer. *S. granulo'sum*, the granular layer of retina. *S. lu'cidum*. See *S. corneum*. *S. malpigh'ii*, *S. m sum*, *S. spino'sum*, the rete mucosum, *q. v.*
- Straw'berry Tongue**. The papillated tongue of scarlet-fever.
- Streak**, *strēk*. A furrow, line, band, or color mark. *S. Cul'* a bacterial culture in streaks. *S., Med'ullary*. Same as *M lary Groove*. *S., Meningit'ic*. See *Tache cérébrale*. *S., Pt* tive, an opaque band at the posterior margin of the germinal the first sign of incubation in the blastoderm of amniota.
- Strength'ening**. Making strong. *S. Plas'ter*. See *Plaster*.
- Strephotome**, *stref'-o-lōm*. An instrument for invaginating hernial sac in the radical operation.
- Streptobacteria**, *strep-to-bak-te'-re-ah*. Bacteria in chains.
- Streptococce'mia**. The presence in the blood of streptococci.
- Streptococcus**, *strep-to-kok'-us*. A genus of schizomycetes of the cocci are arranged in strings. See *Micrococci*, *Table of*.
- Streptothrix**, *strep'-to-thriks*. A genus of schizomycetes.
- Stretcher**, *strech'-er*. A portable cot for carrying the sick.
- Stria**, *stri'-ah*. A streak or line.
- Stri'æ gravida'rum**. The atrophic lines upon the abdomen pregnant women. *S. longitudina'les*, lines on the upper surface of the callosum.
- Strias**, *Acous'tic*, *Ss.*, *Au'ditory*. White lines on the lower of the floor of the fourth ventricle, uniting with the auditory roots.
- Striate**, *Striated*, *stri'-āl*, *stri'-a-ted*. Marked with furrows. *Bod'ies*. See *Corpora striata*.
- Striation**, *stri-a'-shun*. The state of being streaked.
- Striatum**, *stri-a'-tum*. The corpus striatum.
- Stricture**, *strik'-chūr*. A contraction of a duct or tube. *S., C* tric'ial, a stricture due to cicatricial tissue. *S., Func'tic* Same as *S., Spasmodic*. *S., Imper'meable*, one not permitting the passage of a bougie or catheter. *S., Ir'ritable*, one in which the passage of the instrument causes pain. *S., Organ'ic*, one due to structural changes in or about a canal. *S., Spasmod'ic* due to muscular spasm.
- Stric'turotome**. An instrument for cutting strictures.
- Stricturotomy**, *strik-chūr-ol'-o-me*. The division of stricture.
- Stridor**, *stri'-dor*. A harsh grating sound. *S. den'tium*, the sound of gnashing of teeth.
- Stridulent**, *strid'-u-lent*. Same as *Stridulous*.
- Stridulous**, *strid'-u-lus*. Making a grating sound.
- Stripe**. A streak; a discolored mark.
- Strobila**, *stro-bi'-lah*. A mature tape-worm.

- bilation.** The formation of zoids or discs by fission or gemination.
- bioscope, stro'-bo-skōp.** A zoetrope.
- ke, strōk.** A sudden and severe seizure. **S.**, **Apoplec'tic**, a popular name for apoplexy.
- ma, stro'-mah.** The foundation tissue of an organ. **S.** **Plexus**, a mass of axis-cylinders formed by the corneal nerves.
- n'gylus.** A genus of nematode entozoa.
- ntium, stron'-she-um.** A yellowish metallic element, with an atomic weight of 87.3.
- phanthin, stro-fan'-thin.**  $C_{31}H_{48}O_{12}$  (?). A glucosid from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*; it is a heart tonic.
- ophulus, strof'-u-lus.** See *Miliaria* and *Red-gum*. **S.** **al'bidus**, **lium, q. v.** **S.** **infan'tum**, an urticarial disease of infants. **S.** **urigino'sus**, an itching papular form.
- ic'tural.** Pertaining to or involving tissue or structure.
- cture, struk'-chūr.** 1. An organ. 2. The composition of an organ.
- uma, stru'-mah.** Scrofula; a scrofulous tumor; goiter. **S.** **alig'na**, carcinoma of the thyroid gland. **S.** **suprarena'lis**, a peculiar fatty tumor of the suprarenal bodies.
- umectomy, stru-mek'-to-me.** Excision of strumous glands.
- umiprivus, stru-mip-ri'-vus.** Deprived of the thyroid gland.
- umitis, stru-mi'-tis.** Inflammation of the thyroid body.
- umoder'ma.** See *Scrofuloderma*.
- umous, stru'-mus.** Scrofulous.
- ych'nin, Strych'nia.**  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid of nux vomica.
- ychninoma'nia.** Delirium from use of strychnin.
- ych'nism.** The constitutional effects of excess of strychnin.
- ychnos, strik'-nos.** A genus of trees yielding strychnin.
- ident's Placen'ta, stu'-dents.** A retained placenta from improper manipulation.
- amp.** The part left after amputation.
- in.** To confuse and render unconscious.
- pe, stūp.** A cloth wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a counterirritant.
- pefacient, stu-pe-fa'-shent.** Narcotic.
- pema'nia.** Mental stupor with insanity.
- por, stu'-por.** The condition of insensibility.
- pration, Stuprum, stu-pra'-shun, stu'-prum.** Rape.
- arin, stu'-rin.**  $C_{36}H_{69}N_{19}O_7 + 5H_2O$ . A ptomain from sturgeon.
- utter, stu'-er.** To hesitate and repeat in speaking.
- z, Stye, sti.** See *Hordeolum*. **S.**, **Zeis'sian**, abscess of a Zeissian gland. **S.**, **Meibo'mian**, one affecting a Meibomian gland.
- yle, Stylet, stil, sti'-let.** See *Stilet*.
- yliscus, sti-lis'-kus.** A slender, cylindric tent.
- loglossus, sti-lo-glos'-us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- lohyoid, sti-lo-hi'-oid.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- loid, sti'-loid.** Resembling a stylus.
- lomas'toid.** Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes.

- Stylomaxillary.** Pertaining to the styloid process and maxillary.
- Stylopharyngeus,** *sti-lo-far-in'-je-us*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Stylus,** *sti'-lus*. 1. An instrument for writing. 2. A sound.
- Stymatosis,** *sti-mat-o'-sis*. Priapism with a bloody discharge.
- Stype,** *stip*. A cotton tampon.
- Stypsis,** *stip'-sis*. 1. Constipation. 2. The use of a styptic.
- Styptic,** *stip'-tik*. 1. Having the property of checking hemorrhage. 2. A medicine that causes vascular contraction of the blood-vessels; a hemostatic.
- Stypticin,** *stip'-tis-in*.  $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3H_2O.HCl$ . Cotarnin hydrochloride; an internal styptic.
- Styracin,** *C\_{18}H\_{16}O\_2*. Cinnamyl cinnamate, a constituent of storax; it is antiseptic and stimulant.
- Styracol,** *sti'-rak-ol*.  $C_{16}H_{14}O_3$ . Guaiacol cinnamate, a crystalline substance; it is used as an internal and external antiseptic.
- Styrax,** *sti'-raks*. See *Storax*.
- Styrene,** *sti'-rēn*.  $C_8H_8$ . A yellow, oily liquid, obtained from styranic acid by slow distillation.
- Styrol, Styrolene,** *sti'-rol*. Same as *Styrene*.
- Styrone.** A yellow, oily, liquid derivative of styracin. *S. Cinnamyl alcohol*,  $C_9H_{10}O$ , cinnamyl alcohol; it is an internal antiseptic.
- Sub-**. A prefix denoting under or beneath.
- Subabdominal.** Beneath the abdomen.
- Subacetate,** *sub-as'-et-āt*. A basic acetate.
- Subacid,** *sub-as'-id*. Slightly acid.
- Subacromial,** *sub-ak-ro'-me-al*. Beneath the acromion.
- Subacute,** *sub-ak-ūt'*. Of moderate severity.
- Subanconeus,** *sub-an-ko-ne'-us*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Subaponeurotic,** *sub-ap-on-u-rot'-ik*. Beneath an aponeurosis.
- Subarachnoid,** *sub-ar-ak'-noid*. Under the arachnoid membrane.
- Subarculate Fossa.** A fossa on posterointernal aspect of petrous part of temporal bone.
- Subastragalar,** *sub-as-trag'-al-ar*. Beneath the astragalus.
- Subastrin'gent.** Only slightly astringent.
- Subaural,** *sub-aw'-ral*. Beneath the ear.
- Subcapsular.** Beneath the capsule.
- Subcarbonate,** *sub-kar'-bon-āt*. A basic carbonate.
- Subcartilaginous,** *sub-kar-til-aj'-in-us*. 1. Situated beneath cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.
- Subclavian,** *sub-kla'-ve-an*. Under the collar-bone.
- Subclavicular,** *sub-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Beneath the clavicle.
- Subclavius,** *sub-kla'-ve-us*. Muscle from the first rib to the clavicle.
- Subconjunctival,** *sub-kon-junk-ti'-val*. Beneath the conjunctiva.
- Subcoracoid,** *sub-kor'-ak-oid*. Beneath the coracoid process.
- Subcortical,** *sub-kor'-tik-al*. Beneath the cerebral cortex.
- Subcostal,** *sub-kos'-tal*. Beneath a rib or the ribs.
- Subcranial,** *sub-kra'-ne-al*. Beneath the skull.
- Subcrep'itant.** Approaching in character the crepitant rale.
- Subcrureus,** *sub-kru'-re-us*. A small muscle beneath the crureus.
- Subculture,** *sub'-kul-chūr*. A secondary bacterial culture.



- cutaneous, *sub-ku-ta'-ne-us*. Under the skin.
- cuticular, *sub-ku-tik'-u-lar*. Beneath the epidermis.
- delir'ium. A delirium with lethargic features.
- diaphragmat'ic. Beneath the diaphragm.
- dural, *sub-du'-ral*. Beneath the dura mater.
- encephalon, *sub-en-sef'-al-on*. The oblongata, pons, and corpora quadrigemina taken together.
- endocardial, *sub-en-do-kar'-de-al*. Beneath the endocardium.
- endothe'lial. Beneath an endothelial structure.
- endothelium, *sub-en-do-the'-le-um*. D bove's membrane.
- epidermal, *sub-ep-e-der'-mal*. Beneath the epidermis.
- epithelial, *sub-ep-ith-e'-le-al*. Beneath epithelium.
- erin, *su'-ber-in*. 1. Pulverized cork, a dressing for wounds. 2. Cellulose of cork.
- fascial, *sub-fush'-al*. Beneath the fascia.
- febrile, *sub-feb'-ril*. Slightly febrile.
- flavous, *sub-fla'-vus*. Yellowish. S. Ligament, the yellow ligament between the vertebral laminae.
- frontal. Applied to the ventral region of the frontal lobe of the brain.
- glenoid, *sub-gle'-noid*. Beneath the glenoid fossa.
- glossal, *sub-glos'-al*. See *Sublingual*.
- glossitis. Inflammation of the tissues under the tongue.
- ingrundation, *sub-grun-da'-shun*. The intrusion of one part of a cranial bone beneath another.
- hyoid, *sub-hi'-oid*. Beneath the hyoid bone.
- iculum, *su-bik'-u-lum*. The uncinate gyrus, *q. v.*
- inflammation, *sub-in-flam-a'-shun*. Mild inflammation.
- in'trant. A qualification applied to malarial fevers in which a new paroxysm begins before the termination of that preceding.
- involution, *sub-in-vo-lu'-shun*. Imperfect involution.
- iodid, *sub-i'-o-did*. That iodid of a series having the least iodine.
- ject, *sub'-jekt*. 1. A body for dissection. 2. A patient. 3. The matter of a discourse.
- jective, *sub-jek'-tiv*. Internal; pertaining to one's self. S.
- ensa'tion, a sensation originating within the organism. S.
- ymp'tom. See *Symptom*.
- jugal, *sub-ju'-gal*. Situated below the malar bone.
- latio ret'in , *sub-la'-she-o*. Detachment of the retina.
- ligamen, *sub-lig'-am-en*. A form of truss for hernia.
- limate, *sub'-lim- t*. The product of sublimation. S., Corrosive, mercuric bichlorid, an antiseptic.
- limination, *sub-lim-a'-shun*. Vaporization and recondensation.
- lim'inal. Below the threshold of sensation. See *Threshold*.
- lingual, *sub-ling'-wal*. Beneath the tongue.
- lingui'tis. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.
- luxation, *sub-luks-a'-shun*. Partial dislocation.
- mam'mary. Below the mammary gland.
- maxillary, *sub-maks'-il-a-re*. Beneath the lower maxilla,

- Submaxillitis.** Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.
- Submental, sub-men'-tal.** Under the chin.
- Submor'phous.** Between amorphous and crystalline.
- Submuco'sa.** The connective tissue beneath a mucosa.
- Submucous, sub-mu'-kus.** Lying beneath a mucous membrane.
- Subnarcotic, sub-nar-kot'-ik.** Slightly narcotic.
- Subnormal, sub-nor'-mal.** Below the normal.
- Subnucleus, sub-nu'-kle-us.** A subdivision of a nerve nucleus.
- Suboccipital, sub-ok-sip'-it-al.** Beneath the occiput. **S. I.** the first cervical nerve.
- Suboperculum, sub-o-per'-ku-lum.** A part of an orbital bone that covers the insula.
- Subor'bital.** Beneath the orbit; infraorbicular.
- Subordination, sub-or-din-a'-shun.** Under control.
- Subox'id.** That oxid of a series containing the least oxygen.
- Subpapular, sub-pap'-u-lar.** Indistinctly papular.
- Subpatellar, sub-pa-tel'-ar.** Beneath the patella.
- Subpeduncular Lobe, sub-pe-dung'-ku-lar.** The flocculus, *q.*
- Subpericardial, sub-per-ik-ar'-de-al.** Beneath the pericardium.
- Subperiosteal, sub-per-e-os'-te-al.** Beneath the periosteum.
- Opera'tion,** excision of bone without removing the periosteum.
- Subperitoneal, sub-per-it-on-e'-al.** Beneath the peritoneum.
- Subphrenic, sub-fren'-ik.** Beneath the diaphragm.
- Subpleural, sub-plu'-ral.** Beneath the pleura.
- Subpontile, sub-pon'-til.** Beneath the pons Varolii.
- Subprepu'tial.** Beneath the prepuce.
- Subpubic, sub-pu'-bik.** Beneath the pubes.
- Subpul'monary.** Ventrad of the lungs.
- Subretinal, sub-ret'-in-al.** Beneath the retina.
- Subsalt, sub'-sawlt.** A basic salt.
- Subscapular, sub-skap'-u-lar.** Under the shoulder-blade.
- Subscapula'ris.** A muscle on the under surface of the scapula.
- Subscrip'tion.** That part of a prescription containing directions to the pharmacist concerning the mixing of the ingredients.
- Subserous, sub-se'-rus.** Beneath a serous membrane.
- Subsidence, sub-sid'-ens.** The gradual disappearance of a dislocation.
- Subspinous Disloca'tion, sub-spi'-nus.** Luxation of the humerus with the head below the scapula.
- Substage, sub'-stāj.** The part of a microscope below the stage.
- Substantia, sub-stan'-she-ah.** Substance. **S. cine'rea,** the cerebral and spinal gray matter. **S. ferrugin'ea,** the pigmented cells of the locus cæruleus. **S. gelatino'sa,** the neuroglia cells of the posterior gray columns of the spinal cord. **S. nigra,** locus niger, *q. v.* **S. pro'pria,** the true or most important part of an organ.
- Substernal, sub-ster'-nal.** Beneath the sternum.
- Substitu'tion.** The replacement of one thing by another.
- Subsultus, sub-sul'-tus.** Any morbid tremor or twitching.
- tendi'num,** convulsive muscular twitching.

- Sylvian**, *sub-sil'-ve-an*. Beneath the Sylvian fissure.
- Tarsal**, *sub-tar'-sal*. Beneath the tarsus.
- Thalamic**, *sub-thal'-am-ik*. Beneath the optic thalamus.
- Thalamus**. A small yellow mass beneath the optic thalamus.
- Trochanteric**, *sub-tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Below a trochanter.
- Uberes**, *sub-u'-ber-ēz*. Children at the breast.
- Ungual**, *sub-ung'-gwal*. Beneath the nail.
- Urethral**, *sub-u-rē'-thral*. Beneath the urethra.
- Vaginal**, *sub-vaj'-in-al*. Beneath the vagina or any sheath.
- Vertebral**, *sub-ver'-te-bral*. Anterior to the vertebrae.
- Virile**, *sub-vir'-il*. Deficient in virility.
- Vitrinal**, *sub-vit'-rin-al*. Beneath the vitreous humor.
- Revolution**, *sub-vo-lu'-shun*. The operation of turning over a flap.
- Zonal**, *sub-zo'-nal*. Beneath the zona pellucida.
- Cedaneous**. Of the nature of a substitute.
- Cedaneum**, *suk-se-da'-ne-um*. A substitute. **S.**, **Cap'ut**. See **Caput**.
- Centuriate**, *suk-sen-tu'-re-āt*. Accessory.
- Resin**, *suk'-sin-um*. Amber.
- Juice**, *suk'-us*. **S. enter'icus**, the intestinal juice. **S. gastricus**, the gastric juice.
- Perussion**, *suk-ush'-un*. The shaking of an individual from side to side to determine the presence of fluid in a cavity of the body.
- Cholotoxin**. A toxic principle produced in hog cholera.
- Nurse**, *suk*. To nurse from the breast.
- Saccharol**, *su'-krol*.  $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$ . A sweet crystalline substance used as a substitute for sugar.
- Saccharose**, *su'-krōs*. Saccharum.
- Sudamina**, *su-dam'-in-ah*. See *Miliaria*.
- Sudation**, *su-da'-shun*. The act of sweating.
- Sudatoria**, *su-dat-o'-re-ah*. Ephidrosis, *q. v.*
- Sudatorium**, *su-da-to'-re-um*. A room for giving a sweat-bath.
- Sudor**, *su'-dor*. Sweat. **S. ang'licus**, an English febrile disease of the sixteenth century. **S. cruen'tus**, bloody sweat.
- Sudoral**. Pertaining to sweat.
- Sudoriferous**, *su-dor-ij'-er-us*. Carrying sweat.
- Sudorific**, *su-dor-ij'-ik*. An agent inducing sweating.
- Sudoriparous**, *su-dor-ip'-ar-us*. Secreting sweat.
- Suet**, *su'-et*. The fat from the belly-cavities of sheep or oxen.
- Stagnation**, *suf-o-ka'-shun*. A stoppage of respiration.
- Fumigation**, *suf-u-mig-a'-shun*. Fumigation, *q. v.*
- Diffusion**, *suf-u'-zhun*. 1. A spreading or flow of any fluid of the body into surrounding tissue. 2. An extravasation of blood.
- Sugar**, *shug'-ar*. The general name for a class of compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. **S.**, **Diabe'tic**, glucose. **S.**, **Fruit**, levulose. **S.**, **Grape**, glucose in the solid state. **S.**, **Hum**, arabinose. **S.**, **Liv'er**, glycogen. **S. of Milk**, lactose. **S.**, **Mus'cle**, inosite. **S.**, **Starch**, glucose.
- Suggestible**, *sug-jes'-tib-l*. Amenable to suggestion.



**Suggest'ion.** The production of a psychic state in an individual in which he experiences sensations suggested to him. *S., not'ic.* See *Hypnotism*.

**Suggest'ionize.** To treat a person by suggestion.

**Suggillation, suj-il-a'-shun.** Ecchymosis; bruise.

**Suicide, su'-is-id.** 1. One who destroys himself. 2. Self-murder.

**Suint, swint.** A soapy substance, rich in potash and cholesterin, derived from sheeps' wool.

**Sulcate, Sulcated, sul'-kāt, sul'-ka-ted.** Grooved; furrowed.

**Sulcus, sul'-kus.** A furrow or groove. *S., Intrapari'etal,* the fissure dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule. *S., cen'tral* (of Wilder), a fissure surrounding the paracentral sulcus. *S. præauricula'ris,* a part of the sulcus around the auricle on the surface of the ilium. *S., Precen'tral,* a sulcus situated in the middle of the fissure of Rolando and running nearly parallel with the sulcus pulmona'lis, the vertical groove in the back between the ribs and the spine. *S. spira'lis,* the grooved extremity of the cochlear lamina. *S., Trira'diate,* the orbital fissure. *S. tympani,* the groove for the tympanic membrane. *S., Ver'tical.* See *S., Precentral.*

**Sulfonal, sul'-fo-nal.** See *Sulphonol.*

**Sulphaldehyd, sulf-al'-de-hīd.** A foul-smelling hypnotic oil.

**Sulpham'inol. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NSO.** An antiseptic yellow powder.

**Sulphate, sul'-fāt.** A salt of sulphuric acid.

**Sulphid, sul'-fid.** A combination of sulphur with an element.

**Sulphite, sul'-fīt.** A basic salt of sulphurous acid.

**Sulphocarbolic, sul-fo-kar'-bol.** See *Acid, Sulphocarbolic.*

**Sulphonol, sul'-fo-nal. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.** A hypnotic.

**Sul'phonalism.** The symptoms produced by sulphonol-poisoning.

**Sulphonaph'tol.** A proprietary antiseptic.

**Sulphophenol, sul-fo-fe'-nol.** See *Sulphocarbolic.*

**Sul'phophon.** A mixture of zinc sulphid and calcium sulphate.

**Sulphur, sul'-fer.** Brimstone; chemie formula, S; a laxative, antiseptic nonmetallic element. *S., Flowers of,* sublimed sulphur.

**Sulphurated, sul'-fu-ra-ted.** Combined with sulphur.

**Sulphuretted, sul'-fu-ret.** See *Sulphid.*

**Sulphureted, sul'-fu-ret-ed.** Combined with sulphur.

**Sulphu'ric.** Combined with sulphur.

**Sulphurin, sul'-fu-rin.** A mixture of sulphur and sodium or potassium sulphids.

**Sulphurize, sul'-fu-rīz.** To combine with sulphur.

**Sul'phurous.** 1. Combined with sulphur. 2. Of the nature of sulphur.

**Sumbul, sum'-bul.** Musk-root; the root of *Ferrula sumbul*; a nerve-tonic.

**Summer Chol'era, Complaint', or Diarrhe'a, sum'-er.** Cholera of infants. *S. Rash, lichen tropicus, q. v.*

**Sun Fever.** Severe tropical fever.

- burn, *sun'-bern*. Dermatitis from exposure to the sun.
- stroke. Heat-stroke from the direct rays of the sun. Insolation.
- per-. A prefix denoting upon, above, or dorsad.
- eralimentation, *su-per-al-im-en-ta'-shun*. Overfeeding.
- erciliary, *su-per-sil'-e-a-re*. Pertaining to the eyebrow.
- ercilium, *su-per-sil'-e-um*. The eyebrow.
- erexcitation, *su-per-ek-si-ta'-shun*. Overexcitation.
- erfecunda'tion. The fertilization of two ova at the same time.
- erfetation, *su-per-fe-ta'-shun*. Conception by a pregnant woman.
- erficial, *su-per-fish'-al*. Confined to the surface. **S.** *Fas'cia*, the thin subcutaneous membrane covering the muscles.
- erficialis, *su-per-fish-e-a'-lis*. A superficial artery or muscle.
- erimpregnation, *su-per-im-preg-na'-shun*. See *Superfecundation*.
- erinvolution, *su-per-in-vo-lu'-shun*. Excessive involution.
- erior, *su-pe'-re-or*. The upper of two or more parts.
- erlactation, *su-per-lak-ta'-shun*. Excessive milk-secretion.
- ernatant, *su-per-na'-tant*. Floating upon the surface of liquid.
- ernumerary, *su-per-nu'-mer-a-re*. Over the normal number.
- erphosphate, *su-per-fos'-fāt*. An acid phosphate.
- ersalt, *su'-per-sawlt*. A salt with an excess of acid.
- ersat'urated. A condition in which there is more of a substance dissolved in a liquid than would suffice to saturate it under ordinary conditions.
- ersecretion, *su-per-se-kre'-shun*. Oversecretion.
- epination, *su-pi-na'-shun*. 1. A turning of the palm upward. 2. The attitude of lying upon the back.
- epinator, *su'-pi-na-tor*. A muscle that supinates.
- epine, *su'-pīn*. Lying flat or on the back.
- upplemental Air, *sup-le-men'-tal*. See *Air*.
- uppository, *sup-oz'-it-or-e*. A solid medicine for introduction into the rectum or the vagina.
- uppression, *sup-resh'-un*. Concealment; retention.
- uppurant, *sup'-u-rant*. See *Suppurative*.
- uppuration, *sup-u-ra'-shun*. The formation of pus.
- up'purative. 1. Promoting suppuration. 2. An agent that promotes suppuration. **S.** *Fe'ver*, pyemia, *q. v.*
- upraacromial, *su-prah-ak-ro'-me-al*. Above the acromion.
- upraauricular, *su-prah-aw-rik'-u-lar*. Above the auricle.
- uprachoroid, *su-pra-ko'-roid*. Above the choroid.
- uprachoroi'dea. The choroid layer next to the sclera.
- upraclavicular, *su-prah-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Above the clavicle.
- upracondylar, *su-prah-kon'-dil-ar*. Above a condyle.
- upracostal, *su-prah-kos'-tal*. Above the ribs.
- upracotyloid, *su-prah-kol'-il-oid*. Above the cotyloid fossa.
- upraepicon'dylar. Above an epicondyle.
- upraglenoid, *su-prah-gle'-noid*. Above the glenoid cavity.
- uprahypoid, *su-prah-hi'-oid*. Above the hyoid bone.
- uprainguinal, *su-prah-ing'-gwin-al*. Above the groin.
- upralumbar. Above the loins.

**Supramalleolar**, *su-prah-mal-e'-o-lar*. Above the malleoli.

**Supramar'ginal**. Bounding the Sylvian fissure on the upper

**Supramastoid**, *su-prah-mas'-toil*. Above the mastoid process.

**Supramaxilla**, *su-prah-maks-il'-ah*. The upper jaw-bone.

**Supramax'illary**. Pertaining to the upper jaw-bone.

**Supraoccipital**, *su-prah-ok-sip'-it-al*. Above the occiput. **S. F.** the part of the occiput behind the foramen magnum.

**Supraorbital**, *su-prah-or'-bit-al*. Above the orbit.

**Suprapelvic**, *su-prah-pel'-vik*. Above the pelvis.

**Suprapontile**, *su-prah-pon'-til*. Above the pons. **S. Ar'te** branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons.

**Suprapubic**, *su-prah-pu'-bik*. Above the pubis.

**Supraren'aden**. A preparation made from the suprarenal cap.

**Suprarenal**, *su-prah-re'-nal*. Above the kidney. **S. Bod**

**Cap'sule**, a small flat body on the upper end of the kidney.

**Suprascapular**, *su-prah-skap'-u-lar*. Above the shoulder-blade.

**Supraspinal**, *su-prah-spi'-nal*. Situated on the spine.

**Supraspinalis**, *su-prah-spi-na'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

**Supraspinatus**, *su-prah-spi-na'-tus*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

**Supraspinous**, *su-prah-spi'-nus*. Above a spine. **S. Fos'sa** fossa above the scapular spine.

**Suprasternal**, *su-prah-ster'-nal*. Above the sternum.

**Suprasy'l'vian Convolu'tion**. See *Gyrus, Supramarginal*.

**Supratrochlear**, *su-prah-trok'-le-ar*. Above the trochlea.

**Supravaginal**, *su-prah-vaj'-in-al*. Above the vagina.

**Sura**, *su'-rah*. The calf of the leg.

**Sural**, *su'-ral*. Pertaining to the calf.

**Suralimentation**, *sur-al-im-en-ta'-shun*. The method of over-mentation sometimes employed in pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Surditas**, *sur'-dit-as*. See *Deafness*.

**Surdity**, *ser'-dit-e*. See *Deafness*.

**Surdomute**, *ser'-do-mūt*. A deaf and dumb person.

**Surface**, *sur'-fas*. The exterior or face of a body.

**Surfeit**, *sur'-fit*. More than enough.

**Surgeon**, *ser'-jun*. One who practises surgery.

**Sur'gery**. Branch of medicine dealing with operative procedure.

**S.**, **Antisep'tic** or **Asep'tic**, the application of antiseptic medicine in the treatment of wounds. **S.**, **Ma'jor**, surgery concerned with the more important and serious operations. **S.**, **Mi'nor**, that concerned with lesser surgical operations—bandaging, vaccination, cauterization, etc. **S.**, **Op'erative**, that which refers to the performance of operations. **S.**, **Orthope'dic**, the remedy of deformities by manual and instrumental measures. **S.**, **Plas'tic**, repair of absent or defective tissue by transference of tissue from another part or person. **S.**, **Vet'erinary**, the surgery of domestic animals. **Surgical**, *ser'-jik-al*. Pertaining to surgery. **S. Fe'ver**, following operation or injury. **S. Kid'ney**, suppurative nephritis after an operation on the urinary tract. **S. Neck**, the thinning of the humerus below the tuberosities.



- ra*. A pernicious anemia affecting horses in India.
- rogate, sur'-o-gāl*. A substitute.
- sumduc'tion*. The power of the two eyes of fusing two images when one eye has a prism vertically before it.
- vi'val*. The persistence of an individual or race after the general extinction of related forms.
- ceptible, sus-sep'-tib-l*. Sensitive to an influence; liable to become affected with a disease.
- otox'in*.  $C_{10}H_{20}N_2$ . A base from cultures of the hog-cholera bacillus.
- spen'ded Anima'tion*. Temporary cessation of vital functions.
- suspension, sus-pen'-shun*. The treatment of spinal disease by suspending the body from the neck and shoulders.
- suspensory, sus-pen'-so-re*. Suspending. *S. Ban'dage*, a supporting bandage for the scrotum.
- spira'tion*. A sigh; the act of sighing.
- stentac'ular*. Acting as a support.
- stentaculum, sus-ten-tak'-u-lum*. A support. *S. ta'li*, the process of the calcaneum supporting the astragalus.
- surrus, su-sur'-us*. A soft murmur in an aneurysm.
- tura, su-tu'-rah*. See *Suture*.
- tural*. Relating to a suture.
- tura'tion*. The act of suturing.
- ture*. Junction of cranial bones; seam. In surgery, a stitch.
- , Basilar*. See *Basilar*. *S., Bur'ied*, one in the depths of wounds, the skin completely covering it. *S., Cob'bler's*, one made by arming a needle with two threads. *S., Contin'ued or Glov'er's*, one composed of a number of interrupted sutures that are not cut apart. *S., Cor'onai*, the union of the frontal with the parietal bones transversely across the vertex of the skull. *S., Den'tate*, an irregular notched suture, as between parietal bones. *S., Dry*, one carried through adhesive-plaster strips applied to a wound. *S., Ethmofron'tal*, the union between the ethmoid and frontal bones. *S., Ethmolac'rimai*, the union between the lacrimal and ethmoid bones. *S., Ethmosphe'noid*, the union between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. *S., False*, sutura notha, any suture in which there is interlocking of the bones without serration. *S., Fron'tal*, one that at birth joins the two frontal bones from the vertex to the root of the nose, but that later becomes obliterated. *S., Frontoma'lar*, the union between the malar and frontal bones. *S., Frontomax'illary*, the union between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. *S., Frontona'sal*, the union between the nasal and frontal bones. *S., Frontosphe'noid*, the union of the alae of the sphenoid bone with the frontal bone. *S., Frontotem'poral*, the union between the frontal and temporal bones. *S., Harelip*, one in which the edges of the wound are transfixed with pins, and approximation secured by twisting or wrapping the ends of the pins with thread. *S., Harmon'ic*. Same as *Harmonia*. *S., Intermax'illary*, the union be-

tween the superior maxillary bones. **S., Interna'sal**, the union between the nasal bones. **S., Interpari'etal**. See *S., Sagittal*. **S., Interrup'ted**, one of a series of sutures passed through the margins of the wound, and each of which is tied separately. **Ju'gal, S., Longitu'dinal**. See *S., Sagittal*. **S., Lamb'doid**, the union between the two superior borders of the occipital bone and the parietal bones. **S., Mat'tress**, a continuous suture thread made back and forth through both lips of the wound. **S., Malar'ac'rimal**, the union between the lacrimal and superior maxillary bones. **S., Metop'ic**. See *S., Frontal*. **S., Nasomax'il**, the union between the superior maxillary and nasal bones. **Occip'ital**. See *S., Lambdoid*. **S., Pal'atine**, the union between the palate bones. **S., Parietomas'toid**, the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Petroccip'ital**, the union between the occipital and petrous bones. **Petrosphe'noid**, the union between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the petrous bone. **S., Pin**. See *S., Harelip*. **S., Quilted**, one in which a doubled thread is passed and tied over quilted pieces of a soft catheter. **S., Relaxa'tion**, one introduced at a distance from the wound-margin to relieve the tension of the wound-sutures proper. **S., Sag'ittal**, the union between the superior borders of the parietal bones. **S., Shot'ted**, one in which both ends of the suture are passed through a perforation shot that is then tightly compressed. **S., Sphenoma'lar**, the union between the malar bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. **S., Sphenopari'etal**, the union between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the parietal bone. **S., Sphenotem'poral**, the union between the temporal and the sphenoid bone. **S., Squamosal** or **Squamopari'etal**, the union between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Squamosphe'noid**, the union between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **S., Ten'sion**. See *S., Relaxation*. **S., Twisted'**, one made by winding a thread around a needle that pierces the wound transversely.

**Swab, swob**. A piece of cloth or sponge upon the end of a stick.

**Swallow's-nest, swol'-ōz-nest**. A deep fossa of the cerebellum.

**Sweat, swet**. The secretion of the sudoriferous glands.

**Sweating Fe'ver or Sick'ness, swet'-ing**. See *Sudor anglicus*.

**Swell**. To grow in bulk; to puff out.

**Swelling, swel'-ing**. Tumefaction; a morbid enlargement.

**Swine Erysip'elas**. A contagious disease of swine marked by fever and a red eruption on the neck and belly. **S. Plague**, an infectious disease of swine due to specific bacteria.

**Swoon**. See *Syncope*.

**Sycephalus, si-sef'-al-us**. A monster with two united heads.

**Sycoma, si-ko'-mah**. A warty excrescence; a condyloma.

**Sycosiform, si-ko'-sif-orm**. Resembling sycosis.

**Sycosis, si-ko'-sis**. A chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles. **S. parasita'ria, tinea sycosis, q. v.**

- labic Speech**, *sil-ab'-ik*. See *Scanning Speech*.
- mbion**, **Symbiont**, *sim'-be-on*, *sim'-be-ont*. A commensal.
- mbiosis**, *sim-bi-o'-sis*. Commensalism; mutualism.
- mbiot'ic**. Of the nature of symbiosis.
- mblepharon**, *sim-blef'-ar-on*. Adhesion of the lid to the eyeball.
- nelus**, *sim'-el-us*. A monster with fused extremities.
- nmelus**, *sim'-el-us*. See *Symelus*.
- mmetric**, *sim-et'-rik*. Pertaining to symmetry.
- m'metry**. A harmonious correspondence of parts.
- mpathectomy**, *sim-path-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a portion of the sympathetic nerve.
- mpatheoneuritis**, *sim-path-e-o-nu-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.
- mpathetic**, *sim-path-et'-ik*. Applied to a series of ganglions in the body. **S. Nerve**, the trisplanchnic nerve, *q. v.* **S. Ner'vous Sys'tem**, a series of ganglions and nerves dominating the viscera and involuntary muscular system.
- mpatheticoparalytic**, *sim-path-et-ik-o-par-al-it'-ik*. Due to paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.
- mpatheticoton'ic**. Applied to a migraine caused by tonic contraction of the arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.
- mpathic**, *sim-path'-ik*. Sympathetic.
- mpexia**, *sim-peks'-e-ah*. See *Sympexis*.
- mpex'is**. A concretion found in the vessels of certain glands.
- mphorol**, *sim'-for-ol*. Nasrol; a diuretic compound of caffen and sulphuric acid.
- mphyseal**, *sim-fiz'-e-al*. Pertaining to a symphysis.
- mphyision**, *sim-fiz'-e-on*. The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the inferior maxilla.
- mphyiotomy**, *sim-fiz-e-ol'-o-me*. Section of symphysis pubis.
- mphyisis**, *sim'-fis-is*. A junction of bones. **S. pu'bis**, the line of union of the pubic bones.
- mpodia**, *sim-po'-de-ah*. Monster with united lower extremities.
- mpptom**, *simp'-tum*. A phenomenon or sign of a disease. **S.-com'plex**, the ensemble of symptoms of a disease. **S., Consti-tu'tional** or **Gen'er-al**, one produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. **S., Delayed**. See *Deferred Shock*. **S.-group'ing**. The same as *Symptom-complex*, *q. v.* **S., Lo'cal**, one produced by localization of the disease in a special part. **S., Objec'tive**, one observed by the physician in distinction from that observed only by the patient. **S., Rational**. Same as *S., Subjective*.
- S., Sig'nal**, a peculiar aura announcing the approach of a seizure of Jacksonian epilepsy. **S., Subjec'tive**, that observed only by the patient.
- mpptomatic**, *simp-to-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to a symptom.
- mpptomatog'raphy**. A description of symptoms.
- mpptomatology**, *simp-to-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of symptoms.
- mpptosis**, *simp'-to-sis*. Wasting; collapse.
- mppus**, *sim'-pus*. See *Sympodia*.



Syn-. A prefix meaning with or together.

Synadel'phus. A monster with a single body and eight limbs.

Synalgia, *sin-al'-je-ah*. Sympathetic or associated pain.

Synalgie, *sin-al'-jik*. Pertaining to synalgia.

Synanastomo'sis. The joining of several blood-vessels.

Synanthe'ma. A group of lesions forming a local eruption.

Synaptase, *sin-ap'-tās*. The same as *Emulsin*, *q. v.*

Synarthro'dia, Synarthro'sis. An immovable articulation.

Syncephalus, *sin-sef'-al-us*. A double monster with fused head.

Synchilia, Syncheilia, *sin-kī'-le-ah*. Atresia of the lips.

Synchondrosis, *sin-kon-dro'-sis*. Union by intervening cartilage.

Synchondrotomy, *sin-kon-drot'-o-me*. 1. The division of an articulating cartilage. 2. Section of the symphysis pubis.

Synchronism, *sin'-kro-nizm*. The state of being synchronous.

Synchronous, *sin'-kro-nus*. Occurring at the same time.

Synchysis, *sin'-kis-is*. Abnormal fluidity of the vitreous humor.

S. scin'tillans, softening of the vitreous humor with the formation of cholesterin-particles.

Synclitism, *sin'-klit-izm*. Parallelism between the pelvic planes and those of the fetal head.

Synclonus, *sin-klo'-nus*. An abnormal tremulous motion.

Syncopal, *sin'-ko-pal*. Pertaining to syncope.

Syncope, *sin'-ko-pe*. Swooning or fainting. A temporary suspension of respiration and circulation. S., Lo'cal, sudden paralysis and insensibility of a part.

Syncytial, *sin-sit'-e-al*. Pertaining to a syncytium.

Syncytio'ma. A tumor composed of syncytial tissue.

Syncytium, *sin-sit'-e-um*. A tissue in which no cell-boundaries can be recognized; protoplasm with nuclei scattered throughout.

Syndac'tylism, Syndac'tylus. The union of two or more digits.

Syndectomy, *sin-dek'-to-me*. See *Peritomy*.

Syndelphus, *sin-del'-fus*. A form of double monstrosity.

Syndesmitis, *sin-des-mī'-tis*. Inflammation of ligaments.

Syndesmography, *sin-des-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of ligaments.

Syndesmology, *sin-des-mol'-o-je*. The science of the ligaments.

Syndesmoma, *sin-dez-mo'-mah*. A new growth containing a large amount of connective tissue.

Syndesmosis, *sin-des-mo'-sis*. Articulation by ligaments.

Syndesmotomy, *sin-des-mot'-o-me*. The section of ligaments.

Syndrome, *sin'-drōm*. A complexus of symptoms.

Synechia, *sin-e'-ke-ah*. A morbid union of parts.

Synechotomy, *sin-ek-ot'-o-me*. Division of a synechia.

Synecten'terotome. A form of enterotome.

Synergic, *sin-er'-jik*. Exhibiting or relating to energy.

Syn'ergist. An agent or muscle supplementing another.

Synergy, *sin'-er-je*. Combined action; cooperation.

Synesthe'sia. Sensation at one point from stimulation elsewhere.

Syngenesia, *sin-jen'-es-sis*. Reproduction in which a male and female take part.

- gignocism, *sin-gig'-no-sizm*. Hypnotism, *q. v.*
- lysis, *sin-iz-e'-sis*. Closure or obliteration of the pupil.
- kin'esia, **Synkin'esis**. Involuntary movement taking place in the part of the body in consequence of a voluntary or reflex movement in another part.
- neurosis, *sin-u-ro'-sis*. The same as *Syndesmosis*, *q. v.*
- typhocha, **Synochus**, *sin'-o-kah*, *sin'-o-kus*. A continued fever.
- onym, *sin'-o-nim*. A word that can replace another word without great alteration of meaning.
- ophthalmus, *sin-off-thal'-mus*. Fusion of the orbits.
- orchism, *sin-or'-kizm*. Fusion of the testes.
- os'cheos. Abnormal union of the penis and scrotum.
- osteography, *sin-os-te-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the joints.
- osteology, *sin-os-te-ol'-o-je*. The science of the joints.
- osteosis, *sin-os-te-o'-sis*. See *Synostosis*.
- osteotomy, *sin-os-te-ol'-o-me*. A dissection of joints.
- ostosis, *sin-os-to'-sis*. Abnormal osseous union of bones.
- otus, *sin-o'-tus*. A monster with fusion of the ears.
- ovectomy, *sin-o-vek'-to-me*. Arthrectomy, *q. v.*
- novia, *sin-o'-ve-ah*. Lubricating fluid of a synovial membrane.
- novial, *sin-o'-ve-al*. Pertaining to synovia.
- novin, *sin'-o-vin*. The form of mucin found in synovia.
- noviparous, *sin-o-vip'-ar-us*. Producing synovia.
- novitis, *sin-o-vi'-tis*. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.
- other'mal. Isothermal.
- n'thesis. The formation of a compound by uniting its elements.
- nthetic, *sin-thet'-ik*. Pertaining to synthesis.
- n'tonin. An acid albumin formed in stomach during digestion.
- ntox'oid. A toxoid having the same affinity as toxin for antitoxin.
- ntropic, *sin-trop'-ik*. Similar and turned in the same direction.
- nulotic, *sin-n-lot'-ik*. An agent promoting cicatrization.
- philelcosis, *sif-il-el-ko'-sis*. Ulceration due to syphilis.
- philelcus, *sif-il-el'-kus*. A syphilitic ulcer.
- philicoma, *sif-il-ik-o'-mah*. A hospital for syphilitics.
- philid, *sif'-il-id*. A syphilitic skin-disease.
- philionthus, *sif-il-e-on'-thus*. A scaly, bronze-colored syphilid.
- philiphobia, *sif-il-if-o'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of syphilis.
- philis, *sif'-il-is*. A chronic, infectious, venereal disease, which may also be hereditary, inducing cutaneous and other lesions. **S.**
- nnocen'tium or inson'tium, nonvenereal syphilis. **S.**, **Pri'-nary**, the first stage of syphilis, marked by the chancre and indolent bubo. **S.**, **Sec'ondary**, the second stage of syphilis. **S.**, **Ter'tiary**, the third stage of syphilis, marked by gumma and severe skin-lesions.
- philit'ic. Pertaining to syphilis. A person affected with syphilis.
- philiza'tion. Inoculation with the pus of chancre.
- philized, *sif'-il-izd*. Affected with syphilis.
- philocerebro'sis. Any syphilitic affection of the brain.
- ph'iloderm, **Syph'iloderma**. See *Syphilid*.

- Syphilogenesis**, *sif-il-o-jen'-e-sis*. See *Syphilogeny*.
- Syphilogeny**, *sif-il-og'-en-e*. The generation of syphilis.
- Syphilographer**, *sif-il-og'-ra-fer*. A writer on syphilis.
- Syphilography**, *sif-il-og'-ra-fe*. A descriptive treatise on syphilis.
- Syphiloid**, *sif'-il-oid*. Resembling syphilis.
- Syphilolepis**, *sif-il-ol-ep'-sis*. A scaly syphilitic eruption.
- Syphilologist**, *sif-il-ol'-o-jist*. One versed in syphilology.
- Syphilology**, *sif-il-ol'-o-je*. The science of syphilis.
- Syphilo'ma**. A gummatous tumor of syphilitic origin.
- Syphilomania**, *sif-il-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The inclination to attribute diseases to syphilis.
- Syphilopathy**, *sif-il-op'-ath-e*. Any syphilitic disease.
- Syphionthus**, *sif-e-on'-thus*. Copper-colored eruption of syphilis.
- Syriac Ul'cer**, *sir'-e-ak*. Diphtheria.
- Syrigmopho'nia**. A piping or whistling state of the voice.
- Syrimus**, *sir-ig'-mus*. A hissing or tinkling sound in the ear.
- Syringe**, *sir-inj'*. An instrument for injecting fluids.
- Syringin**, *sir-in'-jin*.  $C_{19}H_{23}O_{10} + H_2O$ . A glucosid from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris*.
- Syringitis**, *sir-in-jit'-tis*. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
- Syringocoele**, *sir-ing'-go-sēl*. The central spinal canal.
- Syringocystadenoma**, *sir-ing-go-sist-ad-eu-o'-mah*. A peculiar tumor of the skin that probably begins in embryonic sweat-glands.
- Syringomyelia**, *sir-ing-go-mi-e'-le-ah*. The morbid condition of the spinal cord, or syringomyelus.
- Syringomyelitis**, *sir-ing-go-mi-el-it'-tis*. Inflammation coincident with or preceding syringomyelus.
- Syringomy'elocoele**. The presence of cysts in the spinal cord.
- Syringomyelus**, *sir-ing-go-mi-el-us*. An abnormal dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord.
- Syringotome**, *sir-ing'-go-tōm*. An instrument for incising fistulae.
- Syringotomy**, *sir-ing-got'-o-me*. Cutting open a fistula.
- Syrup**, **Syrupus**, *sir'-up*, *sir-u'-pus*. A concentrated solution of sugar in an aqueous fluid.
- Sy'soma**. A double monster with fused bodies but separate heads.
- Syspasia**, *sis-pa'-se-ah*. Spasmodic inability of speech.
- Syssarcosis**, *sis-ar-ko'-sis*. Muscular union of bones.
- Syssomus**, *sis-so'-mus*. A fused double monster with two heads.
- Systaltic**, *sis-tal'-tik*. Alternately dilating and contracting.
- System**, *sis'-tem*. 1. Methodic arrangement of parts. 2. The normal economy. **S. Disease'**, **S. Le'sion**, a spinal disease or lesion affecting a given system of tissues.
- Systematic**, *sis-tem-at'-ik*. Methodic.
- Systemic**, *sis-tem'-ik*. Pertaining to a system or to the body as a whole. **S. Circula'tion**, the entire circulation of the blood.
- Systemoid**, *sis'-tem-oid*. A term applied to tumors composed of a number of tissues resembling a system of organs.
- Systole**, *sis'-to-le*. The contraction of the heart and arteries.
- Systolic**, *sis-tol'-ik*. Pertaining to the systole.



telometer, *sis-to-lom'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the intensity and quality of cardiac murmurs.  
 tremma, *sis-trem'-ah*. A cramp in the muscles of the leg.  
 ygy, *siz'-ij-e*. A fusion of two bodies without loss of identity.  
 Bone, one shaped like the letter S: *e. g.*, the episternum.

## T.

tacosis, *tab-ak-o'-sis*. Poisoning by tobacco.  
 tacum, *tab-ak'-um*. Tobacco. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana glauca*; it is a powerful depressant.  
 tafaction, *ta-be-fak'-shun*. Wasting; emaciation.  
 tabella, *ta-bel'-ah*. A troche, *q. v.*  
 tabes, *ta'-bēz*. Gradual, progressive emaciation. **T.**, Diabet'ic, a peripheral neuritis affecting diabetics. **T. dorsa'lis**, degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord; locomotor ataxia, *q. v.*  
**T. mesara'ica**, **T. mesenter'ica**, infantile tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands.  
 tabetic, *ta-bel'-ik*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes.  
 tabetiform, *ta-bel'-if-orm*. Resembling tabes.  
 tabetic, *ta'-bik*. Tabetic.  
 tabid, *ta'-bid*. Tabetic, *q. v.*  
 tabification, *ta-bif-ik-a'-shun*. Wasting; emaciation.  
 table, *ta'-bl*. A layer or plate of bone.  
 tablet, *tab'-let*. A lozenge or troche.  
 tabular, *tab'-u-lar*. Having the form of a table.  
 taek, *tak*. Influenza.  
 camahac, *tak'-am-a-hak*. A resin from several sources.  
 tache, *tahsh*. A spot, a coloration. **T. blanche**, a white spot occurring on the liver in infectious diseases. **T. bleuâtre**, a blue spot sometimes seen on the skin of typhoid-fever patients. **Ts. pétébrales**, irregular red spots on the skin in epilepsy and other conditions. **T. méningéale**, the red line made when the finger-nail is drawn over the skin. **T. motrice**, an eminence of protoplasm within the sarcolemma where nerve-fiber pierces the latter; a motorial end-plate.  
 tachycardia, *tak-e-kar'-de-ah*. Abnormal rapidity of cardiac action.  
**T.**, Essen'tial Paroxys'mal, that occurring in paroxysms and due to functional disturbance of the cardiac nerves.  
 tachypnea, *tak-ip-ne'-ah*. Abnormal frequency of respiration.  
 tactile, *tak'-til*. Pertaining to the sense of touch. **T. Cor'puscles**, cutaneous end-organs of the tactile nerves. **T. Irritabil'ity**, the property of cellular repulsion. **T. Sense**, the sense of touch.

**Tactometer**, *tak-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating sensibility.

**Tactual**, *tak'-chu-al*. Tactile.

**Tactus**, *tak'-tus*. Touch. **T. erudi'tus**, the skilled touch.

**Tænia**, *te'-ne-ah*. 1. A flat band. 2. A genus of parasitic of the class cestoda. **T. for'nicis**, a superior peduncle of pineal gland. **T. hippocam'pi**, the corpus fimbriatum, *q.* **semicircula'ris**, a narrow strip of white matter in the groove between the striate body and optic thalamus. **T. so'lium**, the mon long tape-worm. **T. tu'bæ**, an occasional thickening of upper border of the perisalpinx. **T. viola'cea**, a blue stre the floor of the fourth ventricle.

**Tæniacide**, *te'-ne-as-īd*. See *Teniacide*.

**Tæniafuge**, *te-ne-af-ūj'*. See *Teniafuge*.

**Tagetes**, *ta-je'-tez*. A genus of plants, African marigold. **T.** and **T. patula** are used as a substitute for ealendula.

**Tagma**, *tag'-mah*. A molecular aggregation.

**Tagulawa'ya**. A yellow oil obtained by boiling the bark of *meria vulneraria* in cocoanut oil: it is used externally for wounds.

**Tail**, *tāl*. The caudal extremity. **T.-fold**, the embryonic infolding inclosing the hind-gut.

**Tail'ors' Spasm**. Spasm of the hands and arms in tailors.

**Taint**. An infection; spot; blemish.

**Taka-diastrase**, *ta-kah-di'-as-lās*. A proprietary ferment obtained from the action of the spores of the rice fungus *Eurotium oryzae* (*moyashi*) on wheat bran.

**Talalgia**, *tal-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the heel.

**Talc**, **Talcum**, *talk*, *tal'-kum*. A soft, greasy magnesium silicate used as a dusting-powder.

**Taliped**, *tal'-ip-ed*. A club-footed person.

**Talipes**, *tal'-ip-ēz*. Club-foot, due to the contraction of certain muscles or tendons. **T. calca'neus**, club-foot, the heel alone touching the ground. **T. ca'vus**, an increased curvature of the arch of the foot. **T. equi'nus**, club-foot, the patient walking on toes. **T. perca'vus**, excessive plantar curvature. **T. plana**, flat-foot, a deformity marked by depression of the arch of the foot. **T. val'gus**, club-foot with eversion of the foot. **T. valgus**, club-foot with inversion of the foot.

**Talipomanus**, *tal-ip-om'-an-us*. Club-hands.

**Tallow**, *tal'-o*. The solid fat of cattle.

**Talocalca'nean**. Relating to the astragalus and the calcaneum.

**Talocru'ral**. Pertaining to the astragalus and leg-bones.

**Talpa**, *tal'-pah*. A mole or wen.

**Talus**, *ta'-lus*. The astragalus; the ankle.

**Tamarind**, *tam'-ar-ind*. The tree *Tamarindus indica*; also its fruit, laxative fruit.

**Tambour**, *tam'-boor*. A drum-like instrument used in physiological experiments.

**Tampon**, *tam'-pon*. A plug of lint or cotton, etc.

- ponade, *tan-pon-ād'*. The employment of a tampon.
- acetum vulga're. Tansy; the leaves and tops are used as an emmenagog.
- alum. Aluminum tannotartrate; it is used in diseases of the throat.
- gugin, *tan'-gin*. An extract from tanghinia.
- gugin'ia. Ordeal bean of Madagascar. The seed of *Cerbera tanghin*; it is a cardiac poison.
- guginin, *tan'-gin-in*.  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . The active principle of tanghinia.
- gle-tent, *tang'-gl-tent*. See *Laminaria*.
- nagen, *tan'-a-jen*. See *Tannigen*.
- nal. Aluminium tannate. T., Sol'uble, aluminium tannotartrate; it is an astringent antiseptic powder used in catarrh.
- nal'bin. A tannin and albumin compound; it is used in gastric disease.
- ate, *tan'-āt*. A salt of tannic acid.
- nigen, *tan'-ij-en*.  $C_{14}H_8(CH_3CO)_2O_9$ . Acetyl tannin.
- inin, *tan'-in*. See *Acid, Tannic*.
- nochloral, *tan-o-klo'-ral*. See *Captol*.
- noform, *tan'-o-form*.  $C_{29}H_{20}O_{18}$ . An antiseptic compound of tannic acid and formaldehyd.
- non.  $(CH_2)_6N_4(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$ . A condensation product of tannin and urotropin; it is astringent.
- nopin, *tan'-op-in*. Same as *Tannon*.
- nopu'milin. A compound of oil of *Pinus pumilio* and gallic acid; it is used in skin-diseases.
- nosal. The antituberculous tannic acid ester of creasote.
- nocol, *tan'-o-kol*. A combination of equal parts of tannic acid and gelatin.
- sy, *tan'-se*. See *Tanacetum*.
- talum, *tan'-tal-um*. A rare metal; symbol, Ta.
- p, *tap*. To perform paracentesis.
- petum, *ta-pe'-tum*. The radiating fibers of the corpus callosum.
- lu'cidum, the bright-colored reflecting layer of the choroid.
- pe-worm, *tāp'-i-vern*. One of the cestoda, a class of worms parasitic in men and animals.
- phopho'bia. Morbid fear of being buried alive.
- phosote, *taj'-o-sōt*. A compound of tannin, creasote, and phosphoric acid.
- binoccephal'ic. Characterized by tapinocephaly.
- binocceph'aly. The condition of having a low, flat skull.
- bioca, *tap-e-o'-kah*. See under *Cassava*.
- potement, *tap-ōt'-mon (g)*. The slapping movement in massage.
- pping, *tup'-ing*. See *Paracentesis*.
- tahr. A viscous mass obtained from the destructive distillation of pine wood; it is antiseptic and antipyretic. See also *Coal-tar*.
- ra. A nervous disease of Siberia.
- acanin, *tar-ak-an'-in*. The same as *Antihydropin*.
- antism, Tarantis'mus, *tar'-ant-tzm*. A dancing mania.



**Tarax'acin.** A crystallizable principle from taraxacum.

**Taraxacum officina'le**, *tar-aks'-ak-um*. Common dandelion tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

**Tarsal**, *tar'-sal*. Pertaining to the tarsus. **T. Ar'ches**, the arch of the palpebral arteries. **T. Canal'**, the canal under the bone of the abductor hallucis. **T. Cyst**, a chalazion. **T. Plate**, a tarsal cartilage. **T. Tu'mor**, a chalazion.

**Tarsalgia**, *tar-sal'-je-ah*. Pain in the tarsus.

**Tarsalia**, *tar-sa'-le-ah*. The tarsal bones.

**Tarsectomy**, *tar-sekt'-to-me*. Excision of the tarsal bones.

**Tarsitis**, *tar-si'-tis*. See *Blepharitis*.

**Tarsomala'cia**. Softening of the tarsus of the eyelid.

**Tarsomet'atarsal**. Pertaining to the tarsus and metatarsus.

**Tarsophyma**, *tar-so-fi'-mah*. Any tumor of the tarsus.

**Tarsoplasty**, *tar'-so-plas-te*. Plastic reformation of the eyelid.

**Tarsorrhaphy**, *tar-sor'-a-fe*. An operation for lessening the size of the opening between the eyelids.

**Tarsotomy**, *tar-sot'-o-me*. Removal of the tarsal cartilages.

**Tarsus**, *tar'-sus*. 1. The instep. 2. The cartilage of the eyelid.

**Tartar**, *tar'-tar*. 1. Acid potassium tartrate, forming a deposit on the inside of wine casks. 2. The deposit of calcareous matter on the teeth. **T., Cream of**. See *Cream*. **T. Emet'ic**, tartar emetic, antimony and potassium.

**Tartaric**, *tar-tar'-ik*. Having the nature of tartar.

**Tartarized**, *tar'-tar-izd*. Impregnated with tartaric acid.

**Tartarlith'in**. The lithium analog of cream of tartar; it is recommended as a uric acid solvent.

**Tartrate**, *tar'-trāt*. A salt of tartaric acid.

**Tashkend Ul'cer**, *tash'-kend*. A variety of Oriental sore.

**Taste**, *tāst*. The sense by which savors are perceived. **T.-bulbs**, or **T.-ends**, end-organs of the gustatory nerves.

**Tattoo'ing**. 1. Production of permanent colors in the skin by introducing foreign substances. 2. Restoration of natural color in tattooed parts by introducing foreign substances.

**Taurin**, *taw'-rin*.  $C_2H_7SNO_3$ . A decomposition product of bile.

**Tautomerism**, *taw-tom'-er-izm*. The attribution of two different formulas to one compound.

**Tax'in**. The resin of the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*; a poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{37}H_{52}NO_{10}$  (?), from the leaves and seed of the yew; it is used in epilepsy.

**Taxis**, *taks'-is*. The manual reduction of a prolapsed structure, as a hernia or uterus. **T., Bipo'lar**, the replacement of a prolapsed uterus by upward pressure through the rectum and drawing the cervix down in the vagina.

**Taxonomy**, *taks-on'-o-me*. The principles of classification.

**Tax'us bacca'ta**. The European yew tree; its poisonous leaves and seeds are sedative.

**Tayuya**, *ta-u'-yah*. The roots of various plants, *Dermophylla pinnatifida*, *Cayaponia martiana*, etc., used in the treatment of syphilis.

- yin, *ta-u'-yin*. A bitter principle from *tayuya*.  
*tē*. 1. The leaves of *Camellia thea*, having stimulating proper-  
 ties. 2. Any vegetable infusion used as a beverage. T., Team'-  
 berry. See *Gaultheria*. [sters'. See *Tepopote*.  
*ars, tērz*. 1. The secretion of the lacrimal gland. 2. Hardened  
 drops of any resinous or gummy drug.  
*se, tēz*. To divide a tissue into shreds.  
*at, tēl*. The nipple.  
 chnic, or Technique, *tek'-nēk*. The method of procedure of  
 operation.  
 chnocaussis, *tek-no-kaw'-sis*. Mechanical cauterization.  
 enol'ogy. The science of childhood.  
 enotonia, *tek-no-to'-ne-ah*. Child-murder; infanticide.  
 etiform, *tek'-te-form*. Roof-shaped.  
 ectocephaly, *tek-to-sef'-al-e*. The condition of having a roof-  
 shaped skull.  
 ctol'ogy. Structural morphology.  
 ctorial, *tek-to'-re-al*. Covering.  
 ctorium, *tek-to'-re-um*. A covering.  
 eth, *tēth*. The organs of mastication. T., Per'manent, those  
 of the second dentition. T., Tem'porary, milk-teeth; those of  
 the first dentition.  
 ething, *tēth'-ing*. Dentition, *q. v.*  
 eg'men. A roof; a cover. T. mastoi'deum, the roof of the  
 mastoid cells. T. tym'pani, the roof of the tympanic cavity.  
 egmental, *teg-men'-tal*. Relating to the tegmentum. T. Nu'cleus.  
 See *Nucleus ruber*.  
 egmen'tum. A covering of the crus cerebri.  
 eg'min. A protective vehicle consisting of an emulsion of water,  
 wax, gum acacia, zinc oxid, and lanolin.  
 eg'men. The dorsal portion of the crus cerebri.  
 egument, *teg'-u-ment*. See *Integument*.  
 egumen'tal, Tegumen'tary. Relating to the tegument.  
 ichopsia, *ti-kop'-se-ah*. Temporary amblyopia with subjective  
 images, often an accompaniment of migraine.  
 inodynia, *ti-no-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the tendons.  
 ela, *tel'-lah*. A web. T. arane'æ, spiders' web; cobweb; it is  
 used as a styptic. T. choro'i'dea, the velum interpositum, *q. v.*  
 elangiectasia, *tel-an-je-ek-ta'-ze-ah*. See *Telangiectasis*.  
 elangiec'tasis. Dilatation of capillaries or smaller blood-vessels.  
 elangiosis, *tel-an-je-o'-sis*. A disease of the capillaries.  
 elegony, *tel-eg'-o-ne*. The influence of a previous husband on  
 the children of a subsequent one through the same woman.  
 eleg'raphers' Cramp. A neurosis of telegraph-operators.  
 eleneuron, *tel-e-nu'-ron*. A nerve-termination.  
 eleologic, *tel-e-o-loj'-ik*. Relating to the final cause of things.  
 eleol'ogy. The doctrine of final causes.  
 lep'athist. One versed in telepathy.  
 lepathy, *tel-ep'-ath-e*. Thought-transfer; thought-reading.

- Tellicher'ri Bark.** The bark of *Wrightia zeylanica*; it is used in dysentery.
- Telluric, tel-u'-rik.** Derived from the soil.
- Tellurism, tel'-u-rizm.** The influence of the soil as a cause of disease.
- Tellu'rium.** A rare metallic element; atomic weight, 125.
- Telodendron, tel-o-den'-dron.** The terminal arborization of a nerve-cell process.
- Telolec'ithal.** Having the yolk near one of the poles.
- Telolemma, tel-o-lem'-ah.** Membrane covering eminence of Dura Mater.
- Tem'perament.** Individual peculiarity of physical organization.
- Tem'perature.** The degree of intensity of heat or molecular vibration. **T., Ab'solute,** that reckoned from the absolute zero of temperature, estimated at 273° below the zero of the centigrade thermometer. **T., Nor'mal,** the temperature of the body in a state of health—98.6° F. **T.-sense,** the sense that perceives alterations of temperature.
- Tem'ple.** Flat, depressed portion of head between the eye and ear.
- Temporal, tem'-po-ral.** Pertaining to the temple. **T. Bone,** the bone at the side and base of the skull. **T. Crest,** a ridge on the frontal bone. **T. Mus'cle.** See *Muscles, Table of.*
- Temporalis, tem-po-ra'-lis.** The temporal muscle.
- Temporization, tem-por-iz-a'-shun.** The expectant form of treatment in the management of disease.
- Temporofa'cial.** Pertaining to the temporal region and the face.
- Temporomaxillary, tem-por-o-maks'-il-a-re.** Pertaining to the temporal and inferior maxillary bones.
- Temporooccipital, tem-por-o-ok-sip'-it-al.** Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones.
- Temporosphenoid, tem-por-o-sfe'-noid.** Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.
- Temulence, tem'-u-lens.** Inebriety; drunkenness.
- Tem'ulin.** The narcotic principle of *Solium temulentum*.
- Tenacious, te-na'-shus.** Adhesive; tough.
- Tenaculum, ten-ak'-u-lum.** A hook-shaped instrument.
- Ten'alin.** A teniafuge from areca nut with the toxic principle of arecolin eliminated as far as possible.
- Tenax, te'-naks.** Oakum prepared for surgeons' use.
- Tenderness, ten'-der-nes.** Abnormal sensitiveness.
- Tendinitis, ten-din-i'-tis.** See *Tenontitis.*
- Tendinosuture, ten-din-o-sut'-chur.** See *Tenosuture.*
- Tendinous, ten'-din-us.** Pertaining to a tendon. **T. Spot,** a deposit of fibrin on a serous membrane.
- Tendo, ten'-do.** A tendon. **T. achi'l'lis.** See *Achilles Tendon.*
- Ten'don.** A white, fibrous tissue, the attachment of muscles. **Ten'spin'dle,** an elliptic mass in a tendon formed by a nerve-encapsule.
- Ten'doplasty.** Plastic operation on tendons.
- Tendosynovitis, ten-do-si-no-vi'-tis.** See *Tenosynovitis.*
- Tendovag'inal.** Pertaining to a tendon and its sheath.



- nesmus, *te-nez'-mus*. Rectal pain with spasmodic contraction.
- nia, *te'-ne-ah*. See *Tænia*.
- niacide, *te'-ne-as-id*. A remedy destroying tape-worms.
- niafuge, *te'-ne-af-ūj*. An agent expelling tape-worms.
- n'ide. A remedy for diabetes.
- n'nis-elbow. A strain of the elbow occurring in tennis-players.
- nnysin, *ten'-is-in*. An alkaloid in brain-tissue.
- nodynia, *ten-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a tendon.
- nonitis, *ten-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.
- nontagra, *te-non-ta'-grah*. Gouty pain in a tendon.
- nontitis, *te-non-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a tendon.
- nontography, *ten-on-tog'-ra-fe*. A description of tendons.
- nontology, *ten-on-tol'-o-je*. The science of tendons.
- nophyte, *ten'-o-fīt*. A bony growth in a tendon.
- enoplasty, *ten'-o-plus-te*. A plastic operation on a tendon.
- enorrhaphy, *ten-or'-a-fe*. The suturing of a tendon.
- enostosis, *ten-os-to'-sis*. The ossification of a tendon.
- enosuture, *te-no-su'-chūr*. Tenorrhaphy, *q. v.*
- enosynovi'tis. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath.
- enotome, *ten'-o-tōm*. An instrument for tenotomy.
- enotomist, *ten-ol'-om-ist*. One skilled in tenotomy.
- enotomy, *ten-ol'-o-me*. The section of a tendon.
- ension, *ten'-shun*. 1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched. 2. In electricity, the power of overcoming resistance.
- T., Intraoc'ular, the hardness of the eyeball, due to the pressure of the intraocular contents upon the sclerotic.
- ensor, *ten'-sor*. A muscle making a part tense.
- ent. A roll of material used to dilate a canal.
- enth Nerve. The pneumogastric nerve, *q. v.*
- entigo, *ten-ti'-go*. Lust.
- entorium, *ten-to'-re-um*. The endocranium; the process of the dura lying between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.
- ephromyelitis, *tef-ro-mi-el-i'-tis*. See *Poliomyelitis*.
- ephrosis, *tef-ro'-sis*. Cremation.
- ep'id. About blood heat.
- epidarium, *tep-id-a'-re-um*. A warm bath.
- epopote, *tep-o'-po-te*. The twigs of *Ephedra antisypilitica*; it is used in venereal diseases.
- Ter-. A prefix meaning three or threefold.
- Teras, *te'-ras*. A monster.
- Teratic, *ter-at'-ik*. Monstrous.
- Teratism, *ter'-at-izm*. Any anomaly of conformation, whether congenital or acquired.
- Teratogen'esis, Teratog'eny. The formation or bringing forth of monstrosities.
- Teratoid, *ter'-at-oid*. Resembling a monster. T. Tu'mor, a teratoma, *q. v.*
- Teratology, *ter-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of monsters.
- Teratoma, *ter-at-o'-mah*. A complex congenital tumor.

**Teratosis**, *ter-at-o'-sis*. A congenital deformity.

**Terchlorid**, *ter-klo'-rid*. See *Trichlorid*.

**Ter'ebene**.  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . An antiseptic liquid from oil of turpentine.

**Ter'ebinth**. 1. The tree *Pistacia terebinthus*, yielding Chian turpentine. 2. Turpentine.

**Terebinthina**, *ter-e-bin'-thin-ah*. Turpentine.

**Terebin'thinat**e. Containing turpentine, as a salt.

**Terebin'thinize**. To charge with turpentine.

**Ter'ebrant**, **Terebra'ting**. Boring, piercing.

**Terebration**, *ter-e-brad'-shun*. The operation of trephining.

**Teremorrhua**, *ter-e-mor'-u*. A proprietary terebene preparation.

**Teres**, *te'-rēz*. Round and smooth.

**Ter in die**. Three times a day.

**Term**. A definite period, as the full *term* of gestation.

**Terma**. The lamina cinerea of the brain.

**Terminal**, *ter'-min-al*. Ending.

**Terminalia**, *ter-min-a'-le-ah*. A genus of tropical trees. *T. bellerica* yields myrobalans.

**Ternary**, *ter'-na-re*. Consisting of three parts.

**Teroxid**, *ter-oks'-id*. A trioxid.

**Terpene**, *ter'-pēn*. Any hydrocarbon with the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . **T. I'odid**. See *Iodoterpim*.

**Terpin**, *ter'-pin*.  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ . A diatomic alcohol from turpentine, used in lung-disease. **T. Hy'drate**,  $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2 + H_2O$ , a crystalline substance used as an expectorant and antiseptic.

**Terpin'eol**.  $C_{16}H_{17}.OH$ . A viscous liquid obtained by heating terpin hydrate with phosphoric acid.

**Ter'pinol**.  $C_{20}H_{34}O$ . A distillation product of terpin hydrate; it is used in bronchial affections.

**Terra**, *ter'-ah*. Earth. **T. al'ba**, white clay. **T. japon'ica**, catechu.

**Ter'ralin**. An ointment vehicle.

**Ter'rol**. A mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, offered as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

**Ter'rolin**. A name for a brand of petroleum-jelly.

**Tertian**, *ter'-shan*. Occurring every third day.

**Tertiary**, *ter'-she-a-re*. Third in order. **T. Syph'ilis**. See *Syphilis*.

**Tertipara**, *ter-tip'-a-rah*. A woman pregnant for the third time.

**Tesselated**, *tes'-el-a-ted*. Checkered; formed into little squares. **T. Epithe'lium**, pavement epithelium.

**Test**. 1. A trial. A characteristic reaction that distinguishes one body from another; also, the reagent for producing a test. **T.-meal**, a meal given to test the action of the gastric juices. **T.-pa'per**, paper impregnated with a chemie reagent, used to detect the presence of substances that cause a change in the color of the paper. **T.-solu'tion**, a standard solution. **T.-tube**, a thin glass tube used for testing. **T.-types**, letters of different sizes to test the acuteness of vision. See *Table of Tests*, page 798.

**Testa**, *tes'-tah*. A shell. **T. o'vi**, an egg-shell.

**Testaceous**, *tes-ta'-shus*. Shelly.

- es'taden.** A preparation made from the testicles of cattle.
- estibrachium, tes-tib-ra'-ke-um.** The superior peduncle of the cerebellum.
- esticle, tes'-tik-l.** See *Testis*.
- esticond, tes'-tik-ond.** Having undescended testes.
- estic'ular.** Pertaining to the testicles. **T. Flu'id,** the semen.
- estidin, tes'-tid-in.** An alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.
- es'tin.** An extract from the testes of the ram.
- estis, tes'-tis.** One of the two glandular bodies in the scrotum that secrete the semen. **T. of Brain,** either one of the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. **T., Undescen'ded,** the condition in which one or both testes remain in either the pelvis or the inguinal canal.
- estitis, tes-ti'-tis.** See *Orchitis*.
- etanic, tet-an'-ik.** Pertaining to tetanus.
- etaniform, tet-an'-if-orm.** Resembling tetanus.
- etanil'la.** A form of tetanic spasm affecting the fingers and toes.
- et'anin.**  $C_{14}H_{30}N_2O_4$ . A toxin present in the blood in tetanus.
- etanization, tet-an-iz-a'-shun.** The production of tetanus.
- etanoid, tet'-an-oid.** Resembling tetanus. **T. Fe'ver,** cerebro-spinal meningitis. **T. Paraple'gia,** spastic paraplegia.
- etanomo'tor.** An instrument for producing muscular tetanus.
- etanotox'in.**  $C_5H_{11}N$ . A ptomain from tetanus bacillus.
- Tetanus, tet'-an-us.** A disease with spasmodic and continuous contraction of the muscles.
- Tetany, tet'-an-e.** See *Tetanilla*.
- Tetra-.** A prefix denoting four.
- Tetrabrachius, tet-rah-bra'-ke-us.** A four-armed monster.
- Tetracheirus, tet-rah-ki'-rus.** A four-handed monster.
- Tetrac'id.** Having 4 hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.
- Tetracoccus, tet-ra-kok'-us.** A micrococcus occurring in clusters and forming groups of four.
- Tetrad, tet'-rad.** 1. A group of four bodies. 2. An element with a valency of four.
- Tetrago'num lumba'le.** A quadrangular area in the lumbar region.
- Tetraiodopyrrol, tet-rah-i-o-do-pir'-ol.** See *Iodol*.
- Tetramazia, tet-ram-a'-ze-ah.** Having four breasts.
- Tetramethylenediam'in.** See *Putrescin*.
- Tetranopsia, tet-ran-op'-se-ah.** A contraction of the visual field limited to one quadrant.
- Tetrapus, tet'-rap-us.** A four-footed monster.
- Tetrascelus, tet-ras'-el-us.** A four-legged monster.
- Tetraster, tet-ras'-ter.** The karyokinetic figure when there is a four-fold division of the nucleus.
- Tetrastoma, tet-ras-to'-mah.** A genus of entozoa.
- Tetratom'ic.** Having four replaceable hydrogen atoms.
- Tetravalent, tet-raw'-al-ent.** Having a valency of four.
- Tet'ronal.**  $C_9H_{20}S_2O_4$ . A crystalline substance used as a hypnotic and sedative.



- Tetroner'ythrin.** A pigment from the lobster.
- Tetrox'id.** A compound of a base and four oxygen atoms.
- Tetter, tel'-er.** A form of herpes; ringworm; eezema.
- Tetterwort, tel'-er-wurt.** *Chelidonium majus*, *q. v.*
- Teucrin, tu'-krin.** Purified aqueous extract of *Teucrium scordium*; it is an antiseptic and irritant and is employed to arrest the development of abscesses, lupus, etc.
- Teucrium, tu'-kre-um.** A genus of labiate plants, germander. *T. chama'drys* is used as an alterative. *T. scor'dium*, water-germander, is a stimulant.
- Texan Fever, teks'-an.** An infectious disease of cattle.
- Text-blindness, tekst'-blīnd-nes.** See *Word-blindness*.
- Textural, teks'-tu-ral.** Pertaining to any tissue.
- Thalamencephalon, thal-am-en-sef'-al-on.** The posterior portion of the anterior embryonic brain-vesicle; the part of the brain derived from this portion of the anterior vesicle, the 'tween-brain.
- Thalamic, thal'-am-ik.** Pertaining to the optic thalamus. *T. Ep'ilepsy*, epilepsy from disease of the optic thalamus.
- Thalamocele, thal'-am-o-sēl.** The third ventricle.
- Thalamocortical, thal-am-o-kor'-tik-l.** Pertaining to the optic thalamus and cerebral cortex.
- Thalamolenticular, thal-am-o-len-tik'-u-lar.** Pertaining to the optic thalamus and lenticular nucleus.
- Thalamus, thal'-am-us.** The great posterior ganglion of the brain; the supposed origin of the optic nerve.
- Thalassophobia, thal-as-o-fo'-be-ah.** A morbid fear of the sea.
- Thalassother'apy.** Treatment by sea-bathing or sea-voyages.
- Thal'lin.** A synthetic chemie product, a powerful antipyretic.
- Thalliniza'tion.** The repeated administration of thallin.
- Thal'lum.** A rare metallic element; atomic weight, 203.7.
- Thanatognomonic, than-at-og-no-mon'-ik.** Indicative of death.
- Thanatoid, than'-at-oid.** Resembling death.
- Thanatol, than'-at-ol.** Same as *Guaethol*.
- Thanatomania, than-at-o-ma'-ne-ah.** Suicidal mania.
- Thanatom'eter.** An instrument for proving death by temperature.
- Thanatophobia, than-at-o-fo'-be-ah.** A morbid fear of death.
- Thea, the'-ah.** See *Tea*.
- Theaism, the'-ah-izm.** See *Theism*.
- Thebain, the'-ba-in.**  $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$ . A poisonous alkaloid from opium; it is a powerful tetanizer.
- Thebaism, the'-ba-izm.** Poisoning by opium.
- Theca, the'-kah.** A sheath or investing membrane. *T. vertebra'lis*, the spinal membranes.
- Thecal, the'-kal.** Pertaining to the theca. *T. Ab'scess.* See *Abscess*.
- The'cate.** Sheathed; having a sheath.
- Thecitis, the-si'-tis.** Inflammation of a fibrous sheath.
- Thein, the'-in.**  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ . Active principle of tea; same as caffeine.
- Theism, the'-izm.** Morbid condition due to excessive tea-drinking.
- Thelalgia, the-lal'-je-ah.** Pain in the nipples.

- litis, *the-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the nipples.
- lium, *the'-le-um*. 1. A papilla. 2. A layer of cells.
- lothism, *the'-lo-thizm*. A projection of the nipple.
- lyblast, *the'-ib-last*. The female element of the bisexual cells of a cell.
- mad, *the'-nad*. Toward the thenal side or aspect.
- nal, *the'-nal*. Pertaining to the palm or sole.
- nar, *the'-nar*. The palm of the hand or sole of the foot. T.
- m'inance, the eminence on the palm at the base of the thumb.
- Mus'cles, the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb.
- obroma, *the-o-bro'-mah*. A genus of trees. The seeds of *T. cacao* furnish chocolate and cocoa.
- obro'min.  $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ . A crystalline alkaloid from theobroma.
- Hydrochlo'rate is a diuretic and nerve stimulant. T.
- alic'ylate is a diuretic.
- omania, *the-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Religious mania.
- ophyllin, *the-o-fil'-in*.  $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ . An alkaloid from tea.
- erapeutic, *ther-ap-u'-tik*. Pertaining to therapeutics.
- erapeu'tics. The branch of medical science concerned with the application of remedies and the treatment of disease.
- erapeutist, *ther-ap-u'-tist*. One versed in therapeutics.
- erapy, *ther'-ap-e*. See *Therapeutics*. T., Nu'clein. See *Nuclein*.
- C., Se'rum. See *Serotherapy*.
- riaca, *ther-i'-ak-ah*. Treacle; molasses.
- riacal, *the-ri'-ak-al*. Useful as an antidote for snake-bites.
- riomim'icry. Imitation of the acts of animals.
- erm. A heat-unit, being the quantity of heat necessary to raise one gram of water one degree Centigrade.
- ermal, *ther'-mal*. Pertaining to heat.
- ermalge'sia. The condition in which heat causes pain.
- ermanesthe'sia. See *Thermoanesthesia*.
- ermesthesia, *therm-es-the'-ze-ah*. A sensation of heat.
- ermesthesiometer, *therm-es-the-ze-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the sensibility to heat.
- ermic, *ther'-mik*. Pertaining to heat. T. Fe'ver. See *Heat-stroke*.
- ermifugin, *ther-me-fu'-jin*.  $C_9H_8(CH_3).NCOONa$ . An antipyretic powder.
- ermin, *ther'-min*.  $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2HCl$ . A mydriatic fluid.
- er'mo-. A prefix meaning heat.
- ermoanesthesia, *ther-mo-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Loss of the heat-sense.
- ermocauterec'tomy. Extirpation by the cautery.
- er'mocautery. A hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor.
- ermochem'istry. The science of the chemic action of heat.
- er'modin.  $C_{13}H_{17}NO_4$ . An antipyretic derivative of urethane.
- ermoelectric'ity. Electricity produced by heat.
- ermogen, *ther'-mo-jen*. An appliance for maintaining the body-temperature during an operation.

- Thermogenesis**, *ther-mo-jen'-es-is*. The generation of heat.
- Thermogenet'ic**, **Thermogen'ic**. Producing heat.
- Ther'mograph**. An instrument for recording heat-variations.
- Thermohyperalge'sia**. Hyperthermalgesia, *q. v.*
- Thermohyperesthe'sia**. Excessive acuteness of the heat-sense.
- Thermoinhib'itory**. Retarding heat-production.
- Thermolysis**, *ther-mol'-is-is*. Heat-dissipation.
- Thermolytic**, *ther-mo-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to thermolysis.
- Thermom'eter**. An instrument for measuring intensity of heat.
- T.**, **Air**, one in which the expansive substance is air. **T.**, **Cel'sius'**, **T.**, **Cen'tigrade**. See *Centigrade*. **T.**, **Centes'imal**. Same as *T.*, *Centigrade*. **T.**, **Clin'ical**, a self-registering thermometer for taking the body-temperature. **T.**, **Differen'tial**, one for determining slight variations of temperature. **T.**, **Fa'hrenheit**, one in which the interval between freezing and boiling is divided into 180 equal parts, or degrees, the zero-point being 32 degrees below the freezing of water. **T.**, **Max'imum**, one that registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Mercu'rial**, one in which the expansive substance is mercury. **T.**, **Min'imum**, one that registers the lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Re'aumur**, one in which the freezing-point is 0°, and the boiling-point 80°. **T.**, **Self-reg'istering**, one that by means of an index shows the highest or lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Sur'face**, one for registering the surface temperature of any part of the body.
- Thermometry**, *ther-mom'-et-re*. The use of the thermometer.
- Thermoneurosis**, *ther-mo-nu-ro'-sis*. Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.
- Thermopalpation**, *ther-mo-pal-pa'-shun*. Palpation of the body to determine temperature.
- Thermophile**, *ther'-mo-fil*. A thermoelectric battery.
- Thermophilic**, *ther-mo-fil'-ik*. Requiring great heat for growth.
- Thermoplegia**, *ther-mo-ple'-je-ah*. Heat-stroke.
- Thermopolypne'a**. Rapid breathing from high temperature.
- Ther'mostat**. Automatic device for regulating the temperature.
- Thermosystal'tic**. Contracting under the action of heat.
- Thermotac'tic**, **Thermotax'ic**. Pertaining to thermotaxis.
- Thermotax'in**. A proprietary antipyretic.
- Thermotax'is**. Regulation of heat-production and dissipation.
- Thermother'apy**. The treatment of disease by heat.
- Thesis**, *the'-sis*. The essay of a candidate for a degree.
- Thialdin**, *thi-al'-den*.  $C_{16}H_{13}NS_2$ . A crystalline heart stimulant prepared by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on aldehyd ammonia.
- Thigh-fric'tion**. A form of masturbation.
- Thilandin**, *thi'-lan-in*. A greasy mixture of sulphur and lanolin.
- Thioalcohol**, *thi-o-al'-ko-hol*. See *Mercaptan*.
- Thiocol**, *thi'-o-kol*. The potassium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid.
- Thioform**, *thi'-o-form*. The basic bismuth salt of dithiosalicylic acid. It is an antiseptic used in wounds and skin-diseases.



ogenic, *thi-o-jen'-ik*. Capable of changing sulphureted hydro-  
gen into higher sulphur compounds.

Oil, *thi'-ol*. A substance obtained by heating gas-oil with sul-  
phur; it is used in ulcers and skin-diseases.

## COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

	CENT.	REAU.	FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.	FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.
2	100.	80	122	50	40	32	0	0
1	98.9	79.1	120	48.9	39.1	30	-1.1	-0.9
3	97.8	78.2	118	47.8	38.2	28	-2.2	-1.8
6	96.7	77.3	116	46.7	37.3	26	-3.3	-2.7
4	95.6	76.4	114	45.6	36.4	24	-4.4	-3.6
2	94.4	75.6	112	44.4	35.6	22	-5.6	-4.4
0	93.3	74.7	110	43.3	34.7	20	-6.7	-5.3
8	92.2	73.8	108	42.2	33.8	18	-7.8	-6.2
6	91.1	72.9	106	41.1	32.9	16	-8.9	-7.1
4	90	72	104	40	32	14	-10	-8
2	88.9	71.1	102	38.9	31.1	12	-11.1	-8.9
0	87.8	70.2	100	37.8	30.2	10	-12.2	-9.8
8	86.7	69.3	98	36.7	29.3	8	-13.3	-10.7
6	85.6	68.4	96	35.6	28.4	6	-14.4	-11.6
4	84.4	67.6	94	34.4	27.6	4	-15.6	-12.4
2	83.3	66.7	92	33.3	26.7	2	-16.7	-13.3
0	82.2	65.8	90	32.2	25.8	0	-17.8	-14.2
8	81.1	64.9	88	31.1	24.9	-2	-18.9	-15.1
6	80	64	86	30	24	-4	-20	-16
4	78.9	63.1	84	28.9	23.1	-6	-21.1	-16.9
2	77.8	62.2	82	27.8	22.2	-8	-22.2	-17.8
0	76.7	61.3	80	26.7	21.3	-10	-23.3	-18.7
8	75.6	60.4	78	25.6	20.4	-12	-24.4	-19.6
6	74.4	59.6	76	24.4	19.6	-14	-25.6	-20.4
4	73.3	58.7	74	23.3	18.7	-16	-26.7	-21.3
2	72.2	57.8	72	22.2	17.8	-18	-27.8	-22.2
0	71.1	56.9	70	21.1	16.9	-20	-28.9	-23.1
8	70	56	68	20	15	-22	-30	-24
6	68.9	55.1	66	18.9	15.1	-24	-31.1	-24.9
4	67.8	54.2	64	17.8	14.2	-26	-32.2	-25.8
2	66.7	53.3	62	16.7	13.3	-28	-33.3	-26.7
0	65.6	52.4	60	15.6	12.4	-30	-34.4	-27.6
8	64.4	51.6	58	14.4	11.6	-32	-35.6	-28.4
6	63.3	50.7	56	13.3	10.7	-34	-36.7	-29.3
4	62.2	49.8	54	12.2	9.8	-36	-37.8	-30.2
2	61.1	48.9	52	11.1	8.9	-38	-38.9	-31.1
0	60	48	50	10	8	-40	-40	-32
8	58.9	47.1	48	8.9	7.1	-42	-41.1	-32.9
6	57.8	46.2	46	7.8	6.2	-44	-42.2	-33.8
4	56.7	45.3	44	6.7	5.3	-46	-43.3	-34.7
2	55.6	44.4	42	5.6	4.4	-48	-44.4	-35.6
0	54.4	43.6	40	4.4	3.6	-50	-45.6	-36.4
8	53.3	42.7	38	3.3	2.7	-52	-46.7	-37.3
6	52.2	41.8	36	2.2	1.8	-54	-47.8	-38.2
4	51.1	40.0	34	1.1	0.9	-56	-48.9	-39.1

iolin, *thi'-ol-in*. A substance derived from linseed oil and sulphur  
boiled together. It is used in skin-diseases.

tiophene, *thi'-o-fën*.  $C_4H_4S$ . An oily liquid from benzene.

**Thioresor'cin.**  $C_6H_4(OS)_2$ . An antiseptic compound of resorcin and sulphur.

**Thios'apol.** A sulphureted 'soda soap.

**Thiosav'onals.** Potash sulphur soaps that contain sulphur in a chemically combined state.

**Thiosinam'in.**  $C_4H_8N_2S$ . A crystalline substance used in lupus.

**Thiourea, thi-o-u-re'-ah.**  $CH(NH_2)_2$ . Sulphocarbamid.

**Third Pair.** The motor oculi nerves.

**Thirst.** The desire for drink.

**Thiuret, thi'-u-ret.**  $C_8H_7N_3S_2$ . A crystalline antiseptic.

**Thlipsencephalus, thlip-sen-sef'-al-us.** Monster with open skull.

**Thomso'nianism.** Treatment by vegetable drugs.

**Thoracentesis, tho-ras-en-te'-sis.** Puncture of the thorax to withdraw an accumulation of fluid; paracentesis.

**Thoracic, tho-ras'-ik.** Pertaining to the chest. **T. Duct.** See *Duct*.

**T. Gir'dle,** the girdle formed by the clavicles and scapulas. **T. Limbs,** the arms.

**Thoracocentesis, tho-rak-o-sen-te'-sis.** See *Thoracentesis*.

**Thoracocyllosis, tho-rak-o-sil-o'-sis.** Deformity of the thorax.

**Thoracodid'ymus.** A double monster joined by the thoraces.

**Thoracodynia, tho-rak-o-din'-e-ah.** Pain in the chest.

**Thoracogastros'chisis.** Cleft of the thorax and abdomen.

**Thoracometer, tho-rak-oni'-et-er.** See *Stethometer*.

**Thoracomyodynia, tho-rak-o-mi-o-din'-e-ah.** Pain in the chest-muscles.

**Thoracop'agus.** A double monster with fusion of the thoraces.

**Thoracoplasty, tho-ra'-ko-plas-te.** A plastic operation on the thorax.

**Thoracoschisis, tho-rak-os'-kis-is.** Cleft of the thorax.

**Thoracoscope, tho-rak'-os-kōp.** A stethoscope.

**Thoracoscopy, tho-rak-os'-ko-pe.** Examination of the chest.

**Thoracostenosis, tho-rak-o-ste-no'-sis.** Contraction of the chest.

**Thoracotomy, tho-rak-ot'-o-me.** An incision of the thorax.

**Thoradel'phus.** A dual monstrosity, united above the umbilicus.

**Thorax, tho'-raks.** The cavity above the abdomen; the chest.

**Thorium, tho'-re-um.** A grayish white metal.

**Thornapple, thorn'-ap-l.** See *Datura stramonium*.

**Thoroughwort, thur'-o-wurt.** Eupatorium, *q. v.*

**Thread, thred.** The spun and twisted fibers of cotton, linen, or silk.  
**T.-worm, oxyuris.**

**Three-day Fe'ver, thre'-da.** See *Dengue*.

**Threpsology, threp-sol'-o-je.** The science of nutrition.

**Thresh'old.** The limit of perceptibility of a stimulus. **T., Au'di-tory,** the minimum perceptible sound.

**Thrill, thril.** A quiver or tremor; a fremitus.

**Throat, thro't.** The anterior part of the neck; the fauces, pharynx, larynx, etc.

**Throb.** A pulsation or beat.

**Throe, thro.** A violent pain, as in parturition.

**Thrombin, throm'-bin.** Fibrinogen, *q. v.*

- thromboarteri'tis.** Arteritis from thrombosis.
- thrombocystis, throm-bo-sis'-tis.** The sac sometimes enveloping a thrombus.
- thromboid, throm'-boid.** Resembling a thrombus.
- thrombolymphangi'tis.** Lymphangitis with thrombosis.
- thrombophlebitis, throm-bo-fleb-i'-tis.** Phlebitis from the breakdown of a venous thrombus.
- thrombose, throm'-boz.** The fibrin ferment that coagulates blood.
- thrombosed.** Affected with thrombosis.
- thrombosin, throm-bo'-sin.** A derivative of fibrinogen.
- thrombosis, throm-bo'-sis.** The formation of a thrombus.
- thrombus.** A blood-clot in a vessel at the point of obstruction.
- rough-illumina'tion.** See *Transillumination*.
- Rush.** Aphthæ, *q. v.*
- Thyphoid, thrip'-sis.** A comminuted fracture.
- Thuja, thu'-jah.** A genus of coniferous trees; also, *T. occidentalis*, Arbor vitæ; the leaves and twigs are sudorific and diuretic.
- Tellurium, thu'-le-um.** A metallic element.
- Thumb, thum.** The first finger or toe.
- Turpentine, Olibanum.**
- Thi-laciitis, thi-las-e-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the oil-glands.
- Thymacetin, thi-mas'-et-in.**  $C_{14}H_{21}NO_2$ . An antiseptic from thymol.
- Thyme, tim.** See *Thymus*.
- Thymelcosis, thi-mel-ko'-sis.** Ulceration of the thymus gland.
- Thymene, ti'-mēn.**  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . A hydrocarbon from oil of thyme.
- Thymic, thi'-mik.** Pertaining to the thymus or to thyme. *T. mic'id*, thymol, *q. v.*
- Thymic, thi'-me-on.** A small wart in the skin.
- Thymitis, thi-mi'-tis.** Inflammation of the thymus gland.
- Thymol, ti'-mol.**  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ . A phenol from oil of thyme.
- Thymopathy, thi-mop'-ath-e.** Any disease of the thymus gland.
- Thymus, thi'-mus.** 1. A genus of labiate plants. *T. vulga'ris*, Garden thyme. 2. A glandular organ at the base of the tongue.
- Thyraden, thi'-rad-en.** Thyroid extract.
- Thyreine, thi'-re-in.** Iodothyrim.
- Thyroantitox'in.** The active principle of thyroid extract.
- Thyroary'tenoid.** Relating to thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.
- Thyrocele, thi'-ro-sēl.** A tumor affecting the thyroid gland.
- Thyroepiglot'tic.** Pertaining to the thyroid gland and epiglottis.
- Thyroepiglottid'eus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Thyroglan'din.** A preparation of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroglossal Duct, thi-ro-glos'-al.** A fetal passage between the thyroid gland and the tongue.
- Thyrohyal, Thyrohyoid, thi-ro-hi'-al, thi-ro-hi'-oid.** Pertaining to the thyroid gland and hyoid bone.
- Thyroid, thi'-roid.** Scutiform; shield-shaped. *T. Bod'y.* See *Gland*.
- Thyrocar'tilage, the largest laryngeal cartilage.** *T. Thyrocar'tilage*, an extract of the sheep's thyroid gland, used in myxedema. *T. Gland*, a ductless glandular body at the upper part of



- the trachea consisting of two lateral lobes connected centrally by an isthmus. **T. Treat'ment**, the use of thyroid extract.
- Thyroidectomy**, *thi-roid-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroidin**, *thi-roid'-in*. Thyraden.
- Thyroidism**, *thi'-roid-izm*. Poisoning by thyroid extract.
- Thyroidi'tis**. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroidization**, *thi-roid-iz-a'-shun*. Treatment by thyroid extracts.
- Thyroidotomy**, *thi-roid-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroidther'apy**. See *Thyroid Treatment*.
- Thyroidin**, *thi-ro-i'-o-din*. An organic compound of thyroid extract, iodine, and phosphorus; iodothylin.
- Thyroncus**, *thi-rong'-kus*. See *Thyrocele*.
- Thyrophyma**, *thi-ro-fi'-mah*. Enlargement of the thyroid gland.
- Thyropri'val**. Due to loss of function or removal of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroproteid**, *thi-ro-pro'-te-id*. A toxic albuminoid from the thyroid gland; it is used in Basedow's disease.
- Thyropro'tein**. A protein from the thyroid gland.
- Thyrotomy**, *thi-rot'-o-me*. Incision of the thyroid body.
- Tibia**, *tib'-e-ah*. The inner and larger bone of the leg.
- Tibial**, *tib'-e-al*. Pertaining to the tibia.
- Tibialis**, *tib-e-a'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Tibiofemoral**, *tib-e-o-fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the tibia and femur.
- Tibiofibular**, *tib-e-o-fib'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the tibia and fibula.
- Tibiotarsal**, *tib-e-o-tar'-sal*. Pertaining to the tibia and tarsus.
- Tic**, *tik*. A spasmodic twitching. **T., Convul'sive**, spasm of the facial muscles. **T. douloureux**, *doo'-loo-ru(r)*, spasmodic facial neuralgia.
- Tick'le**. To touch so as to cause a peculiar sensation (tickling or titillation) associated with laughter and reflex movements.
- Tidal**, *ti'-dal*. Rising and falling. **T. Air**. See *Air*. **T. Wave**, the second small elevation in a sphygmogram.
- Tiglii oleum**, *tig'-le-i o'-le-um*. See *Oil of Croton*.
- Tigre'tier**. A dancing mania endemic in Abyssinia.
- Ti'groid Mas'ses**. See *Corpuscles, Chromophile*.
- Tilmus**, *til'-mus*. Carphology.
- Timbre**, *tam'-br*. The quality of a musical note.
- Tin**. A silver-white metal, but little used in medicine; symbol, Sn.
- Tinctura**, *tingk-tu'-rah*. See *Tincture*. **T. ama'ra**. See *Tincture, Bitter*.
- Tinc'ture**. An alcoholic solution of medicinal substance. **T., Am-mo'niated**, one made with ammoniated alcohol. **T., Bitter**, stomach drops; a tincture of gentian centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange berries, and zedoary. **T., Ethe'real**, one made with ether.
- Tinea**, *tin'-e-ah*. A skin-disease, from fungi. **T. amianta'cea**, seborrhea. **T. decal'vans**, alopecia areata. **T. furfura'cea**, dry seborrhea. **T. imbrica'ta**, a severe form of tinea trichophytina. **T. syco'sis**, barbers' itch; sycosis parasitica; ringworm of the beard. **T. tar'si**, blepharitis. **T. ton'surans**, ringworm of the

lp. *T. trichophyti'na*, ringworm. *T. versico'lor*, a fungous  
 lease of the skin, characterized by patches of brown color.  
 ible, *tin'-ji-bl*. Capable of being stained.  
 itus, *tin'-it-us*. A tinkling or ringing sound. *T. au'rium*, a  
 objective ringing in the ears. *T.*, *Tel'ephone*, that due to use of  
 e telephone.  
 ers, *tik'-ers*. Those affected with tic.  
 . Weariness and exhaustion.  
 -fond, *tēr-fon(g)*. An instrument like a gimlet for transfixing  
 d withdrawing foreign bodies from a cavity or tissue.  
 ne, *ti'-zan*. See *Ptisan*.  
 ue, *tish'-u*. An aggregation of similar cells and fibers, forming  
 distinct structure. *T.*, *Ad'enoid*, a form of connective tissue  
 which the meshes contain lymphoid cells. *T.*, *Ad'ipose*, con-  
 ective tissue with flat cells lodged in the meshes of areolar tissue.  
 ., *Are'olar*, a form of connective tissue made up of cells and  
 elicate elastic fibers interlacing in every direction. *T.*, *Can'cel-  
 us*, the spongy tissue of bones. *T.*, *Cartilag'inous*, cartilage.  
 ., *Connec'tive*, a general name for all those tissues of the body  
 at support the essential elements or parenchyma. *T.*, *Elas'tic*,  
 connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers. *T.*, *Embryo'-  
 al*. Same as *T.*, *Mucous*. *T.*, *Endothe'liar*, endothelium. *T.*,  
*epithe'liar*, epithelium. *T.*, *Erec'tile*, a spongy tissue that be-  
 comes expanded and hard when filled with blood. *T.*, *Fi'brous*,  
 e connective tissue of the body, consisting of white or yellow  
 bers. *T.*, *Gelat'inous*, mucous tissue. *T.*, *Glan'dular*, a form  
 epithelial tissue. *T.*, *Granula'tion*, a cicatricial tissue made  
 p of granulations. *T.*, *Intersti'tial*, connective tissue. *T.*,  
*ntertu'bular*, the dense tissue of dentin. *T.*, *Lym'phoid*.  
 ame as *T.*, *Adenoid*. *T.*, *Mu'coid* or *Mu'cous*, connective tissue  
 ch as is present in the umbilical cord of the fetus. *T.*, *Mus'-  
 ular*, muscle. *T.*, *Ner'vous*. See *Nerve*. *T.*, *Os'seous*. See  
*bone*. *T.*, *Ret'iform*, adenoid tissue.  
 anium, *ti-ta'-ne-um*. A dark gray metal; symbol, *Ti*.  
 er, *Titre*, *te'-ter*. A standard of fineness or strength.  
 illation, *tit-il-a'-shun*. The act or sensation of tickling.  
 ra'tion. Volumetric analysis by the aid of standard solutions.  
 ubation, *tit-u-ba'-shun*. The staggering gait of disease.  
 ad'head. A kind of head in certain so-called acephalous fetuses.  
 acco, *to-bak'-o*. See *Tabacum*. *T.-heart*, a functional cardiac  
 disturbance from the overuse of tobacco.  
 accoism, *to-bak'-o-izm*. Morbid condition due to use of tobacco.  
 odynamometer, *to-ko-di-nam-om'-et-er*. An instrument for  
 measuring the force of labor-pains.  
 ology, *to-kol'-o-je*. The science of obstetrics.  
 cometer, *to-kom'-et-er*. See *Tocodynamometer*.  
 us, *to'-kus*. Childbirth.  
 e, *tō*. A digit of the foot. *T.-clo'nus*, contraction of the great  
 e on sudden extension of the first phalanx.

- Toilet**, *toi'-let*. The cleansing of a wound after operation.
- Tokelau Ring'worm**, *to'-kel-o*. *Tinea imbricata*, *q. v.*
- Toko-**. For words beginning thus see *Toco-*.
- Tolerance**, *tol'-er-ans*. The capacity of enduring a drug.
- To'lu, Bal'sam of**. See *Balsam*.
- Toluene**, *tol'-u-ēn*. A hydrocarbon,  $C_7H_8$ , from coal-tar.
- Tol'uol**. Same as *Toluene*.
- Toluyldiamin**, *tol-u-il-en-di-am'-in*.  $C_7H_{10}N_2$ . A toxic substance from the reduction of dinitrotoluene.
- Tolypy'rin**.  $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$ . A colorless crystalline antipyretic.
- Tolysal**, *tol'-is-al*. Tolypyrin salicylate, an antipyretic.
- Tomentum**, *to-men'-tum*. A flocculent pubescence. *T. cere'bri*, a plexus of small blood-vessels on the inner side of the pia mater.
- Tomomania**, *to-mo-ma'-ne-ah*. An excessive desire to operate.
- Tone**, *tōn*. The normal activity or vigor. The pressure or resistance of an organ. *T.-deaf'ness*, sensory amusia.
- Tonga**, *tong'-gah*. An antineuralgic preparation of barks from the Fiji Islands.
- Tongalin**, *ton'-gal-in*. A proprietary anodyne substance.
- Tongue**, *tung*. The organ of taste and speech. *T., Black*, glossophytia. *T., Depres'sor*, a spatula for depressing the tongue. *T., Fern-leaf Pat'tern*, one presenting a well-marked midrib with lateral branches. *T., Fil'my*, one with whitish symmetric patches on both sides of the tongue. *T., Furred*, a coated tongue the papillas of which are prominent, giving the mucous membranes the appearance of white fur. *T., Geograph'ic*, one with localized thickening of the epithelium. *T., Hair'y*, one with hyperplasia of the papillas, giving rise to hair-like projections. *T., Par'rot*, a shriveled dry tongue of typhus fever that can not be protruded. *T., Straw'berry*, a hyperemic tongue with the fungiform papillas very prominent. *T.-tie*, a congenital shortening of the frenum of the tongue. *T., Wood'en*, one the seat of actinomycosis.
- Tonic**, *ton'-ik*. 1. Relating to tone; producing normal tone or tension. 2. An agent producing normal tone of an organ or part. 3. Marked by continuous tension or contraction. *T. Spasm*, a continued rigid muscular contraction.
- Tonic'ity**. The quality of muscular fiber under excitation.
- Toniner'vin**. A new salt of quinin, soluble in water; it is proposed as a roborant, stomachic, and antipyretic.
- Ton'ka Bean**. The seed of *Dipteryx odorata*, yielding coumarin.
- Tonograph**, *ton'-o-graf*. A recording tonometer.
- Tonometer**, *ton-am'-et-er*. An instrument to measure eye-tension.
- Tonophant**, *ton'-of-ant*. An instrument used in making acoustic vibrations visible.
- Ton'oscope**. An apparatus for investigating the head or brain by means of sound.
- Tonsil**, *ton'-sil*. 1. A glandular organ on each side of the fauces. 2. A small lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere, situated on the infe-



or mesal aspect. T., Lin'gual, a mass of lymphadenoid tissue at the base of the tongue. T., Pharyn'geal, a mass of lymphadenoid tissue in the pharynx. T., Third. See *Luschka's Tonsil*. Tonsillar, *ton'-sil-ar*. Pertaining to the tonsils. Tonsillitis, *ton-sil-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the tonsils. T., Follic'lar, a form especially involving the follicles. T., Herpet'ic, a form marked by an eruption of herpetie vesicles. T., Mycot'ic, a form due to fungi. T., Pus'tular, that marked by the formation of pustules, as in small-pox. T., Sup'purative, quinsy. Tonsillolith, *ton-sil'-o-lith*. A tonsillar concretion. Tonsillotome, *ton-sil'-o-tōm*. Instrument for abscission of tonsils. Tonsillotomy, *ton-sil-ot'-o-me*. Excision of the tonsils. Tonus, *to'-nus*. See *Tone*. Tooth. See *Teeth*. T.-ache, pain in the teeth. T.-rash, a rash during dentition. Tactesthesia, *top-es-the'-ze-ah*. Local sensibility to touch. Taphaceous, *to-fa'-shus*. Hard; gritty. Tophus, *to'-fus*. A calcareous deposit in gout, etc. T. syphilit'icus, syphilitic node. Topical, *top'-ik-al*. Local; regional. Toralgia, *to-po-al'-je-ah*. A localized pain. Topographic, *to-po-graf'-ik*. Pertaining to topography. Topography, *to-pog'-ra-fe*. A description of regions of the body. Toroneurosis, *top-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A local neurosis. Topophobia, *top-o-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of places. Torcular herophili, *tor'-ku-lar her-off'-il-i*. A cavity before the internal occipital protuberance for venous sinuses. Torment, *tor'-men*. A severe, colicky pain. Tormentil, Tormentilla, *tor-men-til'-ah*. The herb *Potentilla tormentilla*; the root is a mild tonic and astringent. Tormina, *tor'-min-ah*. A griping pain in the bowels. Tor'minal, Tor'minous. Affected with tormina. Torpent, *tor'-pent*. An agent modifying irritative action. Torpid, *tor'-pid*. Affected with torpor; benumbed; inactive. Torpidity, *tor-pid'-it-e*. See *Torpor*. Torpor, *tor'-por*. The condition of abnormal inactivity. T. ret'inæ, diminished retinal response to luminous stimuli. Torrefac'tion. Drying by means of high artificial heat. Torrefy, *tor'-e-fi*. To dry over a fire. Torsiometer, *tor-se-om'-et-er*. An apparatus for determining the declination of the vertical and horizontal meridians of the eye. Torsion, *tor'-shun*. A twisting. T.-bal'ance, an instrument for measuring horizontal forces. Torsoclusion, *tor-so-klū'-zhun*. A form of acupressure combined with torsion. Torticol'lis. Contraction of cervical muscles with bending of head. T., Rheumat'ic, a form due to rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. T., Spasmod'ic, spasmodic contraction of the sternomastoid muscle.

**Torulose**, *tor'-u-lōs*. Knobbed.

**Touch**, *tuch*. 1. Digital examination of the body or organs. 2. The tactile sense; the act of judging by the tactile sense; palpation.

**Tour de Maitre**, *toor de māt*. A manœuvre in passing the catheter in a fat person.

**Tourniquet**, *toor'-nik-et*. An instrument to compress arteries.

**Tow**, *tō*. The coarse part of flax.

**Tow'elling**. Rubbing with a towel.

**Toxalbumins**, *toks-al'-bu-minz*. Poisonous soluble albuminoids producing specific diseases.

**Toxalbumose**, *toks-al'-bu-mōs*. A toxic albumose.

**Toxanemia**, *toks-an-e'-me-ah*. Anemic condition from poisoning.

**Toxemia**, *toks-e'-me-ah*. A poisoned state of the blood.

**Tox'enzyme**. A fungus-product poisonous to some animals.

**Toxic**, *toks'-ik*. Poisonous.

**Toxicant**, *toks'-ik-ant*. 1. Poisonous. 2. A poisonous agent.

**Toxicity**, *toks-is'-it-e*. The state of being poisonous.

**Toxicoden'drol**. A poisonous nonvolatile oil, the active principle of *Rhus toxicodendron*; it is a vesicant.

**Toxicodendron**, *toks-ik-o-den'-dron*. See *Rhus toxicodendron*.

**Toxicoderma**, *toks-ik-o-der'-mah*. A skin-disease due to poisons.

**Toxicogenic**, *toks-ik-o-jen'-ik*. Producing poison.

**Toxicohemia**, *toks-ik-o-he'-me-ah*. See *Toxemia*.

**Toxicoid**, *toks'-ik-oid*. Resembling poison.

**Toxicology**, *toks-ik-ol'-o-je*. The science of poisons.

**Toxicomania**, *toks-ik-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for poison.

**Toxicomucin**, *toks-ik-o-mu'-sin*. Same as *Toxomucin*.

**Toxicopathy**, *toks-ik-op'-ath-e*. A disease of toxic origin.

**Toxicophobia**, *toks-ik-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of poisons.

**Toxicophylaxin**, *toks-ik-o-phil-aks'-in*. See *Toxophylaxin*.

**Toxicosis**, *toks-ik-o'-sis*. Any disease due to poisoning.

**Toxidermitis**, *toks-e-der-mi'-tis*. See *Toxicoderma*.

**Toxiferous**, *toks-if'-er-us*. Carrying poison.

**Toxin**, *toks'-in*. An amorphous, nitrogenous poison, formed by bacteria in both living tissues and dead substances.

**Toxinemia**, *toks-in-e'-me-ah*. Blood-poisoning.

**Toxinfection**. Infection by means of a toxin.

**Toxinicide**, *toks-in'-is-īd*. Any substance that destroys a toxin.

**Toxiphobia**, *toks-if-o'-be-ah*. See *Toxicophobia*.

**Toxiphoric**, *toks-if'-or-ik*. Same as *Toxiferous*.

**Tox'oids**. Nontoxic transformation products of toxins.

**Toxomucin**, *toks-o-mu'-sin*. A toxic material from tubercle bacilli.

**Toxopectone**, *toks-o-pec'-tōn*. A poisonous pectone.

**Toxophylaxin**, *toks-o-phil-aks'-in*. A phylaxin destructive to the toxic products of microbes.

**Toxosoizin**, *toks-o-so'-zin*. Any sozin antagonizing bacterial poisons.

**Trabal**, *tra'-bal*. Relating to the trabs.

**Trabecula**, *tra-bek'-u-lah*. Any one of the fibrous bands extending from the capsule into the interior of an organ.

- bs cer'ebri.** The corpus callosum.
- ce.** A mark; a streak.
- chea, tra'-ke-ah.** The windpipe; the cartilaginous tube extending from the larynx to the bronchi.
- cheal, tra'-ke-al.** Pertaining to the trachea. **T.** Tug'ging, the downward tugging-movement of the larynx, seen in aneurysm of the aortic arch.
- chealis, tra-ke-a'-lis.** An intrinsic muscle of the trachea.
- cheitis, tra-ke-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the trachea.
- chelagra, tra-kel-a'-grah.** Gout in the neck.
- chelectomopexy, tra-kel-ek-to-mo-peks'-e.** Partial excision with fixation of the neck of the uterus.
- chelematoma, tra-kel-em-at-o'-mah.** A hematoma situated on the sternomastoid muscle.
- chelismus, tra-kel-iz'-mus.** Spasm of the cervical muscles.
- chelitis, tra-kel-i'-tis.** Cervicitis.
- chelology, tra-kel-ol'-o-je.** The science of the neck and its diseases.
- chelomastoid, tra-kel-o-mas'-toid.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- a'chelopexy.** Fixation of the cervix uteri to an adjacent part.
- a'cheloplasty.** Plastic operation on the cervix uteri.
- achelorrhaphy, tra-kel-or'-a-fe.** Suturing of neck of the womb.
- achelotomy, tra-kel-ot'-o-me.** Incision of the cervix uteri.
- acheoerocele, tra-ke-o-a'-er-o-sël.** A diverticulum of the trachea.
- acheocele, tra'-ke-o-sël.** 1. Hernia of the lining membrane of the trachea. 2. Goiter.
- acheoesopha'geal.** Pertaining to the trachea and esophagus.
- acheolaryngotomy, tra-ke-o-lar-ing-got'-o-me.** Incision into the larynx and trachea.
- acheoscopy, tra-ke-os'-ko-pe.** The inspection of the trachea.
- acheostenosis, tra-ke-o-sten-o'-sis.** Contraction of the trachea.
- acheotome, tra'-ke-o-tôm.** Instrument for opening the trachea.
- acheotomy, tra-ke-ot'-o-me.** An incision of the trachea. **T.**, **Infé'rior**, one performed below the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T.**, **Supé'rior**, one performed above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. **T.-tube**, a curved tube for insertion in the neck after tracheotomy.
- achitis, tra-ki'-tis.** Inflammation of the trachea.
- achoma, tra-ko'-mah.** Glandular lids, a form of conjunctivitis.
- T. defor'mans**, a form of vulvitis with diffuse scar-tissue.
- achyphonia, trak-e-fo'-ne-ah.** Roughness of the voice.
- act.** 1. A distinct, more or less defined region, usually much longer than it is broad. 2. Any one of the columns of white matter of the spinal cord. 3. A track or course. **T.**, **Alimen'tary**, the alimentary canal, extending from the mouth to the anus. **T.**, **Diges'tive.** Same as *T., Alimentary*. **T.**, **Direct Cerebel'lar**, an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. **T.**, **Genitou'rinary**, the genito-



- urinary organs in continuity. **T., Haben'ular**, a tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesal side of the red nucleus. **T., Intermediolat'eral**, a tract of nerve-fibers in the lateral column of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray horns. **T., Mo'tor**, the path for motor impulses from the brain to a muscle. **T., Olfac'tory**, the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain. **T., Op'tic**, the fibers between the visual center and the optic chiasm. **T., Prepyram'idal**, the ventral pyramids of the cord. **T., Pyram'idal**, the continuation in the spinal cord of the ventral pyramids of the oblongata. **T., Respi'ratory**, the respiratory organs in continuity. **T., Semilu'nar**, a band of fibers in the outer portion of the cerebellum. **T., Sen'sory**, any tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain.
- Traction**, *trak'-shun*. A drawing or pulling. **T.-aneu'rysm**, an aneurysm due to traction on the aorta by an incompletely atrophied ductus arteriosus. **T., Ax'is-**, traction in the direction or axis of a channel through which a body is to be drawn. **T.-divertic'ulum**, a circumscribed esophageal sacculation from the traction of adhesions. **T., Elas'tic**, traction by an elastic force.
- Tractus**, *trak'-tus*. A tract.
- Trag'acanth**. A gummy exudate from *Astragalus gummifer*; it is used as a demulcent.
- Tra'gal**. Pertaining to the tragus.
- Tragicus**, *traj'-ik-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Tragus**, *tra'-gus*. The small prominence of cartilage projecting over the meatus of the external ear.
- Trait**, *trāt*. Any natural characteristic peculiar to an individual.
- Trance**, *trans*. A form of catalepsy; protracted syncope.
- Transection**, *tran-sek'-shun*. A cross-section.
- Transfer**, **Transference**, *trans'-fer*, *trans-fer'-ens*. The passage of a symptom from one side of the body to the other.
- Transfix**, *trans-fix'*. To pierce through and through.
- Transfora'tion**. The act of perforating the fetal skull.
- Trans'forator**. An instrument used in transforation.
- Transformation**, *trans-for-ma'-shun*. A change of form.
- Transfusion**, *trans-fu'-zhun*. A transfer of blood into the veins. The transfer of liquid from one vessel to another, especially the introduction of blood from another body into a vessel of the body. **T., Arte'rial**, the transfusion of blood into an artery. **T., Direct' or Imme'diate**, the transfusion of blood from one person to another without exposure to the air. **T., In'direct or Me'diate**, the introduction of blood that has first been drawn into a vessel. **T., Ve'nous**, transfusion into a vein.
- Transic**, *trans'-ik*. Relating to a trance.
- Transiliac**, *trans-il'-e-ak*. Passing across from one ilium to the other.
- Transillumination**, *trans-il-u-min-a'-shun*. The lighting of a cavity by passing a strong light through its walls.
- Translation**, *trans-la'-shun*. A change of place.

translucent, *trans-lu'-sent*. Partly transparent.  
 translucent, *trans-lu'-sid*. Semitransparent.  
 transmigration, *trans-mi-gra'-shun*. The passage of cells through membranous septum. **T.**, **Exter'nal**, the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the opposite oviduct without traversing the uterus. **T.**, **Inter'nal**, the passage of the ovum through its proper oviduct into the uterus and across to the opposite oviduct.  
 transmission, *trans-mish'-un*. The transfer of a disease.  
 transonance, *trans'-o-nanz*. Transmitted resonance; transmission of sound through the lungs and chest-wall.  
 transpirable, *trans'-pi-ra-bl*. Permitting transpiration.  
 transpiration, *trans-pir-a'-shun*. The act of passing fluid, vapor, or gas through a membrane, especially the skin; perspiration.  
 transplantation, *trans-plan-ta'-shun*. The operation of grafting.  
 transposition, *trans-po-zish'-un*. An interchange of position.  
 trans'udate. A substance resulting from transudation.  
 transuda'tion. An oozing of a fluid through the pores of the skin.  
 transversalis, *trans-ver-sa'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
 transverse, *trans-vers'*. Lying across.  
 transversec'tomy. Excision of a transverse process of a vertebra.  
 transver'sus. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
 trapezium, *tra-pe'-ze-um*. The first bone of the second carpal row.  
 trapezius, *tra-pe'-ze-us*. See *Muscles, Table of*.  
 trapezoid, *trap'-e-zoid*. One of the bones of the wrist.  
 trauma, *traw'-mah*. A wound; an injury.  
 traumatic, *traw-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to a wound.  
 traumaticin, *traw-mat'-is-in*. A ten per cent. solution of gutta serena in chloroform, for local use.  
 traumatism, *traw'-mat-izm*. The condition of one suffering from injury.  
 traumatol, *traw'-mat-ol*.  $C_7H_7IO$ . An odorless surgical antiseptic containing 54 per cent. of iodine.  
 traumatology, *traw-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of wounds.  
 traumatopne'a. Passage of respiratory air through a chest wound.  
 treatment, *trēt'-ment*. The methods employed in effecting a cure.  
 refusia, *tre-fu'-se-ah*. A dark-red powder obtained from drying defibrinated blood; it is used in chlorosis.  
 trehalose, *tre'-hul-ōs*.  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . A sugar from manna.  
 trematode, *tre'-mat-ōd*. Any member of the class trematoda; parasitic, unsegmented worms.  
 trem'ble. To quiver; to be affected with quick vibratory movements.  
 trembles, *trem'-blz*. Milk-sickness.  
 tremor, *tre'-mor*. Involuntary trembling of the body. **T.**, **Arsen'ical**, one due to arsenical intoxication. **T.**, **Contín'uous**, a form resembling paralysis agitans. **T.**, **Fi'brillary**, one caused by consecutive contractions of separate muscle-fibrillas. **T.**, **Forced**, movements persisting after voluntary motion, due to an intermittent and rhythmic irritation of the nervous centers. **T.**,

- Inten'tion, one appearing on voluntary movement. T., Volitional, a trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort.
- Tremulous, *trem'-u-lus*. Trembling.
- Trepan, *tre-pan'*. An old crude form of the trephine.
- Trepanation, *tre-pan-a'-shun*. See *Trephination*.
- Trepan'ning. Using the trephine.
- Trephination, *tre-fi-na'-shun*. The operation of cutting out a piece of bone with the trephine.
- Tre'phine. 1. A saw for cutting out a circular piece of bone chiefly from the skull. 2. To operate with the trephine.
- Trepidation, *trep-id-a'-shun*. A trembling.
- Tri-. A prefix denoting three.
- Triacetin, *tri-as'-et-in*.  $C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3$ . Oily liquid in cod-liver oil.
- Triacid, *tri-as'-id*. Having three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.
- Triad, *tri'-ad*. A trivalent element.
- Triakaidekaphobia, *tri-ak-i-dek-af-o'-be-ah*. Insane dread of the number thirteen.
- Trial, *tri'-al*. The act of testing. T.-case, a box of lenses for testing the refraction of the eye. T.-frame, a spectacle frame for holding trial-lenses. T.-len'ses, lenses used in testing vision.
- Triallylamin, *tri-al-il-am'-in*.  $N(C_3H_5)_3$ . An oily liquid.
- Triangle, *tri'-ang-gl*. A space bounded by three lines or sides and with three angles. T., Carot'id, Infe'rior, T. of Neces'sity, one in the neck, bounded in front by the median line of the neck, behind by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, and above by the anterior belly of the omohyoid. T., Carot'id, Supe'rior, T., of Elec'tion, is bounded behind by the sternomastoid, in front by the anterior belly of the omohyoid, and above by the posterior belly of the digastric. T., Cephal'ic, one on the antero-posterior plane of the skull, bounded by lines joining the occiput with the forehead and with the chin and a line joining the latter two. T., Digas'tric, the submaxillary triangle. T. of El'bow, one lying in front of the elbow with the base directed upward toward the humerus, bounded externally by the supinator longus and internally by the pronator teres. T., Fa'cial, one formed by lines uniting the basion with the alveolar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two. T., Fron'tal, one bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. T., Iliosfem'oral, one at the hip, formed by Nélaton's line, by the continuation outward of a line drawn through the two superior iliac spines, and by a line drawn at right angles to this from the summit of the great trochanter. T., Infraclavic'ular, one bounded above by the clavicle, below and to the inner side by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle, and to the outer side by the anterior border of the deltoid. T., In'guinal. See *Scarpa's Triangle*. T., Les'ser, one in the neck, bounded by the hypoglossal nerve and by the anterior and posterior bellies of the digastric muscle. T., Lumbocostoabdom'inal, one bounded anteriorly by the obliquus externus,



superiorly by the serratus posticus inferioris and the point of the twelfth rib, posteriorly by the erector spinæ, and inferiorly by the obliquus internus. **T. of Neck, Ante'rior**, one including the inferior carotid, the superior carotid, and the submaxillary triangles. **T. of Neck, Poste'rior**, one including the occipital and the subclavian triangles. **T., Occip'ital**, one bounded in front by the sternomastoid muscle, behind by the trapezius, below by the omohyoid muscle. **T., Subcla'vian**, one bounded above by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle, below by the clavicle, and the sternomastoid at the base. **T., Submax'illary**, one bounded above by the lower jaw-bone and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, below by the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid muscles, and in front by the middle line of the neck. **T., Suboccip'ital**, one in the posterior part of the neck, formed by the rectus capitis posterior major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles. **T., Suprame'atal**. See *McEwen's Space*.

**Triangularis**, *tri-ang-gu-la'-ris*. A muscle of the chest.

**Triatomic**, *tri-at-om'-ik*. Having three atoms.

**Triadism**, *tri'-bad-izm*. Unnatural intercourse between women.

**Tribromhy'drin**.  $C_3H_5Br_3$ . A yellow antispasmodic liquid.

**Tribro'mid of Gold**.  $AuBr_3$ . A dark powder, used in epilepsy.

**Tribrommethane**, *tri-brōm-meth'-ān*. Bromoform, *q. v.*

**Tribromphenol**, *tri-brōm-fe'-nol*. Bromol.

**Tribromsal'ol**.  $C_6H_4(OH)COO.C_6H_2Br_3$ . A valuable intestinal antiseptic; it is also hypnotic and antispasmodic.

**Tricephalus**, *tri-sef'-al-us*. A monster with three heads.

**Triceps**, *tri'-seps*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

**Trichangeia**, *trik-an-ji'-ah*. The capillary blood-vessels.

**Trichangeiectasis**, *trik-an-ji-ek-ta'-sis*. Dilatation of the capillaries.

**Trichauxe**, **Trichauxis**, *trik-awk'-se*, *trik-awk'-sis*. Hypertrichosis, *q. v.*

**Trichiasis**, *trik-i'-as-is*. Inversion of the eyelashes.

**Trichina**, *trik-i'-nah*. A genus of nematode worms.

**Trichiniasis**, *trik-in-i'-as-is*. The same as *Trichinosis*, *q. v.*

**Trichiniphobia**, *trik-in-if-o'-be-ah*. Morbid fear of trichinosis.

**Trichiniza'tion**. Infection with trichinæ.

**Trichi'noscope**. An instrument for examining meat for trichinæ.

**Trichinosis**, *trik-in-o'-sis*. A disease caused by the ingestion of pork containing trichina spiralis.

**Trichinous**, *trik'-in-us*. Containing trichinæ.

**Trichismus**, *trik-iz'-mus*. A scarcely perceptible fracture.

**Trichitis**, *trik-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

**Trichlorhydrin**, *tri-klor-hi'-drin*. A hypnotic and anæsthetic.

**Trichlo'rid**. A salt with three atoms of chlorine and one of a base.

**Trichlorphe'nol**.  $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$ . An antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Trichocardia**, *trik-o-kar'-de-ah*. Inflammation of the pericardium, with pseudomembranous elevations.

**Trichocephali'asis**. State of being infested with thread-worms.

- Trichoceph'alus.** Thread-worm; a genus of parasitic worms.
- Trichoclasia,** *trik-o-kla'-se-ah.* A brittle condition of the hair.
- Trichoepithelioma,** *trik-o-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah.* A skin-tumor originating in the hair-follicles.
- Trichoesthesia,** *trik-o-es-the'-ze-ah.* The sensation felt when a hair is touched.
- Trichoglossia,** *trik-o-glos'-e-ah.* Hair on the tongue.
- Trichoid,** *trik'-oid.* Resembling hair.
- Trichology,** *trik-ol'-o-je.* The science of the hair.
- Trichoma,** *trik-o'-mah.* Trichomatosis.
- Trichomatose,** *trik-o'-mat-oz.* Matted together.
- Trichomatosis,** *trik-o-mat-o'-sis.* A fungous disease of the hair.
- Trichomonas,** *trik-oni'-o-nas.* A genus of infusorians.
- Trichomycosis,** *trik-o-mi-ko'-sis.* A fungous disease of the hair.
- T. palmelli'na,** a disease affecting the hairy parts of the trunk.
- Trichonosis,** *trik-on-o'-sis.* Any disease of the hair.
- Trichopathy,** *trik-op'-a-the.* Any disease of the hair.
- Trichopha'gia.** Insane habit of eating hair.
- Trichophytic,** *trik-off-it'-ik.* Relating to *Trichophyton*.
- Trichophyton,** *trik-off'-it-on.* A genus of fungoid organisms parasitic upon the hair.
- Trichophytosis,** *trik-off-it-o'-sis.* A contagious disease of the skin and hair due to the invasion of trichophyton.
- Trichoptilosis,** *trik-o-ti-lo'-sis.* Splitting of the ends of the hair.
- Trichorrhaxis,** *trik-or-eks'-is.* Brittleness of the hair. **T. nodo'sa,** an atrophic condition of the hair with formation of nodules.
- Trichosis,** *trik-o'-sis.* Any disease of the hair.
- Trichotillomania,** *trik-o-til-o-ma'-ne-ah.* Morbid impulse to pull out one's hair.
- Trichroic,** *tri-kro'-ik.* Possessing trichroism.
- Tri'chroism.** The property of exhibiting three different colors when viewed under three different aspects.
- Tricipital,** *tri-sip'-it-al.* Three-headed.
- Tricor'nic, Tricor'nute.** Having three horns.
- Tricornis,** *tri-kor'-nis.* Having three processes.
- Tricresol,** *tri-kre'-sol.* An antiseptic mixture of cresols.
- Tricresolamin,** *tri-kre-sol-am'-in.* A mixture of ethylenediamin and tricresol; it is used as a wound antiseptic.
- Tricrotic,** *tri-krot'-ik.* Having three beats.
- Tricrotism,** *tri'-krot-izm.* The state of being tricrotic.
- Tricuspid,** *tri-kus'-pid.* Having three points, as the right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart. **T. Disease',** disease of the tricuspid valve. **T. Valve.** See *Tricuspid*.
- Trielcon,** *tri-el'-kon.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.
- Trienceph'alus.** A fetal monster without smell, hearing, or sight.
- Triethylam'in.**  $C_6H_{15}N$ . An oily ptomain from putrid fish.
- Trifacial Nerve,** *tri-fa'-shal.* See *Trigemimus*.
- Trifor'mol.**  $(CH_2O)_3$ . An antiseptic and astringent substance.

- eminal, *tri-jem'-in-al*. Pertaining to the trigeminus.
- eminus, *tri-jem'-in-us*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.
- ger-finger, *trig'-er-fing-ger*. A spastic condition of the finger flexion and extension.
- rocephalus, *tri-go-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a triangular face.
- trigone, Trigonum, *tri'-gōn*, *tri-go'-nam*. A triangular space on the inside of the bladder, immediately behind the orifice of the urethra. T., Olfac'tory, the root of origin of the olfactory tract.
- trigonocephalus, *tri-gon-o-sef'-al-us*. A triangular-shaped skull.
- triodocresol, *tri-i-o-do-kre'-sol*. See *Losophan*.
- trilabe. An instrument with three prongs; a lithotrite.
- Trillin. An alcoholic extract of *Trillium erectum*; it is astringent, tonic, and expectorant.
- trimethylamin,  $C_3H_9N$ . A liquid ptomain from herring-brine; it is used in rheumatism.
- trimethylenediamin, *tri-meth-il-ēn-di-am'-in*.  $C_3H_{10}N_2$ . A toxic ptomain from cholera-bacillus cultures.
- trimorphism, *tri-mor'-fizm*. Existing under three distinct forms.
- trinitrin, *tri-ni'-trin*. Nitroglycerin.
- trinitrophenol, *tri-ni-tro-fe'-nol*. Picric acid, *q. v.*
- trioceph'alus. A monster without sight, smell, or hearing.
- trional, *tri'-o-nal*.  $C_3H_{13}S_2O_4$ . A crystalline hypnotic powder.
- trionym, *tri'-o-nim*. A name consisting of three terms.
- triorchid, *tri-or'-kid*. Having three testicles.
- triorchis, *tri-or'-kis*. A person having three testicles.
- triox'id. An oxid with three oxygen-atoms and one base.
- tripara, *trip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the third time.
- triphasic, *tri-fa'-zik*. Having three phases or variations.
- triphenam'in. A mixture of phenocoll (2.6), phenocoll salicylate (1), and phenocoll acetate (0.4); is recommended for rheumatism.
- triphenin, *tri-fe'-nin*.  $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH(C_3H_5O)$ . An analgesic and antipyretic compound.
- trip'le. Consisting of three. T. Phos'phate, magnesium and ammonium phosphate.
- triplets, *trip'-letz*. Three offspring at one birth.
- triplex, *trip'-leks*. Threefold. T. Pills, pills of aloes, podophyllin, and blue mass.
- triplo'pia. A form of polyopia in which three objects are seen.
- triquetrous Bone, Triquetrum, *tri-ke'-trus*, *tri-ke'-trum*. 1. A Carpal bone. 2. The carpal cuneiform bone.
- triradial, Triradiate, *tri-ra'-de-āt*. Radiating in three directions.
- trismoid, *triz'-moid*. A form of trismus neonatorum thought to be due to pressure on the occipital bone during labor.
- trismus. A spasm of the muscles of mastication; lockjaw.
- trisplanchnic, *tri-splangk'-nik*. The descriptive name of the sympathetic nerve.
- tristimania, *tris-tim-a'-ne-ah*. Melancholia.
- tristis. Sad; gloomy; having a dull color.
- trisul'phate. A sulphate containing three sulphuric-acid radicles.



- Triticeous**, *trit-ish'-us*. Pertaining to wheat. **T. Nod'ule**, corpus triticeum, a cartilaginous nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.
- Triticeum**, *trit-is'-e-um*. The triticeous nodule.
- Triticin**, *trit'-is-in*. 1. A gummy substance from *Triticum repens*. 2. A proprietary food preparation.
- Trit'icum**. A genus of grasses. **T. re'pens**, couch grass; the rhizome is emollient and diuretic. **T. sati'vum**, common wheat.
- Tritol**, *trit'-ol*. An emulsion of oil in extract of malt.
- Tritopin**, *trit'-to-pin*.  $C_{42}H_{54}N_2O_7$ . An alkaloid from opium.
- Triturable**, *trit'-u-ra-bl*. Capable of being powdered.
- Triturate**, *trit'-u-rāl*. 1. To reduce to fine powder. 2. A finely divided powder.
- Trituration**, *trit-u-ra'-shun*. The act of reducing to powder.
- Triv'alent**. Having three replaceable hydrogen atoms.
- Trocar**, *tro'-kar*. A sharp instrument for paracentesis.
- Trochanter**, *tro-kan'-ter*. One of two processes on the upper extremity of the femur below the neck.
- Trochanteric**, *tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the trochanter.
- Trochantin**, *tro-kan'-tin*. The lesser trochanter of the femur.
- Trochantin'ian**. Relating to the trochantin.
- Troche**, **Trochiscus**, *tro'-ke*, *tro-kis'-kus*. A medicinal tablet; a lozenge.
- Trochin**, **Trochinus**, *tro'-kin*, *trok'-in-us*. The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus.
- Trochlea**, *trok'-le-ah*. A pulley-like process.
- Trochlearis**, *trok-le-a'-ris*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Trochocephalia**. The state of being round-headed.
- Trochoid**, *tro'-koid*. Serving as a pulley or pivot.
- Trochoides**, *tro-koi'-dez*. Pivot-joints or pulley-joints.
- Trompatila**, *trom-pa-til'-ah*. The stem and branches of *Bouvardia triphylla*, used in Mexico in hydrophobia.
- Tropacocain**, *tro-pak-o'-kah-in*. An alkaloid from a narrow-leaved variety of *Erythroxylon coca*; it is a local anesthetic.
- Trophe'sial**, **Trophe'sic**. Pertaining to trophesy.
- Trophesy**, *trof'-es-e*. Trophoneurosis.
- Trophic**, *trof'-fik*. Pertaining to nutrition.
- Trophoblast**, *trof'-o-blast*. The epiblast lying outside of the germinal area.
- Trophology**, *trof-ol'-o-je*. The science of nutrition.
- Trophoneuro'sis**. Defective nutrition from an injury of nerves.
- Trophopathy**, *trof-op'-ath-e*. A nutritional disorder.
- Trophoplast**, *trof'-o-plast*. A mass of formative plasma.
- Trophotropism**, *trof-ol'-ro-pizm*. The attraction and repulsion shown by certain organic cells to various nutritive solutions.
- Tropical Chloro'sis**, *trof'-ik-al*. See *Dochmiasis*.
- Tropin**, *tro'-pin*.  $C_8H_{15}NO$ . An artificial alkaloid from atropin.
- Tropometer**, *tro-pom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the power of rotation of an eye.
- Tro'pon**. An artificial albuminous food.

- an'cal.** Pertaining to the trunk.
- amputated, tru'u'-ka-ted.** Deprived of limbs; amputated.
- trunk.** The body, except the head and limbs.
- truss, trus.** An apparatus to hold a hernia, etc., in place.
- trepanesis, trip-e'-sis.** The operation of trephining.
- trypsin, trip'-sin.** A proteolytic ferment of pancreatic fluid.
- trypsinogen, trip-sin'-o-jen.** A proteid forming trypsin.
- tryptone, trip'-tōn.** Pancreatic peptone.
- tryptonemia, trip-tōn-e'-me-ah.** See *Peptonemia*.
- tubal, tu'-bal.** Pertaining to the oviduct. **T. Nephri'tis,** inflammation of the renal tubes.
- tubbing, tub'-ing.** The employment of the cold bath in fever.
- tube, tūb.** A pipe-like structure in the body, or a surgical instrument of similar shape. **T., Air-,** a bronchial tube. **T., Auscultation,** one used to test the acuteness of hearing. **T.-casts,** microscopic casts of the renal tubules, indicative of kidney-disease. **T., Drain'age-,** one of glass or rubber to be inserted into a wound or cavity to allow of the escape of fluids. **T., Esophag'eal.** See *T., Stomach-.* **T., Eusta'chian.** See *Eustachian*. **Ts., Fallo'pian.** See *Oviducts*. **T., Feed'ing,** one for introducing food into the stomach. **T., Intuba'tion,** a breathing tube used after laryngotomy. **T., Otopharyn'geal,** the Eustachian tube. **T., Stom'ach-,** a flexible tube used for lavage. **T., Tracheot'omy.** Same as *T., Intubation*.
- tuber, tu'-ber.** 1. A thickened portion of an underground stem. 2. A tuberosity. **T. cinere'um,** a prominence of the gray matter of the brain between the optic tracts and the corpora albicantia. **T. val'vulæ,** the posterior part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.
- tubercle, tu'-ber-kl.** 1. A small eminence. 2. A small nodule of granular cells constituting the condition called tuberculosis. **T., Adduc'tor,** one at the lower end of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, giving attachment to the tendon of the adductor magnus. **T., Amyg'daloid,** one on the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. **T., Anatom'ic.** See *Verruca necrogenica*. **T., Caro'tid.** See *Carotid*. **T., Co'noid.** See *Conoid*. **T., Del'toid,** one on the anterior border of the clavicle, giving origin to a part of the deltoideus. **T., Fi'brous,** one that has been modified by the formation of connective tissue within it. **T., Ge'nial,** one on each side of the median line on the inner surface of the lower maxilla. **T., Gen'ital.** See *Genital*. **T., Lac'rimal,** the small papillary prominence at the margin of the eyelid, in the center of which are the puncta lacrimalia. **T., Mil'iary,** a tubercular nodule of very small size usually present in large numbers, as in miliary tuberculosis. **T., Pter'ygoid,** one on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla giving attachment to the internal pterygoid muscle. **T., Sca'lene,** one on the first rib attaching the anterior scalene muscle. **T., Supraglen'oid,** one above the glenoid fossa of the scapula giving attachment to the

- long head of the biceps. **T.**, **Zygomat'ic**, one at the junction of the zygoma with its anterior root.
- Tuber'cula quadrigem'ini**. See *Corpora quadrigemina*.
- Tubercular**, *tu-ber'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to or containing tubercles.
- Tuberculin**, *tu-ber'-ku-lin*. Koch's lymph; a glycerin extract from cultures of the tubercle bacillus.
- Tuberculinose**, *tu-ber'-ku-lin-oz*. Dialyzed tuberculin.
- Tuberculitis**, *tu-ber-ku-li'-tis*. Inflammation of a tubercle.
- Tuber'culocoele**. Tuberculous disease of the testicle.
- Tuberculocidin**, *tu-ber-ku-lo'-sid-in*. A precipitate from tuberculin.
- Tuberculo'f'broid**. Marked by fibroid tubercles.
- Tuberculoma**, *tu-ber-ku-lo'-mah*. A tuberculous tumor.
- Tuberculosis**, *tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*. An infectious disease due to a specific bacillus, characterized by the formation of tubercles.
- T.**, **Cesto'dic**, a disease resembling tuberculosis, due to infestation with cestodes.
- Tuberculous**, *tu-ber'-ku-lus*. Pertaining to tuberculosis.
- Tuberculum**, *tu-ber'-ku-lum*. See *Tubercle*. **T.** **acus'ticum**, a group of nerve-cells connected with the auditory fibers.
- Tuberosity**, *tu-ber-os'-it-e*. A bony protuberance.
- Tuboligamentous**, *tu-bo-lig-am-en'-tus*. Relating to the oviduct and the broad ligament.
- Tuboova'rian**. Pertaining to the Fallopian tube and ovary.
- Tuboperitone'al**. Pertaining to the oviduct and peritoneum.
- Tubular**, *tu'-bu-lar*. Having the form of a tube. **T.** **Breath'ing**, bronchial respiration. **T.** **Gesta'tion**, extrauterine fetation in the oviduct. **T.** **Mem'brane**, the perineurium, *q. v.*
- Tubule**, *tu'-būl*. A minute tube-shaped structure. **T.**, **Den'tinal**. See *Dentinal*. **Ts.**, **Segmen'tal**, those of the Wolffian body. **T.**, **Seminif'erous**, the tubular threads, arranged in fasciculi, that compose the substance of the testes. **T.**, **Urinif'erous**, the urinary tubes of the kidney.
- Tug'ging**, **Tra'cheal**. See *Tracheal*.
- Tulipin**, *tu'-lip-in*. A poisonous alkaloid from the tulip.
- Tumefacient**, *tu-me-fa'-shent*. Swollen; causing tumefaction.
- Tumefaction**, *tu-me-fak'-shun*. A swelling of a part.
- Tumenol**, *tu'-men-ol*. A brown syrupy liquid made from bituminous shale oils; it is used in skin-diseases.
- Tumor**, *tu'-mor*. 1. A swelling; an abnormal enlargement. 2. A new growth not the result of inflammation. **T.** **al'bus**, white swelling; tuberculous enlargement of a joint. **T.**, **Benign'**, one not giving rise to metastasis nor recurring after removal. **T.**, **Cys'tic**, one made up of cysts. **T.**, **Den'tinoid**, a dental osteoma arising from the crown of a tooth. **T.**, **Fi'broid**, a fibroma. **T.**, **Gum'mous** or **Gum'my**, a syphilitic gumma. **T.**, **Heterol'o-gous**, one made up of tissue differing from that in which it grows. **T.**, **His'toid**, one composed of a single tissue. **T.**, **Homol'ogous**, one composed of tissue resembling that from which it grows. **T.**, **Malig'nant**, one that is metastatic or recurs, and eventually



troys life. T., Mu'cous, a myoxoma. T., Mus'cular, a myoma. T., Phan'tom, an apparent tumor due to flatus or contraction of a section of an abdominal muscle; it is seen in hysterics. T., Seba'ceous, one of a sebaceous gland; an atheroma. T., Sple'nic, an enlarged spleen. T., Ter'atoid, a teratoma. Tungsten, tung'-sten. A metallic element; symbol, W. Tun'ic, tu'-nik. See *Tunica*. Tun'ica, tu'-nik-ah. An enveloping or lining membrane. T. adna'ta, the conjunctiva covering the eyeball. T. adventi'tia, the outer coat of an artery. T. albugin'ea, the thick, white, fibrous coat of the eye, ovary, or testicle. T. ex'tima. See *T. adventitia*. T. in'tima, the inner coat of an artery. T. me'dia, the middle coat of an artery. T. ruyschia'na, the entochloroidea, *q. v.* T. vagina'lis, the serous coat of the testicle. T. vasculo'sa, the mesochloroidea, *q. v.* Tunnel-anemia, tun-el-an-e'-me-ah. See *Dochmiasis*. Tunnel-disease'. Caisson-disease, *q. v.* Tupelo, tu'-pe-lo. A popular name for trees of the genus *Nyssa*. T. Tent, a surgeon's tent made from wood of the root of a tupelo. Turbinal, ter'-bin-al. A turbinated bone. Tur'binated. Top-shaped. T. Bod'ies, the turbinated bones with their covering of vascular mucous membrane. T. Bones, the three, sometimes four, bony projections upon the outer wall of each nasal fossa. Turbinectomy, ter-bin-ek'-to-me. Removal of a turbinal. Turbinotome, ter-bin'-ot-ōm. An instrument for the excision of a turbinal. Turbinot'omy. Incision of a turbinal. Turgescence, ter-jes'-ens. A swelling or enlargement of an organ. Turgid, ter'-jid. Swollen. Tur'gor. A turgid condition; fulness. Tur'meric. The dried, aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. Turn of Life. The menopause, *q. v.* Turning, tern'-ing. See *Version*. Turpentine, ter'-pen-tin. A concrete oleoresin from *Pinus palustris* and other species of pinus; it is antiseptic and stimulant. T. Cam'phor,  $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl$ , terpene hydrochlorate; it is an internal antiseptic and a local anesthetic. T., Can'ada, that obtained from *Abies balsamea*; it is called Canada balsam. T., Chi'an, that from *Pistacia terebinthus*; it is an antiseptic greenish-yellow liquid, used in cancerous growths. T., Ven'ice, that obtained from the larch tree, *Larix europæa*. Turpeth, ter'-peth. The root of *Ipomæa turpethum*; it is a purgative. T. Min'eral,  $HgSO_4.2HgO$ , yellow subsulphate of mercury. Turpethin.  $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$ . A glucosid from turpeth. Turunda, tu-run'-dah. A surgical tent. Tussal. Relating to or of the nature of a cough. Tus-silago, tus-il-a'-go. A genus of plants. T. far'fara, coltsfoot; the leaves are demulcent and tonic.

**Tussis**, *tus'-is*. A cough. **T. convulsi'va**, whooping-cough.

**Tussive**, *tus'-iv*. Pertaining to cough.

**Tus'sol**. An antiseptic compound of antipyrin and amygdalic acid.

**Tutamen**, *tu-ta'-men*. A defense or protection.

**Tutam'ina oc'uli**. The appendages of the eye—the lids, lashes, etc.

**Tutty**, *tul'-e*. Impure oxid of zinc; it is used as a desiccant.

**Tween'-brain**. The part of the brain including the optic thalami and the third ventricle. See *Diēncephalon*, *Interbrain*, *Thalamencephalon*.

**Twelfth Nerve**. The hypoglossal nerve.

**Twin**. One of two individuals born at the same birth.

**Twinge**. A sharp, momentary local pain.

**Twitch**. A short sudden pull or jerk.

**Twitch'ing**. An irregular minor spasm.

**Twixt-brain**. See *Tween-brain*.

**Tylian**, *til'-e-on*. A point in craniometry on the anterior edge of the optic groove in the mesal line.

**Tyloma**, *ti-lo'-mah*. A callosity.

**Tylophora**, *ti-lof'-o-rah*. A genus of plants. **T. asthmat'ica** is used as a substitute for ipecac.

**Tylophorin**, *ti-lof'-o-rin*. An alkaloid from tylophora.

**Tylosis**, *ti-lo'-sis*. Thickening and hardening of the eyelids.

**Tym'panal**. See *Tympanic Ring*.

**Tympanec'tomy**. Excision of the membrana tympani.

**Tympanic**, *tim-pan'-ik*. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. Bone**, **T. Plate**, the thin bony plate separating the tympanic and cranial cavities. **T. Ring**, an osseous ring that develops into the tympanic plate.

**Tympanism**, *tim'-pan-izm*. Distention with gas; tympanites.

**Tympanites**, *tim-pan-i'-tēz*. Gaseous distention of the abdomen.

**Tympanitic**, *tim-pan-i'-ik*. Drum-like.

**Tympanitis**, *tim-pan-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the tympanum.

**Tympanohy'al**. A small cartilage of the human fetus that subsequently fuses with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

**Tympanot'omy**. Incision of the membrana tympani.

**Tympanum**, *tim'-pan-um*. The middle-ear cavity.

**Tympany**, *tim'-pan-e*. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic percussion note.

**Type**, *tip*. A representative or characteristic form.

**Typhnia**, *ti-fin'-e-ah*. Relapsing fever.

**Typhlenteritis**, *tif-len-ter-i'-tis*. Typhlitis.

**Typhlitis**, *tif-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the cecum.

**Typhloempyema**, *ti-flo-em-pi-e'-mah*. An abdominal abscess attending appendicitis.

**Typhlogy**, *tif-lol'-o-je*. The science of blindness.

**Typhlosis**, *tif-lo'-sis*. Blindness.

**Typhlotomy**, *tif-lol'-o-me*. Incision into the cecum.

**Typhobacillosis**, *ti-fo-bas-il-o'-sis*. The systemic poisoning resulting from the toxins of the *Bacillus typhosus*.

typhoid, *ti'-foïd*. Resembling typhus. **T. Condi'tion**. See *T. fe'bre*. **T. Fe'ver**, a continued acute, infectious fever, with intestinal lesions, eruption, etc. **T. Spine**, a painful state of the spine in typhoid fever. **T. State**, the depressed condition in typhoid and other low fevers.

typhoidal, *ti-foi'-dal*. Resembling typhoid.

typhoidet, or **Typhoidette**, *ti-foïd-et'*. A mild type of typhoid fever.

typhomala'rial Fe'ver. Malarial fever with typhoid symptoms.

typhomania, *ti-fo-ma'-ne-ah*. The delirious state of typhus.

typhomania, *ti-fo'-ne-ah*. The same as *Typhomania*, *q. v.*

typhopneumo'nia. Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

typhosep'sis. The systemic poisoning of typhoid fever.

typhotoxin, *ti-fo-toks'-in*.  $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ . A poisonous ptomain produced by the typhoid bacillus.

typhous, *ti'-fus*. Having the nature of typhus fever.

typhus, *ti'-fus*. An epidemic, contagious fever, with eruption and great depression, but no lesion. **T. petechia'lis**, cerebrospinal fever. **T. recur'rens**, relapsing fever. **T. sid'erans**, a malignant form of typhus fever ending fatally in two or three days.

typhical, *tip'-ik-al*. Characteristic.

tyrocin, *ti'-re-in*. Casein.

tyremesis, *ti-rem'-es-is*. Vomiting of caseous matter in infants.

tyriasis, *ti-ri'-as-is*. Elephantiasis.

tyroid, *ti'-roid*. Cheesy.

tyroma, *ti-ro'-mah*. 1. Alopecia. 2. A cheese-like secretion of hair. 3. A tuberculous tumor.

tyromatosis, *ti-ro-mat-o'-sis*. Caseation.

tyrosin, *ti'-ro-sin*.  $C_9H_{11}NO_3$ . Decomposition product of proteids.

tyrosis, *ti-ro'-sis*. The curdling of milk; caseation.

tyrothrix, *ti-ro'-thriks*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

tyrotox'icon. A ptomain from decomposed milk and cheese.

tyrotoxin, *ti-ro-toks'-in*. A ptomain-like substance from cheese; is not identical with tyrotoxin.

tyrannism, *tir'-an-izm*. Cruelty of morbid inception.

---

## U.

ukam'bin, **Ukam'bin**. An African arrow-poison.

ul'trophia, *oo-lat-ro'-fe-ah*. Shrinking of the gums.

ul'ter, *ul'-ser*. Suppuration upon a free surface; an open sore. **U.**, ulcer, *ul'-ser*.

ulcer'm'putating, an ulcerating process encircling a part and destroying the tissues to the bone. **U.**, **Athero'matous**, a loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium due to the



breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **U.**, **Chancroï'dal**, chaneroid. **U.**, **Follic'ular**, a small ulcer on a mucous membrane originating in a lymph-follicle. **U.**, **Fung'ous**, one covered by fungous granulations. **U.**, **In'dolent**, one with an indurated, elevated edge and a nongranulated floor, usually occurring on the leg. **U.**, **Inflamed'**, one surrounded by marked inflammation. **U.**, **Pep'tic**, an ulcer of the gastric or duodenal mucosa. **U.**, **Per'forating**, one that perforates the surrounding tissues. **U.**, **Phageden'ic**, an ulceration in which the process extends insidiously but obstinately. **U.**, **Phleg'monous**. Same as **U. Inflamed**. **U.**, **Ro'dent**, a form of ulcer, probably epitheliomatous, that involves all tissues, bones, and soft tissues alike. **U. Round**, perforating ulcer of the stomach; also a rapid ulceration of the uterus. **U.**, **Serpigi'nous**, one healing in one place and burrowing in another. **U.**, **Tuber'culous**, one due to tuberculosis. **U.**, **Var'icose**, one due to varicose veins.

**Ulcerate**, *ul'-ser-ät*. To produce an ulcer.

**Ulceration**, *ul-ser-a'-shun*. The process of ulcer-formation.

**Ulcerative**, *ul'-ser-a-tiv*. Marked by ulceration.

**Ulcerous**, *ul'-ser-us*. Having the character of an ulcer.

**Ulcus**, *ul'-kus*. See *Ulcer*. **U. ventric'uli**, gastric ulcer.

**Ulcuscle**, **Ulcuscle**, *ul'-kus-l*, *ul-kus'-kül*. A small ulcer.

**Ulegyria**, *u-le-jí'-re-ah*. Irregular convolutions in the cortex of the brain, produced by scar-formation.

**Ulemorrhagia**, *oo-lem-or-a'-je-ah*. Bleeding from the gums.

**Ulerythema**, *u-ler-ith-e'-mah*. Any erythematous disease marked by the formation of cicatrices. **U. sycosifor'me**, Unna's name for lupoid sycosis, a form in which keloid degeneration occurs in the cicatrices resulting from the follicular inflammation.

**Uletic**, *oo-let'-ik*. Pertaining to the gums.

**Ulexin**, *u-lek'-sin*.  $C_{11}H_{14}NO_2$ . An alkaloid from the seeds of gorse, *Ulex europæus*; it is used in cardiac dropsy, and is considered by some to be identical with cytisin.

**Ulitis**, *oo-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the gums.

**Ulmus**, *ul'-mus*. A genus of trees, elm. **U. ful'va**, slippery elm; the bark is used as a demulcent.

**Ulna**, *ul'-nah*. The large bone of the forearm.

**Ul'nad**. Toward the ulnar aspect.

**Ulnar**, *ul'-nar*. Pertaining to the ulna.

**Ulnaris**, *ul-na'-ris*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

**Ulnocarpal**, *ul-no-kar'-pal*. Pertaining to the ulna and carpus.

**Ulnora'dial**. Pertaining to the ulna and radius.

**Ulocarcinoma**, *u-lo-kar-sin-o'-mah*. Cancer of the gums.

**Uloid**, *u'-loid*. Scar-like. **U. Cica'trix**, a scar-like lesion due to subcutaneous degeneration.

**Uloncus**, *u-long'-kus*. Any tumor or swelling of the gums.

**Ulorrhagia**, *u-lor-a'-je-ah*. The same as *Ulorrhea*, *q. v.*

**Ulorrhea**, *u-lor-e'-ah*. Bleeding at the gums.

**Ulosis**, *u-lo'-sis*. Cicatrization.

- ichous**, *u-lol'-ri-kus*. Woolly-haired.
- imate**, *ul'-tim-āt*. Furthest or most remote.
- imum**. Last. **U. mo'riens** (last dying), (1) the right auricle, called from the belief that it is the last part of the heart to cease contractions; (2) upper part of the trapezius, which usually atrophies in progressive muscular atrophy.
- brachycephaly**, *ul'-trah-brak-is-ef'-al-e*. Brachycephalism in which the cephalic index exceeds 90.
- tol**, *u-lip'-tol*. An antiseptic mixture of one part of phenol, two parts of salicylic acid, and one part oil of eucalyptus.
- cellula'ria califor'nica**. California laurel or spice tree; the leaves are used in neuralgia, intestinal colic, and diarrhea.
- ilical**, *um-bil'-ik-al*. Pertaining to the umbilicus. **U. Ar'teries**, arteries of the umbilical cord. **U. Cord**. See *Cord*. **U. Duct**. See *Duct*. **U. Fis'sure**. See *Fissure*. **U. Souf'fle**, a hissing sound synchronous with the maternal heart-beat.
- ilicated**, *um-bil'-ik-a-ted*. Having a depression like the navel.
- ilication**, *um-bil'-ik-a'-shun*. A navel-like depression.
- ilicus**, *um-bil'-ik-us*. The navel; the round, depressed cicatrix in the median line of abdomen. **U., Poste'rior**. See *Pilonidal Sinus*.
- bo**, *uu'-bo*. 1. A boss; any central convex eminence. 2. The depressed spot in the center of the membrana tympani.
- brascopy**, *uu-bras'-ko-pe*. Skiascopy, *q. v.*
- void'able Hem'orrhage**. That from placenta prævia.
- ia**, *un'-se-ah*. An ounce.
- iform Bone**, *un'-sif-orm*. The hook-shaped bone of the carpus.
- inate**, *un'-sin-āt*. Hooked. **U. Gy'rus**. See *Gyrus*.
- ina'tum**. The unciform bone.
- ipressure**. Pressure with hooks to arrest hemorrhage.
- on'sciousness**. The state of being without sensibility.
- tion**, *ungk'-shun*. 1. The act of anointing. 2. An ointment.
- tuous**, *unk'-shus*. Greasy.
- us**, *un'-kus*. 1. A hook. 2. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate gyrus of the brain.
- ulant Fe'ver**. Typhoid fever.
- ulation**, *un-du-la'-shun*. A wave; a fluctuation.
- ulatory**, *un'-du-la-to-re*. Moving like waves.
- qual**, *un-e'-kwal*. Having different dimensions or qualities.
- ruitfulness**, *un-frūl'-ful-nes*. Barrenness; sterility.
- gual**. Pertaining to a nail. **U. Bone**, the lacrimal bone.
- quent**, **Unguentum**, *un'-gwent*, *un-gwent'-um*. An ointment; a soft, fatty, medicated mixture.
- quiculate**, *un-gwik'-u-lāt*. Having claws.
- quinal**, *ung'-gwio-al*. Pertaining to a nail or to the nails.
- guis**. 1. The nail of the finger or toe. 2. The lacrimal bone.
- gula**. A claw; an instrument for extracting a dead fetus.
- i-**. A Latin prefix denoting one.
- axial**, *u-ne-aks'-e-al*. Having only one axis.
- cellular**, *u-ne-sel'-u-lar*. Having but one cell.

- Unicism, *u'-nis-izm*. The belief that there is but one venereal virus.
- U'nicorn. Having a single horn. **U. Root**, *Aletris farinosa*, *q. v.*
- Unilateral, *u-ne-lat'-er-al*. Affecting but one side.
- Unilocular, *u-ne-lok'-u-lar*. Having but one cell or cavity.
- Uninucleated, *u-ne-nu'-kle-a-ted*. Having only one nucleus.
- Uniocular, *u-ne-ok'-u-lar*. Having but one eye.
- Union, *ūn'-ynn*. Joining. See *Healing*.
- Unioval, *u-ne-o'-val*. Having but one egg.
- Unipara, *u-nip'-ar-ah*. A woman who has borne but one child.
- Uniparous, *u-nip'-ar-us*. Producing one at a birth.
- Unipolar, *u-ne-po'-lar*. A cell with one process.
- U'nit. A single thing or value.
- Unitary, *u'-nit-a-re*. 1. Relating to a unit. 2. Relating to monsters having the organs of a single individual.
- Univalent, *u-niv'-al-ent*. Having monad quantivalence.
- Universal Joint, *u-niv-er'-sal*. A ball-and-socket joint.
- University, *u-niv-er'-sit-e*. A collection of colleges under one academic government.
- Unofficial, *un-off-ish'-al*. Not sanctioned by recognized authority.
- Unorganized, *un-or'-gan-izd*. Without organs, but not necessarily lifeless. **U. Fer'ment**. See *Ferment*.
- Unsex, *un'-seks*. To spay.
- Unstriated Mus'cle, *un-strī'-a-ted*. Involuntary muscle-fibers without transverse striations.
- Unwell'. 1. Ill. 2. A popular term for the occurrence of the menses.
- Upas, *u'-pas*. A name for several East Indian trees that yield an arrow-poison.
- Urachal, *u'-rak-al*. Pertaining to the urachus.
- Urachus, *u'-rak-us*. A fibrous cord from the bladder to umbilicus.
- Uracratia, *u-rak-ra'-she-ah*. See *Enuresis*.
- Ural, Uralin, *u'-ral*, *u'-ral-in*. See *Urethane*, *Chloral*.
- Uralium, *u-ral'-e-um*. See *Urethane*, *Chloral*.
- Uramil, *u'-ram-il*.  $C_4H_5N_3O_3$ . A crystalline derivative of alloxantin and ammonium chlorid.
- Uramin, *u'-ram-in*.  $CN_3H_5$ . Guanidin, a toxic base from guanin.
- Uranalysis, *u-ran-al'-is-is*. Urine-analysis.
- Uraniscochasma, *u-ran-is-ko-kas'-ma*. Cleft-palate.
- Uranisconitis, *u-ran-is-ko-nī'-tis*. Inflammation of the palate.
- Uranis'coplasty. Plastic surgery of the palate.
- Uraniscorrhaphy, *u-ran-is-kor'-a-fe*. Suture of the palate.
- Uraniscus, *u-ran-is'-kus*. The palate, or roof of the mouth.
- Uranist, *u'-ran-ist*. A sexual pervert.
- Uranium, *u-ra'-ne-um*. A hard and heavy metallic element. **U. Nitrate**,  $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ , used as an antidiabetic.
- Uranoplasty, *u'-ran-o-plas-te*. See *Uraniscoplasty*.
- Uranoschisis, *u-ran-os'-kis-is*. Cleft-palate, *q. v.*
- Uranoschism, *u-ran-os'-kizm*. Cleft-palate.
- Urare, *u-ra'-re*. See *Curare*.
- Urarize, *u'-ra-rīz*. To put under the influence of curare.



- se, *u'-rāz*. An enzyme recoverable from the urine of patients suffering from catarrh of the bladder.
- te, *u'-rāl*. A combination of uric acid with a base.
- tic, *u-rat'-ik*. Relating to or characterized by urates. U.
- ath'esis, a gouty tendency.
- toma, *u-rat-o'-mah*. A uratic concretion.
- to'sis. A morbid state marked by the deposit of urates.
- tu'ria. A state marked by excess of urates in the urine.
- a, *u-re'-ah*.  $\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$ . The chief solid constituent of urine and principal nitrogenous product of tissue-decomposition.
- al, *u'-re-al*. Relating to urea.
- am'eter. Instrument for measuring quantity of urea in urine.
- ametry, *u-re-am'-et-re*. The estimation of urea in the urine.
- chitin, *u-rek'-it-in*.  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_8$ . A toxic glucosid from *Urechites suberecta*.
- ech'ites suberec'ta. Savannah flower; yellow nightshade, a poisonous West Indian plant.
- echitox'in.  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_5$ . A glucosid from *Urechites suberecta*.
- echysis, *u-rek'-i'-sis*. An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.
- acidin, *u-res-i'-din*. A granular substance prepared from lemon-juice and citrate of lithia; it is used in uric acid diathesis.
- ede'ma. A tumefaction due to the extravasation of urine.
- edo, *u-re'-do*. 1. See *Urticaria*. 2. A genus of fungi.
- eid, *u'-re-id*. A compound of urea and an acid radicle.
- elcosis, *u-rel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the urinary organs.
- e'mia. Toxic condition of the blood from accumulation of urea.
- e'mic. Due to or marked by uremia.
- eometer, *u-re-om'-et-er*. See *Ureameter*.
- eometry, *u-re-om'-et-re*. See *Ureametry*.
- erythrin, *u-er'-ith-rin*. See *Uroerythrin*.
- esiesthesia, *u-res-e-es'-the-sis*. Constant desire to urinate.
- esis, *u-re'-sis*. The same as *Urination*, *q. v.*
- eter, *u-re'-ter*. A tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder.
- eteralgia, *u-re-ter-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the ureters.
- eterectomy, *u-re-ter-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a ureter.
- eteritis, *u-re-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the ureters.
- eterocystoneos'tomy. See *Ureterocystostomy*.
- eterocystostomy, *u-re-ter-o-sis-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a communication between the ureter and bladder.
- eteroenterostomy, *u-re-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a communication between the ureter and the intestine.
- eterolith, *u-re'-ter-o-lith*. A calculus in the ureter.
- eterolithot'omy. Excision of a ureteral calculus.
- eteropyelitis, *u-re-ter-o-pi-el-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of the kidney.
- eteropyo'sis. Purulent inflammation of the ureter.
- eterorrha'gia. Hemorrhage from the ureter.
- eterorrhaphy, *u-re-ter-or'-af-e*. Suture of the ureter.
- eterostegnosis, *u-re-ter-o-steg-no'-sis*. Constriction of the ureter.

- Ureterostenoma**, *u-re-ter-o-sten-o'-mah*. Narrowing of the ureter.
- Ureterostoma**, *u-re-ter-os'-to-mah*. The mouth of the ureter.
- Ureteros'tomy**. The formation of a ureteral fistula.
- Ureterotomy**, *u-re-ter-ot'-o-me*. An incision of the ureter.
- Ureteroureterostomy**, *u-re-ter-o-u-re-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a communication between the two ureters.
- Ureterovag'inal**. Pertaining to the ureter and vagina.
- Urethane**, *u'-re-thān*.  $C_3H_7NO_2$ . Ethyl carbamate, a white crystalline substance used as a hypnotic. **U.**, **Chlo'ral**,  $C_5H_8O_3NCl$ , a white powder used as a hypnotic in epileptic dementia.
- Urethra**, *u-re'-thrah*. The excretory canal of the bladder.
- Urethral**, *u-re'-thral*. Pertaining to the urethra.
- Urethralgia**, *u-re-thral'-je-ah*. Pain in the urethra.
- Urethrectomy**, *u-re-threk'-to-me*. Resection of the urethra.
- U'rethrism**, **Urethris'mus**. Urethral irritability.
- Urethritis**, *u-re-thri'-tis*. Inflammation of the urethra.
- Ure'throcele**. Protrusion of the urethral wall through the meatus.
- Urethrometer**, *u-re-throm'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra.
- Urethropenile**, *u-re-thro-pe'-nil*. Relating to the urethra and penis.
- Urethroperineal**, *u-re-thro-per-in-e'-al*. Relating to the urethra and the perineum.
- Urethroperineoscrotal**, *u-re-thro-per-in-e-os-kro'-tal*. Relating to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.
- Ure'throplasty**. Any plastic operation upon the urethra.
- Urethroec'tal**. Relating to the urethra and the rectum.
- Urethrorrhagia**, *u-re-thror-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the urethra.
- Urethrorrhaphy**, *u-re-thror'-af-e*. The suturing of an abnormal opening into the urethra.
- Urethrorrhea**, *u-re-thror-e'-ah*. A morbid discharge from urethra.
- Ure'throscope**. An instrument for examining interior of urethra.
- Urethros'copy**. Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane.
- Urethrospasm**, *u-re'-thro-spazm*. Spasm of the urethra.
- Urethrostenosis**, *u-re-thro-sten-o'-sis*. Stricture of the urethra.
- Urethrostomy**, *u-re-thros'-to-me*. Perineal section with permanent fixation of the membranous urethra in the perineum.
- Urethrotome**, *u-re'-thro-tōm*. An instrument for urethrotomy.
- Urethrotomy**, *u-re-throt'-o-me*. An incision of the urethra.
- Urethrovag'inal**. Pertaining to the urethra and vagina.
- Ure'thylane**.  $C_2H_5NO_2$ . Methylurethane; it is used as a hypnotic.
- Uretic**, *u-re'-tik*. An agent promoting the flow of urine.
- Uricacide'mia**. The presence in the blood of uric acid.
- Uricedin**, *u-ris-e'-din*. A proprietary remedy for gout, consisting of sodium sulphate, 27.5 per cent.; sodium chlorid, 1.6 per cent.; sodium citrate, 67 per cent., with small quantities of the citrates and phosphates of potassium and calcium.
- Uricemia**, *u-ris-e'-me-ah*. Uric acid in the blood.
- Uridrosis**, *u-rid-ro'-sis*. The presence of urea in the sweat.
- Urinaccel'erator**. A muscle that facilitates urination.

- æmia**, *u-rin-e'-me-ah*. See *Urinemia*.
- al**, *u'-rin-al*. A vessel for receiving urine.
- alysis**, *u-rin-al'-is-is*. The analysis of urine.
- ary**, *u'-rin-a-re*. Pertaining to the urine.
- ation**, *u-rin-a'-shun*. The act of passing urine; micturition.
- æ**, *u'-rin*. The excretion of the kidneys.
- æmia**, *u-rin-e'-me-ah*. Contamination of the blood with the urinary constituents.
- iferous**, *u-rin-if'-er-us*. Carrying urine. **U. Tu'bules**, minute canals in the renal substance.
- iparous**, *u-rin-ip'-ar-us*. Producing or preparing urine.
- nogenital**, *u-rin-o-jen'-it-al*. See *Urogenital*.
- nology**, *u-rin-ol'-o-je*. The scientific study of the urine.
- nom'eter**. An instrument for finding specific gravity of urine.
- nometry**, *u-rin-om'-et-re*. The use of the urinometer.
- noscopy**, *u-rin-os'-ko-pe*. The examination of the urine in the diagnosis of disease.
- nose**, *u'-rin-ōs*. See *Urinous*.
- nous**, *u'-rin-us*. Having the nature of urine.
- solvin**, *u-ris-ol'-vin*. A proprietary uric-acid solvent consisting of uric acid and acid lithium citrate.
- ving**. A sexual perversion in which the desire is only for individuals of the same sex.
- bacillus**, *u-ro-bas-il'-us*. A bacillus from decomposing urine.
- bilin**, *u-ro-bil'-in*.  $C_{32}H_{40}N_4O_7$ . A pigment from bilirubin. **U. Ictun'dice**, jaundice due to the presence of urobilin in the blood.
- bilinogen**, *u-ro-bil-in'-o-jen*. A chromogen yielding urobilin.
- bilinuria**, *u-ro-bil-in-u'-re-ah*. An excess of urobilin in urine.
- ocanin**, *u-ro-kan'-in*.  $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$ . A base from urocaninic acid.
- ocele**, *u'-ro-sēl*. An effusion of urine into the scrotum.
- ocheras**, *u-rok'-er-as*. A sandy deposit in urine.
- ochesia**, *u-ro-ke'-ze-ah*. Discharge of urine through the anus.
- ochrome**, *u'-ro-krōm*. A yellow urinary pigment, considered as impure urobilin.
- oclepsia**, *u-ro-klep'-se-ah*. Unconscious discharge of urine.
- ocrisia**, *u-ro-kris'-e-ah*. 1. Same as *Urocrosis*. 2. A diagnosis made from inspection of the urine.
- ocrisis**, *u-rok'-ris-is*. A crisis of disease attended with excessive urination.
- ocriterion**, *u-ro-kri-te'-re-on*. In the examination of urine the indication that determines the diagnosis.
- ocyanin**, *u-ro-si-an'-in*. See *Uroglaucin*.
- ocyanogen**, *u-ro-si-an'-o-jen*. A blue pigment in urine.
- ocyno'sis**. Blue urine from the presence of indican.
- ocystic**, *u-ro-sis'-tik*. Pertaining to the urinary bladder.
- ocystis**, *u-ro-sis'-tis*. The urinary bladder.
- ocystitis**, *u-ro-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the bladder.
- odialysis**, *u-ro-di-al'-is-is*. A temporary suppression of urine.
- odochium**, *u-ro-do'-ke-um*. A urinal.



- Uroerythrin**, *u-ro-er'-ith-rin*. A red pigment occurring in the urine in rheumatism.
- Urofuscohem'atin**. A red pigment from hematin, occurring in the urine.
- Urogaster**. The urinary passages collectively.
- Urogenital**, *u-ro-jen'-it-al*. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. **U. Ducts**, the Müllerian and Wolffian ducts.
- Urogenous**, *u-roj'-en-us*. Producing urine.
- Uroglauclin**, *u-ro-glaw'-sin*. A decomposition product of indican.
- Urogravimeter**, *u-ro-grav-in'-et-er*. See *Urinometer*.
- Urohemin**, *u-ro-hem'-at-in*. Altered hematin in the urine.
- Urohematopor'phyrin**. Same as *Urohemin*.
- Urolith**, *u'-ro-lith*. A urinary calculus.
- Urolithiasis**, *u-ro-lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of urinary calculi.
- Urolithology**, *u-ro-lith-ol'-o-je*. The science of urinary calculi.
- Urologist**, *u-rol'-o-jist*. One versed in urology.
- Urology**, *u-rol'-o-je*. The same as *Urinology*, *q. v.*
- Urolutein**, *u-ro-lu'-te-in*. A yellow urinary pigment.
- Uromancy**, *u'-ro-man-se*. Diagnosis of disease by urine-inspection.
- Uromelanin**, *u-ro-mel'-an-in*.  $C_{36}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$ . A black pigment found in the urine.
- Urom'elus**. A symmelic monster with a single hand or foot.
- Urometer**, *u-rom'-et-er*. The same as *Urinometer*, *q. v.*
- Uroncus**, *u-rong'-kus*. A tumor containing urine.
- Uronology**, *u-ron-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on the urine.
- Urophanic**, *u-ro-fan'-ik*. Appearing in the urine.
- Urophein**, *u-ro-fe'-in*. A pigment body in the urine giving it its characteristic odor.
- Urophe'rin Benzo'ate**.  $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2$ . Theobromin and lithium benzoate, a fine white powder containing 50 per cent. of theobromin; it is used as a diuretic and nerve stimulant. **U. Salic'ylate**.  $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2$ , a mixture of theobromin and lithium salicylate used as a diuretic and nerve stimulant.
- Uropittin**, *u-ro-pit'-in*.  $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$ . A substance from urochrome.
- Uroplania**, *u-ro-pla'-ne-ah*. The abnormal appearance of urine in other than the urinary organs.
- Uropoiesis**, *u-ro-poi-e'-sis*. The secretion of urine by the kidneys.
- Uropoietic**, *u-ro-poi-et'-ik*. Pertaining to uropoiesis.
- Uropsammus**, *u-ro-sam'-us*. Urinary gravel.
- Urorhodin**, *u-ro-ro'-din*. A red pigment from uroxanthin.
- Urorrhagia**, *u-ror-a'-je-ah*. An excessive secretion of urine.
- Urorrhea**, *u-ror-e'-ah*. An involuntary flow of urine; enuresis.
- Urorubin**, *u-ro-ru'-bin*. A urinary pigment.
- Urorubrohematin**, *u-ro-ru-bro-hem'-at-in*. A red urinary pigment obtained from leprosy patients.
- Urosacin**, *u-ro-sa'-sin*. See *Urorhodin*.
- Uroschecele**, *u-ros'-ke-o-sēl*. See *Urocele*.
- Uroschisis**, *u-ros'-ke-sis*. The suppression of urine.
- Uroscopist**, *u-ros'-ko-pist*. A specialist in urinary examinations.

- scopy**, *u-ros'-ko-pe*. An examination of the urine.
- sepsis**, *u-ro-sep'-sis*. Morbid state from extravasation of urine.
- sis**, *u-ro'-sis*. Any disease of the urinary organs.
- spectrin**, *u-ro-spek'-trin*. A normal urinary pigment.
- stealith**, *u-ro-ste'-al-ith*. Fatty matter in urinary calculi.
- toxic**. Pertaining to poisonous substances in the urine.
- tropin**, *u-ro-tro'-pin*.  $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4$ . A compound of formaldehyde and ammonia; it is a diuretic and a urate solvent.
- us**, *u'-rus*. Having the nature of urine.
- xanthin**, *u-ro-zan'-thin*. Same as *Indigogen*.
- xin**, *u-roks'-in*. The same as *Alloxantin*, *q. v.*
- sal**. A compound of urea and salicylic acid; it is antipyretic and antirheumatic.
- son**.  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A crystalline principle from the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.
- ica**, *er'-tik-ah*. A genus of plants; nettle. **U. dioica**, common nettle, and **U. urens** are used as astringents, diuretics, hemostatics, and local irritants.
- ica'ria**. Nettle-rash; an ephemeral skin eruption with itching.
- ica'rial**, **Urtica'rious**. Relating to urticaria.
- ication**, *er-tik-a'-shun*. 1. Flagellation with nettles. 2. A burning sensation resembling the sting of nettles.
- ane**. From a local dental anesthetic.
- ilago maydis**, *us-til-a'-go ma'-dis*. Corn-smut; a parasitic corn fungus used as an oxytocic.
- tion**, *us'-chun*. Cauterization; a burning.
- tulation**, *us-tu-la'-shun*. The roasting or drying of a drug.
- tus**, *us'-tus*. Burnt; calcined.
- erine**, *u'-ter-in*. Pertaining to the uterus. **U. Milk**, a milky fluid between the placental villi. **U. Souf'fle**, a vascular sound in the pregnant uterus, heard with the stethoscope.
- eritis**, *u-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the uterus.
- erocer'vical**. Relating to the ureter and the cervix uteri.
- erogestation**, *u-ter-o-jes-ta'-shun*. Gestation in the uterus.
- eromania**, *u-ter-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The same as *Nymphomania*, *q. v.*
- eroova'rian**. Pertaining to the uterus and ovary.
- eropexia**, *u-ter-o-peks'-e-ah*. See *Hysteropexy*.
- eroplacen'tal**. Pertaining to the uterus and placenta.
- erosacral**, *u-ter-o-sa'-kral*. Relating to the uterus and sacrum.
- erotome**, *u'-ter-o-tōm*. See *Hysterotome*.
- erotomy**, *u-ter-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the uterus.
- erovag'inal**. Pertaining to the uterus and vagina.
- eroves'ical**. Pertaining to the uterus and bladder.
- erus**, *u'-ter-us*. The womb; the hollow female organ of gestation.
- U. bicor'nis**, one divided into two horns or compartments on account of arrested development. **U. cordifor'mis**, a heart-shaped uterus from faulty development. **U. diadel'phus**, two distinct uteri in one individual. **U. du'plex**, a double uterus.
- U. Gravid**, a pregnant uterus. **U. masculi'nus**, the little pas-

- sage formed by the sinus pocularis in the substance of the prostate.
- U. unicor'nis**, one having a single lateral half with usually only one Fallopian tube.
- Utricle**, *u'-trik-l*. 1. A little sac or cell. 2. One of the aural cavities.
- Utricular**, *u'-trik'-u-lar*. Relating to the utricle.
- Utriculitis**, *u'-trik-u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.
- Utriculus**, *u'-trik'-u-lus*. The same as *Utricle*, *q. v.* **U. hom'inis**.
- U. masculi'nus**, **U. prosta'ticus**. See *Sinus pocularis*.
- Uva ursi**, *u'-vah er'-se*. Bearberry, *q. v.*
- Uvea**, *u'-ve-ah*. The choroid, ciliary body, and iris, as a whole.
- Uveal**, *u'-ve-al*. Pertaining to the uvea. **U. Tract**, the uvea, *q. v.*
- Uveitic**, *u'-ve-il'-ik*. Of the nature of uveitis.
- Uveitis**, *u'-ve-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the uvea; iritis.
- U'vula**. The conic membranous appendix hanging from the free edge of the palate. **U. cerebel'li**, a small lobule forming the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. **U. ves'icæ**, small vesicular prominences projecting into the urethra.
- Uvulaptosis**, *u-vu-lah-to'-sis*. A pendulous condition of the uvula.
- Uvular**, *u'-vu-lar*. Pertaining to the uvula.
- Uvularis**, *u-vu-la'-ris*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Uvulatome**, *u'-vu-lat-ōm*. An instrument for amputating the uvula.
- Uvulotomy**, *u-vu-lat'-o-me*. Excision of the uvula.
- Uvulitis**, *u-vu-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the uvula.
- Uvuloptosis**, *u-vu-lo-to'-sis*. See *Uvulaptosis*.
- U'vulotome**. An instrument for amputating the uvula.
- Uvulotomy**, *u-vu-lot'-o-me*. Amputation of the uvula.

## V.

- Vaccigenous**, *vak-sij'-en-us*. Producing vaccine virus.
- Vaccin**, *vak'-sin*. See *Vaccine*.
- Vaccina**, *vak-si'-nah*. The same as *Vaccinia*, *q. v.*
- Vaccinal**, *vak-si'-nal*. Pertaining to vaccination. **V. Fe'ver**, a mild fever after vaccination.
- Vaccination**, *vak-sin-a'-shun*. Inoculation with vaccine to protect against small-pox.
- Vaccina'tionist**. An advocate of vaccination.
- Vaccinator**, *vaks'-in-a-tor*. An instrument for vaccination.
- Vaccine**, *vak'-sēn*. Lymph from a cow-pox vesicle. **V.-farm**, a farm upon which vaccine virus is systematically produced and collected. **V.-point**, a slip of quill or bone coated at one end with vaccine lymph. **V. Rash**, an erythema after vaccination. **V. Vi'rus**, the virus of vaccinia.
- Vaccinel'la**. A secondary eruption sometimes following cow-pox.



- ecinia**, *vak-sin'-e-ah*. Cow-pox, a vesicular disease of cows.
- ccin'iform**. Resembling vaccinia.
- cciniin**, *vak-sin'-e-in*. The same as *Arbutin*.
- ccinin**, *vak'-sin-in*. The inoculable principle of cow-pox.
- ccini'ola**. A secondary vesicular vaccine eruption.
- cciniza'tion**. Thorough vaccination by repeated inoculations.
- ccinosyph'ilis**. Syphilis from impure vaccine virus.
- cuolation**, *vak-u-o-la'-shun*. The formation of vacuoles.
- cuole**, *vak'-u-öl*. A clear space filled with air or fluid in a cell.
- cuum**, *vak'-u-um*. A space exhausted of air.
- g'abond's Disease'**. Discoloration of the skin from lice.
- gal**, *va'-gal*. Pertaining to the vagus nerve.
- gina**, *va-jil'-nah*. The canal from the vulva to the uterus. **V.**
- bul'bi**. See *V. oculi*. **V. fem'oris**, the fascia lata of the thigh.
- V. oc'uli**, Tenon's capsule.
- aginal**, *vaj'-in-al*. Pertaining to the vagina.
- aginalitis**, *vaj-in-al-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.
- aginate**, *vaj'-in-ät*. Sheathed.
- aginismus**, *vaj-in-iz'-mus*. A painful vaginal spasm.
- aginitis**, *vaj-in-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the vagina.
- aginodynia**, *vaj-in-o-din'-e-ah*. Neuralgia of the vagina.
- aginofixation**, *va-jin-o-fiks-a'-shun*. An operation whereby the vagina is rendered immovable.
- aginoperitone'al**. Relating to the vagina and the peritoneum.
- aginotomy**, *vaj-in-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the vagina.
- aginoves'ical**. Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.
- agitus**, *va-jil'-tus*. The cry of an infant.
- agotomy**, *va-got'-o-me*. Section of the vagus.
- agus**, *va'-gus*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*. **V. Pneumo'nia**, pneumonia due to injury of the vagus nerve.
- alence**, **Valency**, *va'-lens*, *va'-len-se*. The combining power of an atom as compared with an atom of hydrogen.
- alerene**, *val'-er-ën*. See *Amylene*.
- alerian**, *va-le'-re-an*. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*.
- aleriana**, *va-le-re-a'-nah*. A genus of plants, also the rhizome and rootlets of *V. officinalis*; it is an antispasmodic and stimulant.
- alerianate**, *val-e'-re-an-ät*. A salt of valerianic acid.
- aleridin**, *val-er'-il-in*.  $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_5H_9O$ . A synthetic compound used in all nervous affections.
- aletudinarian**, *val-e-tu-din-a'-re-an*. An invalid.
- algus**, *val'-gus*. See *Talipes*.
- alidol**, *val'-i-dol*. A mixture of menthol and valerianic acid.
- allate**, *val'-ät*. Cupped. **V. Papil'las**. See *Circumvallate Papillas*.
- allecula**, *val-ek'-n-lah*. A small depression or furrow. **V. cerebel'li**, the longitudinal cerebellar fissure. **V. syl'vii**, a depression at the cerebral base formed by the Sylvian fissure.
- alley of the Cerebel'lum**, *val'-e*. The depression between the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.

**Valonia**, *va-lo'-ne-ah*. The acorn cups of *Quercus ægilops*; it is used as an astringent in diarrhea.

**Valve**, *valv*. A fold across a canal obstructing passage in one direction. **V.**, **Aor'tic**, the semilunar valve of three segments at the junction of the aorta with the heart. **V.**, **Bicus'pid**. See *V.*, *Mitral*. **V.**, **Cor'onary**, the one that protects the orifice of the coronary sinus. **V.**, **Ileoce'cal**, one consisting of two folds of mucosa that guards the passage between the ileum and cecum. **V.**, **Ileoco'lic**, one that guards the communication of the ileum with the colon. **V.**, **Mi'tral**, one that controls the opening from the left auricle to the left ventricle. **V.**, **Pul'monary**, three semilunar leaflets at the junction of the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle. **V.**, **Pylor'ic**, a thick fold of mucosa covering the pyloric sphincter. **V.**, **Semilu'nar**, the valves of the aorta; also, those of the pulmonary artery. **V.**, **Tricus'pid**, that which controls the opening from the right auricle to the right ventricle.

**Valvula**, *val'-vu-lah*. A small valve.

**Valvulæ conniventes**, *val'-vu-le con-niv-en'-tēz*. Folds of mucous membrane in the small intestines.

**Valvular**, *val'-vu-lar*. Pertaining to a valve.

**Val'zin**. See *Sucrol*.

**Vanadium**, *van-a'-de-um*. A light gray metal; symbol, V.

**Vandel'lia diffu'sa**. An herb of Paraguay, used as an emetic and purgative.

**Vanilla**, *van-il'-ah*. A genus of orchids; also the fruit of *V. planifolia*; it is an aromatic stimulant, but used chiefly as a flavor.

**Vanillin**, *van-il'-in*.  $C_8H_8O_3$ . The active principle of vanilla.

**Vanil'lism**. Dermatitis from handling vanilla.

**Vapor**, *va'-por*. The gaseous form of a substance. **V. Bath**, the therapeutic application of steam or of some other vapor to the body, in a suitable apparatus or apartment. **V. Douche**, a jet of vapor impinging upon some part of the surface of the body.

**Vapora'rium**. A Russian bath.

**Vaporiza'tion**. The conversion of a substance into a vapor.

**Vaporo'le**, *va'-por-ōl*. A friable glass capsule holding a drug.

**Vapors**, *va'-porz*. Lowness of spirits; hysteria.

**Variation**, *va-re-a'-shun*. Deviation from a given type.

**Varicel'la**. Infectious, eruptive disease of childhood; chicken-pox.

**Variciform**, *var'-is-if-orm*. Resembling a varix.

**Varicoblepharon**, *var-ik-o-blef'-ar-on*. A varicose tumor of eyelid.

**Varicocele**, *var'-ik-o-sēl*. A dilatation of the scrotal veins.

**Varicoelectomy**, *var-ik-o-sel-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a varicocele.

**Varicomphalus**, *var-ik-om'-fal-us*. Varicose tumor of the navel.

**Varicose**, *var'-ik-ōs*. Swollen; knotted.

**Variços'ity**. 1. A varix. 2. The state of being varicose.

**Varicotomy**, *var-ik-ot'-o-me*. Excision of a varicosity.

**Varicula**, *var-ik'-u-lah*. A varix of the conjunctiva.

**Variola**, *va-ri'-o-lah*. Small-pox; a specific infectious disease with fever and papular eruption, followed by vesicles and pustules and

the production of pits. **V.**, **Black**. See *V.*, *Hemorrhagic*. **V.**, **Cohe'rent**, a form in which the pustules coalesce but retain their individuality. **V.**, **Con'fluent**, a severe form in which the pustules spread and run together. **V.**, **Discrete'**, a form in which the pustules preserve their distinct individuality. **V.**, **Hemor-rhag'ic**, small-pox in which hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, which gives them a blackish appearance. **V.**, **Malig'nant**, a severe and very fatal form of the hemorrhagic type. **V.**, **Mod'ified**. See *Varioloid*.

**ariolate**, *va'-re-o-lāt*. Having small pustules.

**ariolation**, *va-re-o-la'-shun*. Same as *Variolization*.

**ariolization**, *va-re-o-liz-a'-shun*. The inoculation of small-pox.

**arioloid**, *va'-re-o-loid*. The slight form of small-pox as modified by vaccination.

**ariolous**, *va-ri'-o-lus*. Having the nature of variola.

**ariolovaccine**, *var-i-o-lo-vak'-sin*. A vaccine lymph obtained from a heifer that has been inoculated with small-pox virus.

**arioiovaccinia**, *var-i-o-lo-vak-sin'-e-ah*. A form of cow-pox induced in the heifer by inoculating her with small-pox virus.

**arix**, *va'-riks*. A venous dilatation. **V.**, **Aneurys'mal**. See *Aneurysm*, *Varicose*. **V.** **lymphat'icus**. See *Lymph-scrotum*.

**arnish**, *var'-nish*. A quickly drying solution of some resin.

**arolian**, *var-o'-le-an*. Relating to the pons.

**arus**, *va'-rus*. See *Acne* and *Talipes*.

**as**. A vessel. **V.** **aber'rans**, a tube extending from the lower part of the epididymis into the cord. **V.** **def'erens**, the excretory duct of the testis.

**asa afferentia**, *va'-zah af-er-en'-she-ah*. The lymphatics before they enter a lymph-gland. **V.** **bre'vis**, gastric branches of the splenic artery. **V.** **efferen'tia**, (1) the lymphatics after leaving a lymph-gland; (2) the terminal ducts of the rete testis. **V.** **rec'ta**, the straight testicular tubules. **V.** **vaso'rum**, the vessels supplying the arteries and veins with blood. **V.** **vortico'sa**, the veins of the choroid coat of the eye.

**a'sal**. Relating to a vessel; vascular.

**asal'ium**. Tissue peculiar to vascular or closed cavities.

**ascular**, *vas'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to vessels.

**ascularity**, *vas-ku-lar'-it-e*. The quality of being vascular.

**asculariza'tion**. The formation of vascular capillaries.

**ascularize**, *vas'-ku-lar-iz*. To render vascular.

**as'culum**. A small vessel. **V.** **aber'rans**. See *Vas aberrans*.

**asectomy**, *vas-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the vas deferens.

**aselin**, *vas'-el-in*. See *Petrolatum*.

**aselon**, *vaz'-el-on*. A mixture of margaron and stearon dissolved in mineral oil; it is used as an ointment-base.

**asicine**, *vaz'-e-sin*. An alkaloid from the Indian plant, *Adhatoda vasica*; it is used in bronchial affections and as an insecticide.

**asifactive**, *vaz-if-ak'-tiv*. Forming new blood-vessels.

**asiform**, *vaz'-if-orm*. Resembling a vessel or duct.



- Vaso-**, *va'-zo*. A prefix denoting connection with blood.
- Vasoconstrictive**, *va-zo-kon-strik'-tiv*. Promoting constriction of blood-vessels.
- Vasoconstrictor**, *va-zo-kon-strik'-tor*. 1. Producing constriction of vessels. 2. A nerve-constricting vessel.
- Vasocoro'na**. The system of arterioles that supplies the periphery of the spinal cord.
- Vasodentin**, *va-zo-den'-tin*. Vascular dentin.
- Vasodilator**, *va-zo-di-la'-tor*. Producing dilatation of vessels.
- Vasofactive**, *va-zo-fak'-tiv*. See *Vasifactive*.
- Vasofor'mative**. Forming or producing vessels.
- Vasoganglion**, *va-zo-gang'-gle-on*. A rete of blood-vessels.
- Vasogene**, *va'-zo-jěn*. A proprietary oxygenated vaselin.
- Vasohypertonic**, *va-zo-hi-per-ton'-ik*. Same as *Vasomotor*.
- Vasohypotonic**, *va-zo-hi-po-ton'-ik*. See *Vasomotor*.
- Vasoinhibitory**, *va-zo-in-hib'-it-o-re*. Inhibiting vasoconstrictor action.
- Va'sol**. A mixture of liquid petrolatum with ammonium oleate.
- Vasomotion**, *va-zo-mo'-shun*. Increase or decrease of the caliber of a blood-vessel.
- Vasomotor**, *va-zo-mo'-tor*. Regulating the tension of blood-vessels.
- Vasomo'tory**. Relating to the vasomotor function.
- Vasosen'sory**. Serving as a sensory apparatus for the vessels.
- Vasotonic**, *va-so-ton'-ik*. Pertaining to the normal tone of the blood-vessels.
- Vasotrophic**, *va-so-trof'-ik*. Affecting nutrition by a change in the caliber of blood-vessels.
- Vastus**, *vas'-tus*. 1. Large. 2. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Vectis**, *vek'-tis*. An obstetric lever.
- Vegetal**, *vej'-et-al*. Pertaining to vegetation.
- Vegetarian**, *vej-et-a'-re-an*. One whose diet is mainly vegetable.
- Vegetarianism**, *vej-e-ta'-re-an-izm*. The doctrine that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man.
- Vegeta'tion**. Morbid or fungous growth.
- Veg'etative**. Having the power of growth.
- Vegetoanimal**, *vej-et-o-an'-im-al*. Common to plants and animals.
- Vehicle**, *ve'-hik-l*. An excipient; a medium of administration.
- Veil**, *vāl*. See *Velum*.
- Vein**, *vān*. A vessel returning the blood to the heart. **V.**, **An'gu-lar**, a continuation of the frontal vein downward to become the facial at the lower margin of the orbit. **V.**, **Auric'ular**, (1) the vein of the ear; (2) a vein from the cardiac auricles. **V.**, **Ax'il-lary**, a large vein formed by the junction of the inner brachial veins. **Vs.**, **Az'ygos**, three veins situated ventrad of the bodies of the thoracic vertebrae. **V.**, **Bas'ilar**, a large vein passing back over the crus cerebri to unite with the veins of Galen. **V.**, **Basil'ic**, one on the inner side of the arm. **Vs.**, **Bra'chial**. See *Brachial*. **V.**, **Brachiocephal'ic**. See *V.*, *Innominate*. **V.-brooch**, an instrument for compressing veins. **V.**, **Cephal'ic**, a large vein

of the arm, formed by the union of the median cephalic and superficial radial, and opening into the axillary vein. **V., Cor'onary**, (1) the great cardiac vein opening into the coronary sinus of the heart; (2) same as **V., Gastric**. **V., Dorsispi'nal**, one of the veins forming a reticulum around the vertebrae. **Vs., Em'is'sary**, small veins passing through the cranial foramina and connecting the cerebral sinuses with external veins. **V., Fa'cial**, a continuation of the angular vein; it joins the internal jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. **V., Fem'oral, Com'mon**, a short thick trunk corresponding to the femoral artery; it becomes the external iliac at Poupart's ligament. **V., Fem'oral, Deep**, one accompanying the femoral artery. **V., Fem'oral, Superf'ial**, a name given to the femoral vein before it is joined by the deep femoral vein to form the common femoral vein. **V., Gas'tric**, one accompanying the gastric artery. **Vs., Hemiaz'ygos**, small accessory veins of the azygos veins. **V., Hemorrhoi'dal**, a plexus of veins surrounding the rectum. **Vs., Il'iac, Com'mon**, two veins formed opposite the sacroiliac synchondrosis by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins. **V., Il'iac, Exter'nal**, a continuation upward of the common femoral. **V., Il'iac, Inter'nal**, a short trunk extending from the great sacroiliac synchondrosis. **V., Innom'inate**, two large valveless veins returning the blood from head, neck, and upper extremity. **V., Ju'gular, Ante'rior**, one beginning at the level of the chin and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein. **V., Ju'gular, Exter'nal**, one formed at the angle of the lower jaw by the union of the posterior auricular and temporomaxillary veins. **V., Ju'gular, Inter'nal**, a continuation of the lateral sinus, beginning at the jugular fossa, and joining the subclavian vein to form the innominate. **V., Me'dian Basil'ic**, one uniting with the superficial ulnar to form the basilic. **V., Me'dian Cephal'ic**, one uniting with the superficial radial to form the cephalic. **V., Me'dian, Deep**, a vein formed by the union of the outer vena comes of the ulnar artery with the muscular and radial recurrent veins. **V., Me'dian, Superf'ial**, one starting at the anterior plexus of the wrist and uniting with the deep median. **V., Oblique'**, one crossing the dorsal part of the left auricle. **V., Ophthal'mic**, a short trunk carrying the blood from the eye. **V., Poplite'al**, one formed by the accompanying veins of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. **V., Por'tal**, one formed by the junction of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins; it enters the liver. **Vs., Pul'monary**, four veins—two from each lung—returning the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart. **V., Ra'dial, Superf'ial**, one accompanying the musculocutaneous nerve up the radial side of the forearm. **V., Re'nal**, one accompanying the renal artery. **V., Saphe'nous, Long or Inter'nal**, a long superficial vein running up the inner aspect of the leg and thigh. **V., Saphe'nous, Short or Exter'nal**, a superficial vein running up the outer aspect of the foot, leg, and back of the calf and

emptying into the popliteal vein. V., *Spermat'ic*, one returning the blood from the testicle. V., *Splen'ic*, one returning the blood from the spleen and forming the portal vein by its union with the superior mesenteric vein. V., *Stel'late*. See *Verheyen, Stars of*. V.-stone. See *Phlebolite*. V., *Subcla'vian*, a continuation of the axillary vein; it unites with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein. V., *Temporomax'illary*, one formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins in the parotid gland. V., *Ul'nar*, one extending up the anterior and inner surface of the forearm. V., *Umbil'ical*, one conveying the blood from the placenta to the fetus. V., *Vit'elline*, one of two veins conveying back the blood from the area vasculosa to the embryonic heart.

**Velamen**, *vel-a'-men*. A veil or envelope. V. *vul'væ*. Same as *Hottentot Apron*.

**Ve'lar**. Pertaining to a velum, especially the velum palati.

**Vellication**, *vel-ik-a'-shun*. A spasmodic muscular twitching.

**Vellosin**, *vel'-o-sin*.  $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$ . A principle from the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii* (paopereiro bark).

**Velosynthesis**, *ve-lo-sin'-thes-is*. Suture of a cleft-palate.

**Velum**, *ve'-lum*. A veil or veil-like structure. V., *Ante'rior* or *Supe'rior*. See *Vieussens, Valve of*. V., *Infe'rior* or *Poste'rior Medullary*, the commissure of the flocculus of the cerebellum; also called valve of Tarinus. V. *interpos'itum*, the membranous roof of the third ventricle. V. *pal'ati*, the soft palate. V. *tari'ni*. See V., *Posterior Medullary*.

**Vena**, *ve'-nah*. A vein. V. *cava*, *Ante'rior*. See V. *cava*, *Superior*. V. *cava*, *Infe'rior*, is formed by the junction of the two common iliac veins, and empties into the right auricle of the heart. V. *cava*, *Supe'rior*, formed by the union of the innominate veins, conveys the blood from the upper half of the body to the right auricle.

**Venæ com'ites**, *ve'-ne*. The two veins accompanying an artery. V. *gale'ni*, two venous trunks in the brain. V. *thebe'sii*, the small veins by which blood passes from the walls of the heart to the right auricle. V. *vortico'sæ*, the stellate veins of the choroid coat of the eyeball.

**Venenation**, *ven-en-a'-shun*. The act of poisoning or the condition due to poisoning.

**Venena'tus**. Poisonous.

**Venenose**, **Venonous**, *ven'-en-oz*, *ven'-en-us*. Poisonous.

**Venereal**, *ven-e'-re-al*. Pertaining to sexual intercourse. V. *Dis-ease'*, any disease due to venery.

**Venery**, *ven'-er-e*. Sexual intercourse.

**Venesection**, *ven-e-sek'-shun*. Opening a vein.

**Veniplex**, *ven'-ip-leks*. A plexus of veins.

**Venom**, *ven'-om*. A poison secreted by certain insects or reptiles. V.-*glob'ulin*, one of the various kinds of globulin found in snake-poison. V.-*pep'tone*, a peptone found in venom.

**Venosity**, *ven-os'-it-e*. The condition of venous blood.



nous, *ve'-nus*. Pertaining to a vein. **V. Blood**, the dark blood in the veins. **V. Hum**, an anemic murmur heard over large veins.

nt. An outlet; the anal opening.

nter, *ven'-ter*. The belly.

ntilation, *ven-til-a'-shun*. The supplying of fresh air.

nttrad, *ven'-trad*. Toward the belly.

nttral, *ven'-tral*. Pertaining to the belly.

nttricle, *ven'-trik-l*. A small belly-like cavity. **V., Aor'tic**, the left ventricle of the heart. **Vs. of the Brain**, the third, fourth, fifth, and two lateral. *V., Third*, between the optic thalami and extending to the base of the brain; *V., Fourth*, the space between the oblongata and pons in front and the cerebellum behind. *Fifth*, the cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum; *V., Lateral*, the considerable cavity of each half of the cerebrum.

**V. of Cor'pus callo'sum**, the space between the labium cerebri and the callosum; the callosal fissure. **V. of Heart, Left**, that upon the dorsal and left side of the heart, and which, through the aorta, forces the blood over the general system. **V. of Heart, Right**, that forcing the blood through the pulmonary artery toward the lungs. **V. of the Lar'ynx**, the pouch between the true and false vocal bands. **V. of My'elon**, the central canal of the spinal cord.

**V., Pine'al**, one found occasionally within the pineal body; it is the persistence of a fetal condition.

entricornu, *ven-trik-or'-nu*. The anterior horn of the gray matter of the myelon.

entricular, *ven-trik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the ventricles. **V. A'queduct**, the aqueduct of Sylvius. **V. Lig'ament**, a false vocal band. **V. Mus'cle**, the thyroepiglottideus.

entriculus, *ven-trik'-u-lus*. See *Ventricle*.

entricumbent, *ven-trik-um'-bent*. Prone.

entriduct, *ven'-trid-ukt*. To carry toward the belly.

entrifixation, *ven-trif-iks-a'-shun*. Same as *Ventrofixation*.

entrimeson, *ven-trim-e'-zon*. The ventral median line.

entripyr'amid. An anterior pyramid of the oblongata.

entrocystor'rhapsy. Suturing of a cyst to the abdominal wall.

entrofixa'tion. The suturing of a viscus to the abdominal wall.

entrose, *ven'-trōs*. Having a belly.

entrosuspen'sion. The treatment of uterine retroposition by the fixation of the uterus to the abdominal wall.

entrotomy, *ven-trol'-o-me*. Abdominal section.

entrovessicofixation, *ven-tro-ves-ik-o-fiks-a'-shun*. The suturing of the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall.

enula, *Venule*, *ven'-u-lah*, *ven'-ūl*. A little vein.

eratrín, *ve-rat'-rín*. See *Cevadin*.

eratrínize, *ver-a'-rín-íz*. To put under the influence of veratrin.

eratrol, *ver-a'-rol*.  $C_8H_{10}O_2$ . An oily antipyretic substance.

eratrum, *ver-a'-trum*. A genus of plants. **V. al'būm**, white hellebore, is a violent emetic and cathartic. **V. vir'ide**, American or swamp hellebore; it is a powerful heart depressant.

**Verbascum**, *ver-bas'-kum*. A genus of plants. **V. thap'sus**, common mullein; it is emollient and demulcent.

**Verdigris**, *ver'-dig-ris*.  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ . Copper acetate; it is an astringent.

**Vergens**, *ver'-jens*. Inclining. **V. deor'sum**, inclining downward, as of the axis of vision in one eye in strabismus. **V. sur'sum**, upward inclination.

**Verjuice**, *ver'-jūs*. The expressed juice of unripe fruits.

**Vermicide**, *ver'-mis-ūl*. An agent killing intestinal worms.

**Vermicular**, *ver-mik'-u-lar*. Worm-like. **V. Mo'tion**, peristalsis.

**Vermiculate**, *ver-mik'-u-lāt*. Shaped like a worm.

**Vermiculation**, *ver-mik-u-la'-shun*. Worm-like, peristaltic motion.

**Vermiform**, *ver'-mif-orm*. Having a shape like a worm. **V. Appen'dix**, a worm-shaped tube opening into the cecum. **V. Proc'ess**, the middle cerebellar lobe.

**Vermifugal**, *ver-mif'-u-gal*. Expelling worms.

**Vermifuge**, *ver'-mif-ūj*. An agent expelling intestinal worms.

**Vermination**, *ver-min-a'-shun*. The condition of one with worms.

**Verminous**, *ver'-min-us*. Infested with worms.

**Vermis**, *ver'-mis*. 1. A worm. 2. The middle cerebellar lobe.

**Vermouth**, *ver'-muth*. A cordial prepared from white wine and flavored with wormwood.

**Vernal Catarrh' or Conjunctivi'tis**, *ver'-nal*. Conjunctival inflammation of the young, occurring in spring.

**Ver'nin**, *ver'-nin*.  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8$ . A base found in vetch, clover, etc.

**Ver'nix caseo'sa**. A sebaceous deposit covering the fetus.

**Vernonin**, *ver-no'-nin*.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_7$ . A glucosid from the root of *Vernonia nigritiana*; it is used as a heart tonic.

**Veronica**, *ver-on'-ik-a*. A genus of herbs. **V. virgin'ica**, leptandra, Culver's physic; the root is a purgative and emolagogue.

**Verruca**, *ver-oo'-kah*. A wart. **V. acumina'ta**, a venereal wart. **V. necrogen'ica**, a warty growth on the fingers of dissectors due to septic fluids of the cadaver.

**Verruciform**, *ver-u'-si-form*. Wart-like.

**Verrucose**, **Verrucous**, *ver'-ru-kōs*, *ver'-ru-kus*. Warty.

**Verrugas**, *ver-oo'-gas*. See *Verruca*. **V. perua'na**, Peruvian wart.

**Version**, *ver'-zhun*. The turning of the fetus in utero. **V.**, **Bipo'lar**, version by acting upon both poles of the fetus. **V.**, **Cephal'ic**, turning the fetus so as to bring the head to present. **V.**, **Com-bined'**, bipolar version consisting of combined external and internal version. **V.**, **Exter'nal**, version effected by external manipulation. **V.**, **Inter'nal**, that effected by the hand within the uterus. **V.**, **Pel'vic**, turning the fetus to bring about a breech presentation. **V.**, **Podal'ic**, bringing down one or both feet. **V.**, **Sponta'neous**, the process whereby a transverse position is, without external influence, changed into a longitudinal one.

**Vertebra**, *ver'-te-brah*. A bony segment of the spinal column. **Vs.**, **Lum'bar**, the five vertebrae anterior to the sacrum.

**Vertebral**, *ver'-te-bral*. Pertaining to a vertebra. **V. Col'umn**,

the spinal column; the backbone. **V. Groove**, the groove outside the vertebral laminae. **V. Ribs**, the last two ribs.  
**Vertebrarium**, *ver-te-bra'-re-um*. The spinal column.  
**Vertebrate**, *ver'-te-brät*. Having vertebrae.  
**Vertebrochon'dral**. Uniting the costal cartilages with vertebrae.  
**Vertebrocostal**, *ver-te-bro-kos'-tal*. Relating to vertebrae and ribs.  
**Vertebrosternal**, *ver-te-bro-ster'-nal*. Extending as a rib from the spinal column to the sternum.  
**Vertex**, *ver'-teks*. The crown or top of the head.  
**Vertiginous**, *ver-tij'-in-us*. Affected with vertigo.  
**Vertigo**, *ver'-tig-o*. Giddiness; dizziness. **V., Au'ditory** or **Au'ral**.  
**De Mèniere's Disease**. **V., Cer'ebral**, that due to cerebral disorder. **V., Epilep'tic**, vertigo due to epilepsy. **V., Essen'tial**, that due to no manifest abnormalism of the body. **V., Gas'tric**, that arising from dyspepsia. **V., Labyrin'thine**, Mèniere's disease. **V., Lithe'mic**, a form associated with gout and lithemia. **V., Neurasthen'ic**, subjective vertigo found in neurasthenia. **V., Objec'tive**, that in which objects seem to the patient to move. **V., Oc'ular**, that due to eye-disease. **V., Organ'ic**, that due to brain lesion. **V., Par'alyzing**. See *Gerlier's Disease*. **V., Periph'eral**, that due to irritation that is not central. **V., Subjec'tive**, that in which the patient himself seems to move. **V., Toxe'ic**, that due to some poison in the blood. **V., Ver'tical**, that caused by looking downward from or upward to a height.  
**Vermonta'num**. A longitudinal ridge in the floor of male urethra.  
**Vesania**, *ves-a'-ne-ah*. Unsoundness of mind.  
**Vesanic**, *ves-an'-ik*. Relating to insanity.  
**Vesica**, *ves'-ik-ah*. The bladder.  
**Vesical**, *ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to the bladder. **V. Cri'ses**, painful attacks in the bladder in tabes dorsalis.  
**Vesicant**, *ves'-ik-ant*. An agent producing a bleb or blister.  
**Vesication**, *ves-ik-a'-shun*. The production of a blister.  
**Vesicatory**, *ves'-ik-a-to-re*. An agent producing a blister.  
**Vesicle**, *ves'-ik-l*. A small blister or sac. **V., Allanto'ic**, the internal portion of the allantois. **V., Au'ditory**. See *Auditory*. **V., Blastoder'mic**. See *Blastoderm*. **V., Cer'ebral** or **Encephal'ic**, the divisions of the cephalic extremity of the primitive neural tube. **V., Ger'minal**, the nucleus of the ovule. **V., Oc'ular**, a protrusion in the fetus that is the first indication of the eye. **V., Olfac'tory**, the primitive vesicle that develops into the olfactory lobe. **V., Op'tic**, a prolongation of the embryonic forebrain forming the retina. **V., O'tic**. See *V., Auditory*. **V., Sem'inal**, one of the two lobulated pouches of a membrane between the base of the bladder and the rectum that serve as reservoirs for the semen. **V., Umbil'ical**. Same as *Yolk-sac*.  
**Vesicocoele**, *ves'-ik-o-sël*. Hernia of the bladder.  
**Vesicocervical**, *ves-ik-o-ser'-vik-al*. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.  
**Vesicofixa'tion**. The suturing of the uterus to the bladder.



- Vesicoprostat'ic.** Pertaining to the bladder and prostate.
- Vesicopu'bic.** Relating to the bladder and the pubes.
- Vesicorec'tal.** Pertaining to the bladder and rectum.
- Vesicospi'nal.** Relating to the bladder and spinal cord.
- Vesicotomy,** *ves-ik-ot'-o-me.* Incision of the bladder.
- Vesicou'terine.** Pertaining to the bladder and uterus.
- Vesicovag'inal.** Pertaining to the bladder and vagina.
- Vesicula,** *ves-ik'-u-lah.* A vesicle or papule.
- Vesicular,** *ves-ik'-u-lar.* Having vesicles. **V. Col'umn** or **Cyl'in-der.** See *Column.* **V. Mur'mur,** a fine, normal, inspiratory auscultatory sound heard over the chest. **V. Rale,** a crepitant rale.
- Vesiculation,** *ves-ik-u-la'-shun.* The formation of vesicles.
- Vesiculiferous,** *ves-ik-u-lif'-er-us.* Having vesicles.
- Vesiculiform,** *ves-ik'-u-lif'-orm.* Having the shape of a vesicle.
- Vesiculitis,** *ves-ik-u-li'-tis.* Inflammation of a vesicle.
- Vesiculocav'ernous.** Both vesicular and cavernous.
- Vesiculotympan'ic.** Both vesicular and tympanic.
- Vespajus,** *ves-pa'-jus.* A follicular, suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.
- Vessel,** *ves'-el.* A tube conveying the fluids of the body. **V. Absor'bent,** a lymphatic or lacteal. **V., Hemorrhoi'dal,** varicose veins of the rectum.
- Vestibular,** *ves-tib'-u-lar.* Pertaining to the vestibule.
- Vestibule,** *ves'-tib-ul.* A porch or threshold. **V., Aor'tic,** the space formed by the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta. **V. of the Ear,** the oral cavity of the internal ear. **V. of the Nose,** the anterior nares. **V. of the Vagi'na,** space between clitoris and ostium vaginæ. **V. of the Vul'va.** See *Bulbi vestibuli.*
- Vestibulourethral,** *ves-tib-u-lo-u-re'-thral.* Relating to the bulb vestibuli and to the urethra.
- Vestib'ulum.** 1. See *Vestibule.* 2. The cavity of the internal ear.
- Vestige,** *ves'-tij.* A remnant of something formerly present.
- Vestigial,** *ves-tij'-e-al.* Forming a trace. **V. Fold,** a pericardial fold, the trace of Cuvier's duct.
- Vesuvium,** *ves-u'-vin.* A brown dye used in histology.
- Veta,** *ve'-tah.* Mountain-sickness.
- Veterina'rian.** One who practises veterinary medicine.
- Veterinary,** *vet'-er-in-a-re.* Pertaining to domestic animals.
- Viability,** *vi-ab-il'-it-e.* Ability to live.
- Viable,** *vi'-ab-l.* Capable of living.
- Vial,** *vi'-al.* A small glass bottle.
- Vibex, Vibix,** *vi'-beks, vi'-biks.* A large purple spot seen under the skin in certain malignant fevers; purpura.
- Vibices,** *vib-i'-sēz.* The plural of *Vibex*, *q. v.*
- Vibratile,** *vi'-brat-il.* Swaying to and fro.
- Vibration,** *vi-bra'-shun.* A swinging back and forth.
- Vi'brator.** An apparatus for use in vibratory treatment.
- Vibratory,** *vi'-brat-or-e.* Swaying.
- Vibrio,** *vib'-re-o.* A genus of microorganisms.

- prissa**, *vi-bris'-ah*. One of the stiff hairs within the nostrils.
- rometer**, *vib-rom'-et-er*. An apparatus for treating deafness.
- rophone**, *vib'-ro-fön*. A device used for the same purpose as a vibrometer.
- rotherapeu'tics**. The therapeutic appliance of vibration.
- urnum**, *vi-bur'-num*. A genus of shrubs. **V. op'ulus** is an efficient remedy for uterine pains.
- arious**, *vi-ka'-re-us*. Taking the place of another; the assumption of the function of one organ by another. **V. Menstrua'tion**, menstruation from a passage other than the uterus.
- cocoa**, *vi-ko'-ko*. A combination of malt, kola, and cocoa.
- airin**, *vi-e'-ir-in*. A principle from the bark of *Remijia vellosii*; it is tonic and antiperiodic.
- en'na Paste**. Potassium with calcium, an escharotic paste.
- go Plas'ter**, *ve'-go*. A plaster containing mercury, turpentine, wax, lead-plaster, and other substances.
- goral**, *vig'-o-ral*. A proprietary mixture of pulverized beef and beef-extract.
- lli**. Plural of *Villus*, a tuft.
- llitis**, *vil'-it-is*. Inflammation of the soft part of the wall of a horse's hoof.
- llose**, **Villous**, *vil'-ös*, *vil'-us*. Having the nature of villi.
- losity**, *vil'-os'-it-e*. The state of being villous.
- llus**, *vil'-us*. 1. One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine. 2. One of the vascular tufts of the chorion.
- n'ca**. A genus of plants, periwinkle. **V. mi'nor** and **V. maj'or** are astringent, vulnerary, and antigalactic.
- n'cula access'oria ten'dinum**. The tendinous filaments that connect the phalanges with their tendons.
- nculum**, *vin'-ku-lum*. A ligament; a band.
- negar**, *vin'-e-gar*. An impure, dilute acetic acid produced by the acetous fermentation of cider, wine, etc. **V., Aromat'ic**, any mixture of aromatic oils in vinegar.
- nous**, *vi'-nus*. Having the nature of wine.
- num**, *vi'-num*. Wine; the fermented juice of grapes.
- ola**, *vi'-o-la*. A genus of herbs. Violet; several species are used in pectoral and nephritic complaints.
- olation**, *vi-o-la'-shun*. Rape.
- olin**, *vi'-o-lin*. An ematocathartic alkaloid from *Viola tricolor*.
- rgin**, *ver'-jin*. A woman who has never had sexual connection.
- rginia Creep'er**, *ver-jin'-yah*. *Vitis hederacea* (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*); the leaves and twigs are alterative, tonic, astringent, and expectorant. **V. Snake'root**. See *Serpentaria*.
- r'idin**. 1. An alkaloid from *Veratrum viride*. 2.  $C_{12}H_{19}N$ . An oily derivative of coal-tar.
- rile**, *vir'-il*. Pertaining to manhood; manly, strong.
- rilescence**, *vir-il-es'-ens*. The assumption of male characters by an aged woman.

- Virilia**, *vir-il'-e-ah*. The male generative organs.
- Virility**, *vir-il'-it-e*. The condition of mature manhood.
- Viripo'tent**. Possessing virility; nubile.
- Virol**, *vir'-ol*. A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.
- Virose**, **Virous**, *vi'-roz*, *vi'-rus*. Poisonous.
- Vir'tual Caut'ery**. Cautery by the application of caustics.
- Virulence**, *vir'-u-lens*. Noxiousness; malignity.
- Virulent**, *vir'-u-lent*. Having the nature of a poison.
- Viruliferous**, *vir-u-lif'-er-us*. Conveying a virus.
- Virus**, *vi'-rus*. 1. A morbid product. 2. A pathogenic microbe.
- Vis**. Force or energy. **V. conserva'trix**, the healing power of nature. **V. format'iva**, the energy of nature as manifested in the formation of new tissue. **V. a fronte**, energy exerted in front. **V. medica'trix**. Same as *V. conservatrix*. **V. a ter'go**, force applied from behind.
- Viscera**, *vis'-er-a*. The contents of the body-cavities.
- Viscerad**, *vis'-er-ad*. Toward the viscera.
- Visceral**, *vis'-er-al*. Pertaining to the viscera. **V. Arches and Clefts**, four depressions, with intermediate thickenings, of the lateral wall of the cervical region of the embryo.
- Visceralgia**, *vis-er-al'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the abdominal viscera.
- Visceralism**, *vis'-er-al-izm*. The doctrine that diseases originate in the viscera.
- Visceroptosis**, *vis-er-o-to'-sis*. Enteroptosis; splanchnoptosis.
- Viscid**, *vis'-id*. The same as *Viscous*, *q. v.*
- Viscosity**, *vis-id'-it-e*. The property of adhering.
- Viscin**, *vis'-in*. A gummy substance from mistletoe.
- Vis'cose**. A gummy substance produced in viscous fermentation.
- Viscosity**, *vis-kos'-it-e*. See *Viscosity*.
- Viscous**, *vis'-kus*. 1. Glutinous; ropy. 2. Pertaining to a viscus.
- Vis'cum al'bum**. Mistletoe; it is used in epilepsy.
- Viscus**, *vis'-kus*. Any organ inclosed within the cranium, thorax, abdominal cavity, or pelvis.
- Vision**, *vizh'-un*. Sight. **V., Binoc'ular**. See *Binocular*. **V., Cen'tral**, direct vision; vision when the image falls on the fovea centralis. **V., Chromat'ic**, pertains to the color-sense. **V., Direct'**, that when the image is formed at the macula. **V., Doub'le**, diplopia. **V., Half-**, hemianopsia. **V., Indirect'**, that when the image is formed upon the peripheral portions of the retina. **V., Mul'tiple**, a condition of the eye wherein more than one image of an object is formed upon the retina. **V., Per-iph'eral**, that when the image is not formed at the macula. **V., Sol'id or Stereoscop'ic**, the perception of relief or depth of objects obtained by binocular vision.
- Visual**, *viz'-u-al*. Pertaining to vision. **V. An'gle**. See *Angle*.
- V. Ax'is**. See *Axis*. **V. Field**, the area within which objects may be seen. **V. Pur'ple**, a purple pigment from the outer segment of the retinal rods.
- Visuoaud'itory**. Pertaining to both vision and hearing.



- ta, *vi'-tah*. Life.
- tal, *vi'-tal*. Pertaining to life. **V. Capac'ity**. See *Capacity*. **V. Signs**, respiration, pulse, and temperature.
- talism, *vi'-tal-izm*. The theory that bodily functions are due to a distinct vital principle.
- talist, *vi'-tal-ist*. One who believes in vitalism.
- tality, *vi'-tal'-it-e*. 1. The vital principle of life. 2. Strength.
- tals, *vi'-talz*. The organs essential to life.
- tellary, *vit'-el-a-re*. See *Vitelline*.
- tellin, *vit'-el'-in*. The chief proteid of the yolks of eggs.
- telline, *vit'-el'-in*. Pertaining to the vitellus, *q. v.* **V. Ar'tery**, a fetal artery from the primitive aorta to the yolk-sac. **V. Mem'brane**, the external membrane of the ovum.
- tellolu'tein. A yellow dye from the lutein of eggs.
- tellorubin, *vit'-el-o-ru'-bin*. A red dye from lutein.
- tellus, *vi'-tel'-us*. The yolk of the egg.
- tiligo, *vit-il-i'-go*. See *Leukoderma*.
- tiligoidea, *vit-il-ig-oi'-de-ah*. See *Xanthoma*.
- todynamic, *vi-to-di-nam'-ik*. Relating to vital force.
- togen, *vit'-o-jen*. A proprietary substitute for iodoform.
- treocapsulitis, *vit-re-o-kap-sul-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the vitreous humor and vitelline membrane.
- treoden'tin. A variety of dentin of very hard texture.
- treous, *vit'-re-us*. Glass-like. **V. Bod'y**. See *V. Humor*. **V. Cham'ber**, the portion of the globe of the eye posterior to the crystalline lens. **V. Hu'mor**, the jelly-like substance in the posterior chamber of the eye. **V. Mem'brane**, the inner membrane of the choroid. **V. Ta'bles**, the osscous laminae on the inner and outer surfaces of the cranial bones.
- triol, *vit'-re-ol*. A former term for a substance having a glassy fracture. **V.**, Blue, copper sulphate,  $\text{CuSO}_4$ . **V.**, Green, copperas; ferrous sulphate,  $\text{FeSO}_4$ . **V.**, White, zinc sulphate,  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ .
- titular, *vit'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a calf or to calving. **V. Fe'ver**, vitular apoplexy, a fever following parturition in the cow.
- itus' Dance, St., *vi'-tus*. See *Chorea*.
- vivification, *viv-if-ik-a'-shun*. The act of giving life.
- viviparous, *vi-vip'-ar-us*. Producing the young alive.
- vivipation, *viv-ip-a'-shun*. A form of generation in which the ovum matures in the uterus.
- vivipercep'tion. The study of physiologic processes without dissection.
- vivisection, *viv-is-ek'-shun*. Scientific dissection of or experimentation upon living animals.
- vivisectionist, *viv-is-ek'-shun-ist*. An advocate of vivisection.
- vivisector, *viv-is-ek'-tor*. A vivisectionist.
- vocal, *vo'-kal*. Pertaining to the voice. **V. A'rea**, the portion of the glottis lying between the vocal bands. **V. Cords** or **Bands**, the membranes of the larynx producing the voice-sounds. **V. Frem'itus**, a thoracic vibration while speaking. **V. Lig'aments**,

- the true vocal bands. **V. Mus'cle**, the lower portion of the thyroarytenoid muscle. **V. Proc'ess**, the anterior process of the arytenoid cartilage. **V. Signs**, morbid signs in the voice.
- Vod'ka**. A kind of Russian whisky.
- Voice**. A sound produced by the vibration of the vocal bands.
- Void**. To evacuate.
- Vola**, *vo'-lah*. The palm or the sole.
- Volar**, *vo'-lar*. Pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.
- Volatile**, *vol'-at-il*. Readily evaporating.
- Volatilizat'ion**. The conversion of a substance into vapor.
- Volition**, *vo-lish'-un*. The will to act.
- Vol'ley**. A series of artificially induced muscle-twitches.
- Volsella**, *vol-sel'-ah*. The same as *Vulsella*, *q. v.*
- Volt**, *vōlt*. The unit of electromotive force, or the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm.
- Voltage**, *vōlt'-tāj*. The electromotive force in volts.
- Voltaic**, *vol-ta'-ik*. Pertaining to galvanic electricity. **V. Electric'ity**, galvanism, *q. v.* **V. Irritabil'ity**, muscular irritability during galvanism.
- Voltaism**, *vol'-ta-izm*. See *Galvanism*.
- Voltameter**, *vōlt-am'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the strength of a galvanic current.
- Voltmeter**, *vōlt'-me-ter*. An instrument for estimating voltage.
- Voluntary**, *vol'-un-ta-re*. Under the control of the will.
- Voluntomotory**, *vol-un-to-mo'-tor-e*. Relating to voluntary motion.
- Volvulus**, *vol'-vu-lus*. A twisting of the bowel upon itself.
- Vomer**, *vo'-mer*. The thin plate of bone between the nostrils.
- Vomerine**, *vo'-mer-in*. Pertaining to the vomer.
- Vomica**, *vom'-ik-ah*. 1. A cavity in the lungs containing pus. 2. A pulmonary cavity.
- Vom'it**. 1. To eject from the stomach through the mouth. 2. Ejecta.
- Vom'iting**. Ejection of the gastric contents through the mouth.
- Vomitary**, *vom'-it-or-e*. 1. An agent inducing emesis. 2. A vessel to receive ejecta.
- Vomiturition**, *vom-it-u-rish'-un*. A futile effort at vomiting.
- Vomitus**, *vom'-it-us*. Vomited matter. **V. matu'tinus**, morning sickness.
- Voracious**, *vo-ra'-she-us*. Having an insatiable appetite.
- Vox**, *voks*. See *Voice*. **V. choler'ica**, a thin high-pitched voice in cholera.
- Vulcanite**, *vul'-kan-īt*. Vulcanized india-rubber.
- Vulnerary**, *vul'-ner-a-re*. An agent useful in healing wounds.
- Vulnerating**, *vul'-ner-a-ting*. Wounding.
- Vulnus**, *vul'-nus*. A wound.
- Vulsella**, *vul-sel'-ah*. A forceps with claw-like blades.
- Vulsellum**, *vul-sel'-um*. The same as *Vulsella*, *q. v.*
- Vulva**, *vul'-vah*. The external female genitals.
- Vulvar**, *vul'-var*. Pertaining to the vulva.

vismus, *vul-viz'-mus*. See *Vaginismus*.  
 vitis, *vul-vi'-tis*. Inflammation of the vulva.  
 vou'terine. Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.  
 vovag'inal. Relating both to vulva and vagina.  
 vovagini'tis. Inflammation of both vulva and vagina.

## W.

wa'fer, *wa'-fer*. A thin capsule for carrying medicine.  
 wahoo, *wah-hoo'*. See *Euonymus*.  
 waist. The narrowest portion of the trunk, above the hips.  
 waistcoat, Straight, *wāst'-kōt*. See *Jacket*, *Strait*.  
 wheal, *wāl*. See *Wheal*.  
 walking Ty'phoid, *wauk'-ing*. A mild grade of typhoid fever.  
 wall'-eye. 1. Divergent strabismus. 2. Leukoma, *q. v.*  
 walnut, *wal'-nut*. See *Juglans*.  
 wand'ering. Moving freely about. W. Ab'scess, one that points at a considerable distance from its real seat.  
 wane. To decrease; to decline; to fade.  
 ward. A room in a hospital. W.-car'riage, an apparatus on wheels, holding surgical material, instruments, etc.  
 warehousemen's Itch, *wār'-hows-menz*. Eczema of the hands from contact with the goods.  
 warm. Having a moderate degree of heat.  
 warming Plas'ter, *warm'-ing*. See *Plaster*.  
 wart. A hyperplasia of the papillas of the skin, forming a small projection. See *Verruca*.  
 wash. 1. See *Lotion*. 2. To cleanse with a liquid.  
 wash'erwomen's Itch. Eczema of the hands of laundresses.  
 wash'ing Soda. Sodium carbonate.  
 washleath'er-skin. A condition of the skin in which certain metals mark it with a black line.  
 waste, *wāst'-er*. An animal affected with tuberculosis.  
 wasting, *wāst'-eng*. Destroying; laying waste. See *Atrophy*.  
 W. Pal'sy, progressive muscular atrophy.  
 watch'makers' Cramp. Spasm of digital muscles in watchmakers.  
 water. H<sub>2</sub>O. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid. W. on the Brain, hydrocephalus. W. on the Chest, hydrothorax.  
 W., Min'eral, a natural water containing mineral substances in solution.  
 water'-bed. A rubber mattress containing water.  
 water'-brash. See *Pyrosis*.  
 water'-cure. See *Hydropathy*.



- Water-dres'sing.** Treatment of ulcers or wounds by the topical application of water.
- Water'-glass.** A solution of sodium silicate.
- Water-ham'mer Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse*.
- Water-jugs, W.-pox.** True chicken-pox.
- Water-rig'or.** In electromotor experiments the condition of rigidity in a muscle, induced by the action of water.
- Water-whist'ling.** A metallic rale heard in pneumothorax.
- Watt.** A voltampere; the amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampere having an electromotive force of one volt.
- Wavy, wa'-vê.** Of the nature of a wave.
- Wax.** 1. The material of honeycomb; a mixture of cerotic acid, cerolein, and myricin gathered by the honey-bee from the pollen of flowers and the leaves of plants. 2. To grow; to increase. **W., Carnau'ba.** See *Carnauba*. **W., Japan'.** that from the pericarp of the fruit of several species of *Rhus*, growing in Japan.
- Waxing, waks'-ing.** Increasing in size. **W.-kernels,** enlarged inguinal and submaxillary lymph-glands in children.
- Waxy.** Like wax. **W. Degenera'tion.** See *Degeneration*.
- Weak, wêk.** Not strong.
- Weak'en.** To reduce the strength.
- Weak'ness.** Loss of strength. **W., In'ward,** leukorrhea.
- Weal, hwêl.** See *Wheal*.
- Wean, wên.** To cease to give suck.
- Wean'ing-brash.** Severe infantile diarrhea due to weaning.
- Weazand, we'-zand.** The trachea.
- Webbed, webd.** Joined by a membrane.
- Weber, va'-ber.** 1. See *Coulomb*. 2. See *Ampere*.
- Weeping, wêp'-ing.** 1. The shedding of tears. 2. Exudation, or leakage of a fluid. **W. Ec'zema,** eczema with profuse discharge.
- W. Sin'ews,** a term for torn or broken tendons.
- Weight, wâl.** Heaviness as determined by a given standard. See *Table of Weights and Measures*. **W., Atom'ic.** See *Atomic*. **W., Molec'ular.** See *Molecular*.

## TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### TROY WEIGHT.

1 pound = 22.816 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° F.

Grains.		Dwt.		Ounce.		Pound.
24	=	1				
480	=	20	=	1		
5760	=	240	=	12	=	1

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 pound = 1.2153 pounds troy.

Grains.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.
gr. 27.34375	=	dr. 1				
437.5	=	16	=	oz. 1		
7000	=	256	=	16	=	lb. 1

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Scruples.</i>	<i>Drams.</i>	<i>Troy Ounces.</i>	<i>Pound.</i>
gr. 20 =	℥ 1			
60 =	3 =	3 1		
480 =	24 =	8 =	3 1	
5760 =	288 =	96 =	12 =	lb. 1

## APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

<i>Minims.</i>	<i>Fluidrams.</i>	<i>Fluidounces.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Gallon.</i>
℥ 60 =	℥ 1 =			
480 =	8 =	℥ 1		
7,680 =	128 =	16 =	O. 1	
61,440 =	1024 =	128 =	8 =	C. 1

## IMPERIAL MEASURE.

<i>Minims.</i>	<i>Fluidrams.</i>	<i>Fluidounces.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Gallon.</i>
60 =	1			
480 =	8 =	1		
9,600 =	160 =	20 =	1	
6,800 =	1280 =	160 =	8 =	1

## LIQUID OR WINE MEASURE.

1 gill = 7.2187 cubic inches.

<i>Gills.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Hogs-heads.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Tun.</i>
4 =	1					
8 =	2 =	1				
32 =	8 =	4 =	1			
016 =	504 =	252 =	63 =	1		
032 =	1008 =	504 =	126 =	2 =	1	
064 =	2016 =	1008 =	252 =	4 =	2 =	1

## DRY MEASURE.

1 gallon = 268.8 cubic inches.

<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pecks.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
2 =	1				
8 =	4 =	1			
16 =	8 =	2 =	1		
64 =	32 =	8 =	4 =	1	
512 =	256 =	64 =	32 =	8 =	1

## SOLID MEASURE.

<i>Cubic Inches.</i>	<i>Cubic Feet.</i>	<i>Cubic Yard.</i>
1,728	= 1	
46,656	= 27	= 1

## LINEAR MEASURE.

<i>Fur-</i> <i>hes.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Fathoms.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>longs.</i>	<i>Mile.</i>
12 =	1					
36 =	3 =	1				
72 =	6 =	2 =	1			
198 =	16.5 =	5.5 =	2.75 =	1		
920 =	660 =	220 =	110 =	40 =	1	
360 =	5280 =	1760 =	880 =	320 =	8 =	1

## SQUARE MEASURE.

<i>Square Inches.</i>	<i>Square Feet.</i>	<i>Square Yards.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>Roods.</i>	<i>Acre.</i>
144 =	1				
1,296 =	9	1			
39,204 =	272.25	30.25 =	1		
568,160 =	10,890 =	1210 =	40 =	1	
272,640 =	43,560 =	4840 =	160 =	4 =	1

## METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 gram = 1 cubic centimeter of distilled water at 62° F.

		<i>Gram.</i>		<i>Troy Gr.</i>	
Milligram	=	.001	=	.01543	
Centigram	=	.01	=	.15432	
Decigram	=	.1	=	1.54323	
Gram	=	1.	=	15.43235	<i>Avoir. Oz</i>
Decagram	=	10.	=		.03527
Hectogram	=	100.	=		.35274
Kilogram	=	1,000.	=		3.52739
Myriogram	=	10,000.	=		35.2738
Quintal	=	100,000.	=		
Tonneau	=	1,000,000.	=		

## METRIC DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

	<i>Liter.</i>	<i>U. S. Cu. In.</i>		<i>U. S.</i>
Milliliter =	.001	.061	{ Liquid	.00845 gill.
			{ Dry	.0018 pint.
Centiliter =	.01	.61	{ Liquid	.0845 gill.
			{ Dry	.018 pint.
Deciliter =	1.	6.1	{ Liquid	.845 gill.
			{ Dry	.18 pint.
Liter =	1.	61.02	{ Liquid	1.057 quarts.
			{ Dry	.908 quart.
Decaliter =	10.	610.16	{ Liquid	2.641 gallons.
		<i>U. S. Cu. Fl.</i>	{ Dry	9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter =	100.	3.531	{ Liquid	26.414 gallons.
			{ Dry	2.837 bushels
Kiloliter =	1,000.	35.31	{ Liquid	264.141 gallons.
			{ Dry	28.374 bushels
Myriliter =	10,000.	353.1	{ Liquid	2641.4 gallons.
			{ Dry	283.74 bushels



METRIC LINEAR MEASURE.

	<i>Meter.</i>	<i>U. S. Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Millimeter *	.001	.03937	.00328		
Centimeter †	.01	.3937	.03280		
Decimeter	.1	3.937	.32807	.10936	
Meter	1.	39.3685	3.2807	1.0936	
Decameter	10.		32.807	10.936	.0621347
Hectometer	100.		328.07	109.36	.621347
Kilometer	1,000.		3,280.7	1,093.6	6.213466
Myrimeter	10,000.		32,807.	10,936.	

\* Nearly  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch. † Full  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch.

METRIC SQUARE MEASURE.

	<i>Sq. Meter.</i>	<i>U. S. Sq. In.</i>	<i>Sq. Ft.</i>	<i>Sq. Yds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Sq. Centimeter	.01	.155		.01196	.00025
Sq. Decimeter	.1	15.5	.10763	1.196	.0247
Centiare	1.	1,549.88	10.763	119.6	2.47
Are	10.	154,988.	1076.3	11,959.	247.
Hectare	100.		107,630.		24,708.
Sq. Kilometer	1,000.	38,607	<i>Sq. Mile</i>		
Sq. Myrimeter	10,000.	38,607	<i>Sq. Miles</i>		

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS INTO TROY WEIGHTS.

Grams.	APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN TROY WEIGHTS.				EXACT EQUIVALENTS IN GRAINS.	Grams.	APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN TROY WEIGHTS.				EXACT EQUIVALENTS IN GRAINS.	Grams.	EXACT EQUIVALENTS IN GRAINS.	APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN TROY WEIGHTS.				Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
	Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.			Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.				Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.				
0.01	0.1543			1	3.0	46.297						23.0	354.944		5						5
0.02	0.3086			2	4.0	61.729						24.0	370.376		6						10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.03	0.4630			3	5.0	77.162		1				25.0	385.809		6						15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.04	0.6173			4	6.0	92.594		1				26.0	401.241		6						19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.05	0.7717			5	7.0	108.026		1				27.0	416.673		6						24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.06	0.9260			6	8.0	123.459		2				28.0	432.106		7						29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.07	1.0803			7	9.0	138.891		2				29.0	447.538		7						34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.08	1.2347			8	10.0	154.323		2				30.0	462.970		7						39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.09	1.3890			9	11.0	169.756		2				31.0	478.403		7						44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.1	1.543			10	12.0	185.188		3				32.0	493.835		7						49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.2	3.086			20	13.0	200.621		3				40.0	617.294								98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.3	4.630			30	14.0	216.053		3				45.0	694.456		2						147 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.4	6.173			40	15.0	231.485		3				50.0	771.617		3						196 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.5	7.716			50	16.0	246.918		4				60.0	925.941		4						245 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.6	9.259			60	17.0	262.350		4				70.0	1080.264		4						294 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.7	10.803			70	18.0	277.782		4				80.0	1234.588		4						343 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.8	12.346			80	19.0	293.215		4				90.0	1388.911		4						392 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
0.9	13.889			90	20.0	308.647		5				100.0	1543.235		5						441 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1.0	15.432			100	21.0	324.079		5							5						490 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2.0	30.865		1	100	22.0	339.512		5							5						980 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.	GRAINS.	GRAMS.
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.00130	1	0.0648	16	1.037	31	2.009	46	2.980	61	3.952	76	4.924	91	5.896				
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.00202	2	0.1296	17	1.102	32	2.073	47	3.045	62	4.017	77	4.989	92	5.961				
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.00324	3	0.1944	18	1.166	33	2.138	48	3.110	63	4.082	78	5.054	93	6.026				
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.00360	4	0.2592	19	1.231	34	2.203	49	3.175	64	4.147	79	5.118	94	6.090				
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.00405	5	0.3240	20	1.296	35	2.268	50	3.234	65	4.211	80	5.183	95	6.155				
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.00432	6	0.3888	21	1.361	36	2.332	51	3.304	66	4.276	81	5.248	96	6.220				
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.00540	7	0.4536	22	1.426	37	2.397	52	3.369	67	4.341	82	5.313	97	6.285				
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.00648	8	0.5184	23	1.490	38	2.462	53	3.434	68	4.406	83	5.378	98	6.350				
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.00810	9	0.5832	24	1.555	39	2.527	54	3.499	69	4.471	84	5.442	99	6.414				
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.01080	10	0.6480	25	1.620	40	2.592	55	3.564	70	4.535	85	5.507	100	6.479				
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.01296	11	0.7130	26	1.685	41	2.656	56	3.628	71	4.600	86	5.572	120	7.776				
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.01620	12	0.7776	27	1.749	42	2.721	57	3.693	72	4.665	87	5.637	150	9.719				
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.02160	13	0.8424	28	1.814	43	2.786	58	3.758	73	4.730	88	5.702	180	11.664				
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03240	14	0.9072	29	1.869	44	2.851	59	3.823	74	4.795	89	5.766	200	12.958				
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.04860	15	0.972	30	1.944	45	2.916	60	3.888	75	4.859	90	5.831	480	31.103				



## COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC LIQUID MEASURES.

MINIMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	MINIMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.
1	0.06	25	1.54	1	30.00	21	621.00
2	0.12	30	1.90	2	59.20	22	650.00
3	0.18	35	2.16	3	89.00	23	680.00
4	0.24	40	2.50	4	118.40	24	710.00
5	0.30	45	2.80	5	148.00	25	740.00
6	0.36	50	3.08	6	178.00	26	769.00
7	0.42	55	3.40	7	207.00	27	798.50
8	0.50			8	236.00	28	828.00
9	0.55	FLUID-		9	266.00	29	858.00
10	0.60	RAMS.		10	295.70	30	887.25
11	0.68	1	3.75	11	325.25	31	917.00
12	0.74	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.65	12	355.00	32	946.00
13	0.80	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.60	13	385.00	48	1419.00
14	0.85	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.51	14	414.00	56	1655.00
15	0.92	2	7.50	15	444.00	64	1892.00
16	1.00	3	11.25	16	473.11	72	2128.00
17	1.05	4	15.00	17	503.00	80	2365.00
18	1.12	5	18.50	18	532.00	96	2839.00
19	1.17	6	22.50	19	562.00	112	3312.00
20	1.25	7	26.00	20	591.50	128	3785.00

## COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC LIQUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUIDRAMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	MINIMS.
1000	33.81	400	13.53	25	6.76	4	64.8
900	30.43	300	10.14	10	2.71	3	48.6
800	27.05	200	6.76	9	2.43	2	32.4
700	23.67	100	3.38	8	2.16	1	16.23
600	20.29	75	2.53	7	1.89	0.09	1.46
500	16.90	50	1.69	6	1.62	0.07	1.14
473	16.00	30	1.01	5	1.35	0.05	0.81

## COMPARATIVE VALUES OF STANDARD AND METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	CENTI- METERS.	INCHES.	CENTI- METERS.	INCHES.	MILLI- METERS.	INCHES.	MILLI- METERS.
2	30.48	6	15.24	$\frac{1}{5}$	1.00	$\frac{5}{8}$	15.85
1	27.94	5	12.70	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	$\frac{3}{4}$	16.92
0	25.40	4	10.16	$\frac{3}{8}$	3.17	$\frac{1}{2}$	19.05
9	22.86	3	7.62	$\frac{1}{4}$	6.35	$\frac{5}{8}$	21.15
8	20.32	2	5.08	$\frac{3}{16}$	8.46	$\frac{7}{8}$	22.19
7	17.78	1	2.54	$\frac{1}{8}$	12.70	$\frac{11}{16}$	23.28

## COMPARATIVE VALUES OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND METRIC WEIGHTS.

OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR. OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR. OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR. POUNDS.	GRAMS.
	1.772	5	141.75	13	368.54	3	1360.78
	3.544	6	170.10	14	396.90	4	1814.37
	7.088	7	198.45	15	425.25	5	2267.96
	14.175	8	226.80	AVOIR. POUNDS.		6	2727.55
	28.350	9	255.15			7	3175.14
	56.700	10	283.50	1	453.60	8	3628.74
	85.050	11	311.84	2	907.18	9	4082.33
	113.400	12	340.20	2.2	1000.00	10	4535.92

For Comparative Thermometry, see *Thermometers*.

Wheal. See *Wheal*.

Wheal. A sebaceous cyst.

Wet. Not dry; moist. **W. Brain**, an excessively serous condition of the brain. **W.-nurse**, a woman who suckles the child of another. **W.-pack**, a means of reducing temperature by wrapping a patient in a wet sheet and covering with dry blankets.

Wheal, *hwēl*. A raised stripe or ridge on the skin.

Wheat, *hwēt*. See *Triticum*.

Wheezing, *hwēz'-ing*. A sibilant respiration in various diseases.

Wheal, *hwelk*. Acne rosacea; a pimple.

Whey, *hwā*. The liquid part of milk separating from the curd in coagulation.

Whiff, *hwif*. A puff of air. **W., O'ral**, a peculiar breathing heard in cases of thoracic aneurysm.

Whipworm, *hwip'-worm*. See *Threadworm*.

Whirl, *hwurl*. To revolve rapidly. W.-bone, (1) the head of the femur; (2) the patella.

Whisky, Whiskey, *hwis'-ke*. An alcoholic liquid distilled from grain. W.-nose. See *Acne rosacea*.

Whisper, *hwis'-per*. An utterance of words by the breath.

White, *hwīt*. The opposite of black. W. Ar'senic, arsenic tri-oxid. W. Cell or Cor'puscle, a leukocyte. W. Com'missure, the ventral commissure of the spinal cord. W. Gan'grene, gangrene with anemia of the tissues. W.-lead. See *Lead*. W.-leg. See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. W. Mat'ter, W. Sub'stance, the fibrous portion of the brain and cord having a white color. W. Precip'itate. See *Precipitate*. W. Sof'tening, a form of cerebral softening in which the affected area presents a dirty-white color. W. Swel'ling. See *Hydrarthrosis*. W. Vit'riol. See *Vitriol*.

Whites, *hwīts*. See *Leukorrhea*.

Whiting, *hwīt'-ing*. Purified calcium carbonate.

Whitlow, *hwil'-lo*. See *Panaris*.

Whole, *hōl*. 1. Hale; healthy; sound. 2. Entire.

Whooping-cough, *hoop'-ing-kawf*. See *Pertussis*.

Willow, *wil'-o*. A tree of the genus *Salix*.

Windage, *wind'-āj*. Internal contusion without external injury.

Windpipe, *wind'-pīp*. See *Trachea*.

Wine, *wīn*. See *Vinum*.

Wine'glassful. A measure equal to two fluidounces.

Wing. See *Ala*. W. of the Sphe'noid, one of the lateral projections of the sphenoid.

Wink. To close and open the eyelids quickly.

Winter Itch, *wīn'-ter*. Itching of the legs in winter.

Wintera, Winter's Bark, *wīn'-ter-ah*. The bark of *Drimys winteri*; it is an aromatic and tonic, used in scurvy.

Wintergreen, *wīn'-ter-grēn*. See *Gaultheria*.

Wisdom Teeth, *wiz'-dum*. The last molar teeth.

Wistarin, *wis'-tar-in*. A toxic glucosid from *Wistaria chinensis*.

Witch-hazel, *wich'-ha-zel*. See *Hamamelis*.

Withering, *with'-er-ing*. Shriveling and atrophy of an organ.

Wolfs'bane. See *Aconitum*.

Womb, *woom*. See *Uterus*.

Wood. The main part of trees. W. Al'cohol. See *Methyl Alcohol*.

W.-flour, sawdust; used in surgical dressings. W. Naph'tha. Same as *Wood Alcohol*. W.-oil. See *Oil*. W.-tar. See *Tar*. W.

Wool, prepared fiber of wood, used mainly as a surgical dressing.

Wool'-fat. Lanolin.

Wool'sorters' Disease'. See *Anthrax*.

Woorara, *woo-rah'-rah*. See *Curare*.

Word-blindness, *werd'-blīndnes*. See *Blindness*.

Word'-deafness. See *Deafness*.

Worm, *werm*. 1. Any member of the class vermes. 2. The vermis,



mesal lobe of the cerebellum. **W.-ab'scess**, an abscess due to presence of worms. **W.-fe'ver**, an infantile fever due to intestinal worms.

**Wormian Bones**. Small bones in the cranial sutures.

**Worm'seed**. See *Chenopodium* and *Santonica*. **W.-tea**. See *Spigelia*.

**Worm'wood**. See *Absinthum*.

**Worm'sted Test**. See *Holmgren's Test*.

**Wound**, *woond* or *wound*. Break in continuity of soft parts, from violence. **W.**, **Pen'etrating**, one that pierces the walls of a cavity and enters into an organ.

**Wrightin**, *ri'-tin*.  $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$ . An astringent, anthelmintic principle from the bark of *Wrightia zeylanica*; also called *conessin*.

**Wrist**, *rist*. The carpus; the part connecting the forearm and the hand. **W.-clo'nus**, spasmodic contraction of the hand-muscles.

**W.-drop**, a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand from lead-poisoning.

**Writer's Cramp** or **Pal'sy**, *ri'-terz*. Incoordination of the muscles of the hand from excessive writing.

**Writing Hand**. That position in which the pen is commonly held, assumed by the hand in paralysis agitans.

**Wry-neck**, *ri'-nek*. See *Torticollis*.

**Worm'ras**. An African anthelmintic resembling kamala.

## X.

**Xanthalin**, *zan'-thal-in*.  $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$ . An alkaloid from opium.

**Xanthin**, *zan'-the-in*. The yellow coloring-matter of plants; it is soluble in water.

**Xanthelasma**, *zan-thel-az'-mah*. See *Xanthoma*.

**Xanthematin**, *zan-them'-at-in*. A yellow bitter substance formed by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid.

**Xanthic**, *zan'-thik*. Yellow. **X. Cal'culus**, a urinary calculus composed of xanthin. **X. Ox'id**, an ingredient of stony formations; xanthin.

**Xanthin**, *zan'-thin*.  $C_5H_4N_4O_2$ . A nonpoisonous leukomatin found in the tissues.

**Xanthinuria**. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

**Xanthochromia**, *zan-tho-kro'-me-ah*. Yellow discoloration of the skin resembling, but not identical with, jaundice.

**Xanthochroous**, *zan-tho-kro'-us*. Yellow-skinned.

**Xanthocreatinin**, *zan-tho-kre-at'-in-in*.  $C_5H_{10}N_4O$ . A poisonous leukomatin found in muscle.

**Xanthocyano'pia**. Blindness for red and green colors.

- Xanthocystin**, *zan-tho-sis'-tin*. A nitrogenous substance found in the whitish tubercles in the mucosae and organs of a corpse.
- Xanthoderma**, *zan-tho-der'-mah*. Yellowness of the skin.
- Xanthodont'ous**. Yellow discoloration of the teeth.
- Xanthokyanopy**, *zan-tho-ki-an'-ô-pe*. Red-green blindness with undiminished spectrum. See *Xanthocyanopia*.
- Xanthoma**, *zan-tho'-mah*. Yellow tubercles of neoplastic growth. **X. diabetico'rum**, a rare disease of the skin always associated with diabetes mellitus. **X. glycosu'ricum**, that marked by grape sugar or pentose in the urine. **X. mul'tiplex**, a form occurring usually in women about middle life. **X. pla'num**, **X. palpebra'rum**, the commoner form of xanthoma, usually occurring on the eyelids. **X. tubercula'tum**, **X. tubero'sum**, a form marked by tubercular lesions on the extensor surfaces of the extremities and on parts exposed to pressure.
- Xanthopathy**, *zan-thop'-a-the*. Morbid yellowness of the skin.
- Xanthophane**, *zan'-tho-fân*. Chromophane, *q. v.*
- Xanthop'ocrit**, *zan-thop'-o-krit*. See *Berberin*.
- Xanthoplasty**, *zan'-tho-plas-te*. See *Xanthoderma*.
- Xanthoproteic**, *zan-tho-pro'-te-ik*. Related to xanthoprotein.
- Xanthoprotein**, *zan-tho-pro'-te-in*. A yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.
- Xanthopsia**, *zan-thop'-se-ah*. Yellow vision, as in jaundice.
- Xanthopsin**, *zan-thop'-sin*. Partially bleached visual purple.
- Xanthopuccin**, *zan-tho-puk'-sin*. An alkaloid from hydrastis.
- Xanthosis**, *zan-tho'-sis*. The yellow pigmentation in cancer.
- Xanthous**, *zan'-thus*. Having a yellow skin.
- Xanthoxylin**, *zan-thoks'-il-in*.  $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$ . 1. A crystalline substance from Japan pepper, *Xanthoxylum piperitum*. 2. An extract of the bark of various species of *Xanthoxylum*; it is used in chronic rheumatism.
- Xanthox'yllum**. A genus of trees and shrubs; the root-bark is stimulant and tonic. **X. america'num**, prickly ash.
- Xanthuria**, *zan-thu'-re-ah*. See *Xanthinuria*.
- Xenogenesis**, *ze-no-jen'-es-is*. The generation of something foreign; the offspring varying in character and life-cycle from the parents.
- Xenogenous**, *zen-oj'-en-us*. Caused by a foreign body.
- Xenomenia**, *zen-o-me'-ne-ah*. Vicarious menstruation.
- Xeransis**, *ze-ran'-sis*. Siccation; a drying up.
- Xerasia**, *ze-ra'-ze-ah*. A morbid dryness of the hair.
- Xerocollyrium**, *zer-o-kol-ir'-e-um*. A dry collyrium; an eye-salve.
- Xeroderma**, *ze-ro-der'-mah*. A dryness of the skin. **X. pigmen-to'sum**, a disease characterized by brown discoloration, cracking and ulceration of the skin.
- Xeroform**, *ze'-ro-form*.  $C_6H_2Br_3O-Bi.O$ . Bismuthtribromphenol; an almost odorless internal and external antiseptic.
- Xeroma**, *ze-ro'-mah*. See *Xerophthalmia*.
- Xeron'osos**. A condition of dryness of the skin.
- Xerophagy**, *zer-off'-aj-e*. The use of dry aliment.

**ophthalmia**, *zer-off-thal'-me-ah*. A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva.

**osis**, *ze-ro'-sis*. Dryness.

**ostoma**, *ze-ro-sto'-mah*. Dryness of the mouth.

**otes**, *ze'-ro-tēz*. Dryness; dry habit of body.

**otic**, *ze-ro't'-ik*. Marked by dryness.

**otripsis**, *zer-o-trip'-sis*. Dry friction.

**icostal**, *zif-e-kos'-tal*. Relating to the xiphoid cartilage and ribs. **X. Lig'ament**, a ligament extending from the xiphoid cartilage to that of the eighth rib.

**isternum**, *zif-is-ter'-num*. The metasternum, or ensiform cartilage.

**odymus**, *zif-od'-im-us*. A double monster with united pelvic and thoracic cavities and two legs.

**odynia**, *zif-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the ensiform cartilage.

**oid**, *zij'-oid*. Sword-like. **X. Appen'dix** or **Car'tilage**, the third and lowest piece of the sternum.

**opagus**, *zif-op'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the xiphoid cartilage or the epigastrium.

**ys** or **Röntgen Rays**. The peculiar ether-rays or waves discovered by Prof. Röntgen, of Würzburg, who found that the rays from the kathode (*kathode rays*) of a Geissler or vacuum tube had peculiar penetrative powers through matter opaque to other ethers, and by means of these rays photographs ("shadowgrams," "kidiagrams," etc.) may be taken of bones, metallic substances, &c., situated in the tissues.

**ene**, *zi'-lēn*.  $C_8H_{10}$ . Dimethyl benzene, an antiseptic hydrocarbon from coal-tar; it is used in small-pox.

**chloral**, *zi-lo-klo'-ral*. A compound of xylose and chloral.

**idin**, *zi-loid'-in*. A substance resembling pyroxylin, formed by treating starch with nitric acid.

**ol**, *zi'-lol*. See *Xylene*.

**se**, *zi'-los*.  $C_5H_{10}O_5$ . A sugar obtained from beechwood.

**stein**, *zi-los'-te-in*. A toxic glucosid from berries of *Lonicera osteum*; it is emetic and cathartic.

**ther'apy**. Treatment by the application of certain woods.

**ma**, *zis'-mah*. Pseudomembrane seen in stools in diarrhea.

**ter**, *zis'-ter*. A surgeon's rasp.

---

## Y.

The chemie symbol of yttrium. **Y-angle**, the one between the  $\mu$ lius fixus and a line joining the lambda and the inion. **Y-r'tilage**, that occupying the triradiate fissure in the immature socket of the hip-joint. **Y-lig'ament**, the ileofemoral ligament.



- Yab'a Bark. The bark of *Andira excelsa*.  
 Yabin, *yab'-in*. An alkaloid from yaba bark.  
 Yam, Wild. See *Dioscorea*.  
 Yard. 1. A measure of three feet. 2. The penis.  
 Yar'row. See *Achillea*.  
 Yava-skin, *yah'-vah-skin*. The same as *Elephantiasis*, *q. v.*  
 Yaw'ey. Affected with yaws.  
 Yawn. To gape, to open the mouth widely.  
 Yawning, *yawn'-ing*. Deep inspiration; gaping.  
 Yaws. See *Frambesia*.  
 Yeast. Any one of the species of fungi of the genus *Saccharomyces*.  
 Yelk, *yelk*. See *Yolk*.  
 Yellow Fe'ver, *yel'-o*. An epidemic disease with high fever, jaundice, black vomit, etc. Y. Precip'itate, yellow oxid of mercury.  
 Y. Soft'ening, cerebral softening with yellow discoloration. Y. Spot. See *Macula lutea*. Y. Wash, a lotion of oxychlorid of mercury and lime-water.  
 Yerba, *yer'-bah*. An herb. Y. sagra'da, *Lantana braziliensis*; it is antipyretic. Y. san'ta. See *Eriodictyon*.  
 Yoke-bone. The malar bone.  
 Yolk, *yŏk*. The yellow portion of an egg as distinguished from the white. Y.-cells or Y.-gran'ules, the elements composing the yolk. Y.-food. See *Deutoplasm*. Y., For'mative, the active living portion of the protoplasm of an ovum, with the nucleus it incloses. Y.-sac, the larger of the two globes formed by the blastodermic membrane in the early development of the embryo. Y.-stalk, the umbilical duct. Y. of Wool, suint.  
 Youth, *ŭth*. The period between childhood and maturity.  
 Ytterbium, *it-tur'-be-um*. A metallic element.  
 Yttria, *it'-tre-ah*. Yttrium oxid.  
 Yttrium, *it'-tre-um*. A rare metallic element.  
 Yucca, *yuk'-ah*. A genus of plants of the lily family. Y. filamen-to'sa, Adam's needle; it is diuretic.

## Z.

- Zacatilla, *zah-ka-tĕl'-yah*. The best quality of cochineal.  
 Zanaloin, *zan-al'-o-in*. Aloin from Zanzibar aloes.  
 Zea, *ze'-ah*. A genus of grasses. Z. mays, maize, Indian corn; the stigmas are diuretic.  
 Zed'oary. The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria*.  
 Zeismus, *zĕs'-mus*. A disease of the skin caused by excessive use of maize.  
 Zelotyp'ia. Morbid zeal in any pursuit.

**ak'erism.** See *Zenker's Disease of Muscle*.

**scope, ze'-o-skōp.** An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point.

**o, ze'-ro.** The point from which thermometers are graded.

**stocausis, zes-to-kaw'-sis.** Therapeutic cauterization with instruments by heated steam.

**stocautery, zes-to-kaw'-ter-e.** An apparatus for practising zesto-causis.

**c, Zincum, zink, zink'-um.** A hard, bluish-white metal; symbol, **zn.** **Z.,** Butter of, zinc chlorid,  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ ; it is used as an alterative and escharotic.

**giber, zin'-gib-er.** A genus of plants, ginger. The rhizome of *officinale* is stimulant and carminative.

**conia, zir-ko'-ne-ah.** Zirconium oxid,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ .

**conium, zir-ko'-ne-um.** A metallic element.

**anthropy, zo-an'-thro-pe.** A monomania in which the person believes himself an animal.

**etrope.** An apparatus for producing moving pictures of animals.

**makyne, zo'-mak-in.** A proprietary antipyretic substance.

**aa, zo'-nah.** 1. A zone or girdle. 2. Herpes zoster. **Z. arcua'ta,**

the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti. **Z. cartilagine'a,** the limbus

of the spiral lamina. **Z. cilia'ris,** the ciliary processes collectively. **Z. denticula'ta,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane,

together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. fascicula'ta,** the middle cortical layer of the suprarenal body. **Z. glomer-**

**ulo'sa,** the outer cortical layer of the suprarenal body. **Z. cer'ta,** the anterior portion of the reticular formation under the

optic thalamus. **Z. ophthal'mica,** herpes of the ophthalmic nerve.

**Z. orbicula'ris,** a thickening of the capsular ligament around the metabulum. **Z. pectina'ta,** the outer portion of the basilar

membrane of the cochlea. **Z. pellu'cida,** the thick, solid envelop of the ovum; the vitelline membrane. **Z. perfora'ta,** the lower

edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea. **Z. radia'ta.** See *Z. illucida*. **Z. reticula'ris,** the inner cortical layer of the supra-

renal body. **Z. tec'ta,** the portion of the ear lodging Corti's organ.

**nal, Zo'nary.** Relating to a zone.

**ate, zo'-nāt.** Marked with concentric bands.

**e, zōn.** See *Zona*. **Z.,** Cornuradic'ular, the external part of Rudach's column, abutting on the middle third of the internal

order of the posterior horn. **Z.,** Hysterogen'ic, a region where pressure in hysteric women calls forth a hysteric attack.

**esthesia, zōn-es-the'-ze-ah.** Sensation of a girdle about a part.

**'ular Cat'aract.** A cataract forming alternate layers.

**ule, zōn'-ul.** A little zone or belt.

**ulitis, zon-u'-li'-tis.** Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.

**chemistry, zo-o-kem'-is-tre.** Animal chemistry.

**Zoogenesis**, zo-o-jen'-cs-is. Animal generation.

**Zoogenous**, zo-oj'-en-us. Derived from animals.

**Zoogeny**, **Zoog'ony**, zo-oj'-en-e. Same as *Zoogenesis*.

**Zooglea**, zo-og'-le-ah. A stage in the life history of certain bacteria in which they lie embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

**Zoogonous**, zo-og'-o-nus. Viviparous, *q. v.*

**Zo'ografting**. The grafting of animal tissues into the human body.

**Zooid**, zo'-oid. Resembling an animal.

**Zoology**, zo-ol'-o-je. The science of animals.

**Zoonomy**, zo-on'-o-me. The principles or laws of animal life.

**Zooparasite**, zo-o-par'-as-īt. An animal parasite.

**Zoopathology**, zo-o-path-ol'-o-je. The science of diseases of animals.

**Zoophagous**, zo-off'-ag-us. Living on animal food.

**Zoophobia**, zo-o-fo'-be-ah. Morbid fear of an animal.

**Zoophyte**, zo'-o-fīt. 1. A plant-like animal. 2. A member of the lower invertebrates.

**Zoosperm**, zo'-o-sperm. A spermatozoon.

**Zoospore**, zo'-o-spor. A ciliated mobile spore.

**Zootomy**, zo-ol'-o-me. The dissection of animals.

**Zoster**, zos'-ter. *Herpes zoster*; *zona*; *shingles*; *cruels*; *ignis sacer* an acute inflammatory painful disease of the skin, consisting of grouped vesicles corresponding in distribution to the course of the cutaneous nerves. *Z. auricula'ris*, a form affecting the ear. *Z. brachia'lis*, a form affecting the arm. *Z. ophthal'micus*, an eruption in the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve.

**Zosteriform**, zos-ter'-if-orm. Resembling zoster.

**Zygal**, zi'-gal. Yoked; applied to cerebral fissures that consist of two branches connected by a stem.

**Zygapoph'ysis**. A vertebral articular process.

**Zygion**, zi'j'-e-on. A craniometric point.

**Zygoma**, zi-go'-mah. The arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the malar bone.

**Zygomaticoauricula'ris**. The *attrahens aurem*. See *Muscles*.

**Zygomaticus**, zi-go-mat'-ik-us. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

**Zygon**, zi'-gon. The bar in the brain that connects the pairs of branches of a zygal fissure.

**Zygoneure**, zi'-go-nūr. A nerve-cell joining other nerve-cells.

**Zyl'onite**. Same as *Celluloid*.

**Zymase**, zi'-mās. The ferment secreted by *microzyma*.

**Zyme**, zim. An organized ferment.

**Zymic**, zi'-mik. Relating to organized ferments.

**Zymin**, zi'-min. A zyme.

**Zyminized**, zi'-min-izd. Acted upon by a zyme.

**Zy'mogen**. Mother-substance in the pancreas that forms trypsin.

**Zymogene**, zi'-mo-jēn. A microbe causing fermentation.

**Zymogenic**, zi-mo-jen'-ik. Causing fermentation.

**Zymoid**, zi'-moid. 1. A toxin from putrid tissues. 2. Resembling an organized ferment.



hoidin, *zi-moid'-in*. A surgical antiseptic said to be composed of the oxids of zinc, bismuth, and aluminium, with iodine, quinine, tartaric acid, carbolic acid, gallic and salicylic acids, etc.

ology, *zi-mol'-o-je*. The science of fermentation.

olysis, *zi-mol'-is-is*. Fermentation produced by an organized ferment.

olytic, *zi-mo-lit'-ik*. Due to or relating to zymolysis.

oma, *zi-mo'-mah*. Any ferment.

ometer, *zi-mom'-et-er*. See *Zymosimeter*.

ophyte, *zi'-mo-fīt*. A zyme.

ose, *zi'-mōs*. See *Invertin*.

osimeter, *zi-mōs-im'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

osis, *zi-mo'-sis*. The process of fermentation.

otic, *zi-mol'-ik*. Pertaining to fermentative changes produced by a zyme. **Z. Diseases**, diseases due to specific viruses.



## SUPPLEMENT

---

### TABLE OF CLINICAL EPONYMIC TERMS.

- BADIE'S SIGN.** Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris in exophthalmic goiter.
- Abbé Illuminator or Condenser.** A system of lenses attached to a microscope for condensing the light upon an object. **A., Lenses, Apochromatic.** See *Apochromatic Lenses*.
- Abbe's Catgut Rings.** Oval catgut rings for intestinal anastomosis. **A.'s Operation,** lateral anastomosis of intestines with catgut rings.
- Abernethy's Fascia.** The subperitoneal areolar tissue that separates the external iliac artery from the iliac fascia overlying the psoas. **A.'s Sarcoma,** a circumscribed fatty tumor found chiefly on the trunk.
- Adams' Disease.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease*.
- Adams-Stokes' Disease.** Permanent or recurrent bradycardia, combined with syncopal or epileptoid attacks, dependent probably upon arteriosclerosis of the vertebral and basilar arteries.
- Addison's Anemia.** Pernicious anemia. **A.'s Disease,** bronzed-skin disease, caused by changes (especially tuberculous) in the suprarenal capsules and neighboring sympathetic plexuses. **A.'s Keloid, morphea.**
- Aeby, Plane of.** In craniometry one passing through the nasion and basion perpendicular to the median plane.
- Ahlfeld's Sign.** Irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy.
- Albert's Disease.** Achillodynia; inflammation of the retrocalcaneal bursa, generally secondary to osteitis of the os calcis.
- Albini's Nodules.** Small nodules found on the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves in some infants.
- Alcock's Canal.** A canal formed by the separation of the layers of the obturator fascia for the transmission of the pudic nerve and vessels.
- Alexander's Operation.** A shortening of the uterine round ligaments through an inguinal incision, to cure retrodisplacement.
- Alibert's Disease.** Mycosis fungoides. **A.'s Keloid,** true keloid.
- Allan Burns' Ligament.** See *Hey's Ligament*.
- Allingham's Painful Ulcer.** Fissure of the anus.
- Allis' Sign.** Relaxation of the fascia lata between the iliac crest



and the trochanter major is indicative of fracture of the neck of the femur.

**Altmann's Granules.** Round bodies staining readily with carbolfuchsin, and regarded as cell-derivatives which have grown through the assimilation of fat. They are probably allied to Russell's bodies.

**Alvegniat's Pump.** A mercurial air-pump used in estimating the gaseous constituents of the blood.

**Amici's Disc or Stria.** See *Krause's Disc*.

**Amussat's Valves.** See *Heister's Valves*.

**Andernach's Ossicles.** See *Wormian Bones*.

**Andersch's Ganglion.** The petrosal ganglion. **A.'s Nerve.** See *Jacobson's Nerve*.

**Anderson's Pill.** The compound gamboge pill.

**Andral's Decubitus.** The position usually assumed in the early stage of pleurisy by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain by lying on the sound side.

**Anel's Operation for Aneurysm.** Ligation on the cardiac side close to the aneurysm. **A.'s Probe,** a delicate probe for exploring lacrimal canals.

**Anglesey Leg.** A kind of artificial leg.

**Apostoli's Method.** The treatment of uterine fibroids by electricity.

**Aran's Green Cancer.** "Cancer vert d'Aran." Chloroma; malignant lymphoma of the orbital cavity associated with grave leukemia, and tending to form metastases through the lymphatic system. **A.'s Law,** fractures of the base of the skull are the result of injury to the vault, the extension taking place by irradiation along the line of the shortest circle. The fractures of the base which occur by contrecoup are exceptions to this law.

**Aran-Duchenne's Disease.** Progressive muscular atrophy.

**Arantius, Body of.** Arantii corpus; a small fibrocartilaginous nodule located in the center of the free margin of the semilunar valves. **A., Canal or Duct of,** the ductus venosus. The smaller of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; it empties into the ascending vena cava and becomes obliterated after birth. **A., Ligament of,** the obliterated ductus venosus of Arantius. **A., Ventricle of,** a depression at the inferior angle of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

**Argyll Robertson's Pupil.** Loss of the pupil reflex to light; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, parietic dementia, in some cases of encephalomalacia, senile brain atrophy, syphilis, hydrocephalus, etc.

**Aristotle's Experiment.** When, the eyes being closed, a small spheric object is placed between two crossed fingers of one hand so that it touches the radial side of one and the ulnar side of the other, the sensation produced is that of two objects.

**Arlt's Recess or Sinus.** A small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **A.'s Trachoma,** granular conjunctivitis; trachoma.

**Armanni-Ehrlich's Degeneration.** Hyaline degeneration of the epithelial cells of Henle's looped tubes in diabetes.

**Arnold's Bundle.** The fibers which form the inner third of the crusta of the cerebral peduncles. **A.'s Canal,** a small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone transmitting Arnold's nerve. **A.'s Fold.** See *Béraud's Valve*. **A.'s Ganglion,** the otic ganglion. **A.'s Ground Plexus,** a plexus formed by the axis-cylinders of nonmedullated nerve-fibers in smooth muscular tissue. **A.'s Innominate Canal,** a nonconstant canal in the base of the skull, internally to the foramen rotundum; it transmits the superficial and deep petrosal branches that have become fused into one nerve. **A.'s Ligament,** the ligament connecting the body of the incus with the roof of the tympanic cavity. **A.'s Membrane,** the pigmentary layer of the iris. **A.'s Nerve,** the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. **A.'s Operculum,** the operculum of the island of Reil. **A.'s Recurrent Nerve,** a sensory branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminus that anastomoses with the trochlear nerve and is distributed to the tentorium cerebelli and the posterior part of the falx cerebri. **A.'s Stratum Reticulatum,** the network formed by the fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the optic thalamus before they enter the latter. **Scherson's Vesicles.** Minute globules formed by agitating oil and liquid albumin.

**Selli's Pancreas.** A group of lymphatic glands situated at the root of the mesentery.

**Mübert's Phenomenon.** An optical illusion by which, when the head is inclined to one side, a vertical line is made to appear oblique toward the opposite side.

**Muenbrugger's Sign.** Bulging of the epigastric region in cases of extensive pericardial effusion.

**Auerbach's Ganglia.** The ganglionic nodes in Auerbach's plexus. **A.'s Plexus,** plexus myentericus. A sympathetic plexus situated between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestinal tract.

**Mufrecht's Sign.** Short and feeble breathing heard just above the jugular fossa on placing the stethoscope over the trachea; it is noted in tracheal stenosis.

**Mavellis' Symptom-complex.** Paralysis of one-half of the soft palate, associated with a recurrent paralysis on the same side.

**Avogadro's Law.** Equal volumes of all gases and vapors, at like temperature and pressure, contain an equal number of molecules.

**ABINSKI'S PHENOMENON OR REFLEX.** "Phénomène des orteils." Extension instead of flexion of the toes on exciting the sole of the foot; it is connected with a lesion of the pyramidal tract and is found in organic, but not in hysteric, hemiplegia. **B.'s Sign,** diminution or absence of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica.

**Accelli's Sign.** Aphonic pectoriloquy. The whispered voice is

transmitted through a serous but not through a purulent pleuritic exudate.

**Baelz' Disease.** Progressive ulceration and ultimate destruction of the mucous glands of the lips.

**Baer's (v.) Law.** The more special forms of structure arise out of the more general, and that by a gradual change. **B.'s Vesicle,** the ovule.

**Bagot's Local Anesthesia Mixture.** Cocain hydrochlorate, 0.04, and spartein sulphate, 0.05; this is dissolved in 1 or 2 c.c. of boiled water.

**Baillarger's Layer.** A layer of short delicate fibers in the cerebral cortex, parallel to the surface; it is visible to the naked eye in the region surrounding the calcarine fissure, and is there known as Vieq d'Azyr's band. **B.'s Sign,** pupillary inequality in paralytic dementia.

**Baker's Cysts.** Hernial protrusions of the synovial membrane of the joints through the fibrous capsule.

**Balfour's Disease.** Chloroma; chlorosarcoma. A fatal disease of childhood, with postmortem findings of greenish-yellow or greenish-gray fibrosarcomas in various parts of the body, especially the periosteum.

**Ballet's Sign.** Ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of all voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of the automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil. It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter.

**Balser's Fat-necrosis.** An acute disease of the pancreas with areas of fat-necrosis in the interlobular tissue of that organ, in the omentum and mesentery, at times also in the pericardial fat and bone-marrow.

**Bamberger's Bulbar Pulse.** Pulsation of the jugular vein—the bulbus venæ jugularis—synchronous with the systole, in tricuspid insufficiency. **B.'s Disease,** saltatory spasm. **B.'s Fluid,** an albuminous mercuric compound used in the treatment of syphilis. **B.'s Hematogenic Albuminuria,** albuminuria occurring during the later stages of severe anemia. **B.'s Sign,** allochiria; perception of a stimulus applied to the skin of one extremity at the corresponding place on the other extremity. **B.'s Type of Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteopathy,** a form in which painful thickenings of the long bones, especially of the forearm and leg, are a prominent symptom.

**Bandl's Ring.** The line of depression sometimes felt on digital pressure just above the pubes during labor-pains; it corresponds to the site of the internal os uteri.

**Banti's Disease.** Enlargement of the spleen with progressive anemia, followed by hepatic cirrhosis.

**Banting Cure.** A method for the reduction of corpulence by abstinence from saccharine and farinaceous foods.

**Bard's Sign.** To differentiate between organic and congenital nystagmus. In the former the oscillations of the eyeball increase



When the patient follows the physician's finger moved before his eye alternately from right to left, and from left to right. In the latter the oscillations disappear under these conditions.

**Ardinet's Ligament.** The posterior fasciculus of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint; it is attached above to the posteroinferior portion of the internal condyle and below, by its expanded border, to the inner side of the olecranon process.

**Arreggi's Reaction.** Twenty or thirty drops of blood collected in a small test-tube and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours will show a nonretracted clot and a small amount of serum if the blood has been taken from a typhoid fever patient. In tuberculosis, on the other hand, the clot will retract considerably and an abundance of serum will be formed.

**Arkow's Ligament.** Ligamentous bundles lying in the fatty tissue of the olecranon fossa; they pass from the upper border of the fossa vertically downward to join the deeper fibers of the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

**Arlow's Disease.** Infantile scurvy, generally associated with rickets, and characterized by subperiosteal hemorrhages, especially of the long bones, with painful swellings.

**Barnes' Bag or Dilator.** A lyre-shaped rubber bag for dilating the uterine cervix. **B.'s Cervical Zone,** the lowest fourth of the internal surface of the uterus. **B.'s Curve,** the segment of a pelvic circle having the sacral promontory as its center.

**Bartholin's Duct.** The largest of the ducts of the sublingual gland. **B.'s Foramen,** the obturator foramen. **B.'s Gland,** the vulvovaginal gland.

**Bartholinian Abscess.** An abscess of Bartholin's gland.

**Barston's Bandage.** A bandage for the lower jaw. **B.'s Fracture,** the separation of the posterior portion of the lower articular surface of the radius.

**Baruch's Sign.** The resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° for fifteen minutes, with friction; it is pathognomonic of typhoid fever.

**Basedow's Disease.** Exophthalmic goiter.

**Basham's Mixture.** One of iron and ammonium acetate.

**Bastian's Law, B.-Bruns' Law.** When there exists a complete transverse lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, the tendon reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished.

**Bateman's Disease.** Molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s Drops,** the tinctura pectoralis, a weak tincture of opium, camphor, and catechu; a popular remedy in coughs.

**Batley's Operation.** Removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiologic influence.

**Baudelocque's Diameter.** The external conjugate diameter of the female pelvis.

**Bauhin's Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland*. **B.'s Valve,** the ileocecal valve.

**Baummann's Coefficient.** The ratio existing between the total sul-

pluric acid and the ether sulphuric acids of the urine; it amounts to 10 per cent.

**Bayard's Ecchymoses.** Small capillary hemorrhages found in the pleura and pericardium of infants who, as the result of asphyxia, have made premature efforts at breathing *in utero*.

**Bayle's Disease.** Progressive general paralysis of the insane.  
**B.'s Granulations,** miliary tubercles.

**Bazin's Disease.** 1. Psoriasis buccalis. 2. Scrofulous ulcer of the leg. **B.'s Erythema,** erythema induratum scrofulosorum, a form most commonly seen in strumous individuals; it attacks the calf or the leg immediately below more frequently than the front of the leg, occurring in diffuse ill-defined patches or in nodules bright red at first and gradually assuming a violet hue. The nodules may be superficial or deep, a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, and may be slowly absorbed, or necrose and slough out, leaving a very indolent ulcer.

**Beale's Fiber.** The fine spiral fiber surrounding the process of some of the sympathetic ganglion-cells of the frog.

**Beard's Disease.** Nervous exhaustion; neurasthenia.

**Beard-Valleix's Points.** See *Valleix's Points Dououreux*.

**Beatty-Bright's Friction Sound.** The friction sound produced by inflammation of the pleura.

**Beau's Disease.** Asystole; cardiac insufficiency.

**Beaumès-Colles' Law.** See *Colles' Law*.

**Beaumès Sign.** Retrosternal pain in angina pectoris.

**Beauvais' (Landré) Disease.** Chronic articular rheumatism.

**Beccaria's Sign.** Painful pulsating sensations in the occipital region during pregnancy.

**Bechterew's Disease.** Ankylosis of the vertebral column, associated, as a rule, with muscular atrophy and sensory symptoms.  
**B.'s Layer,** the layer of fibers between, and parallel to, the tangential fibers and Baillarger's layer in the cerebral cortex. **B.'s Nucleus,** the nucleus of the vestibular portion of the auditory nerve. **B.'s Reaction,** the minimum strength of the electric current necessary to provoke muscular contraction requires a gradual diminution at every interruption of the current or change in density, to prevent tetanic contraction which will occur if the initial strength is maintained. It is observed in tetany. **B.'s Sign,** anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **B.'s Tract,** the central tract of the tegumentum that passes between the mesial side of the superior olivary body and the fillet.

**Becker's Sign.** Spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter.

**Béclard's Hernia.** Hernia occurring through the saphenous opening. **B.'s Nucleus,** a vascular, bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life.

**Becquerel's Pills.** Pills containing quinin, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seeds; they are used in gout.

**dnar's Aphthæ.** Small, roundish, ulcerative patches in symmetrical spots on both sides of the posterior portion of the hard palate in the new-born.

**Engle's Disease.** 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Localized rhythmic chorea.

**Engler-Hardy's Symptom.** Aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene.

**Erlich's Law.** The blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the other also immune. **B.'s Serum**, serum containing diphtheria-antitoxin.

**Engel's Disease.** Trichorrhæxis nodosa.

**Engel's Aneurysm.** See *Pott's Aneurysm*. **B.'s Disease.** 1. See *Bell's Mania*. 2. See *Bell's Paralysis*. **B.'s Law**, the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor; the posterior, sensory. **B.'s Mania**, acute delirium; acute periencephalitis. **B.'s Muscle**, the short muscular ridge on the inner surface of the bladder, passing forward from the ureteral openings and ending in the uvula vesicæ. **B.'s Paralysis**, peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. **B.'s Phenomenon**, upward and outward rolling of the eyeball upon an attempt to close the eye of the affected side in peripheral facial paralysis. **B.'s Respiratory Nerve**, the long thoracic nerve. **B.'s Spasm**, convulsive facial tic.

**Engel-Bernhardt's Phenomenon.** See *Bell's Phenomenon*.

**Engel-Magendie's Law.** See *Bell's Law*.

**Engelini's Duct.** One of the excretory ducts of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament**, a ligamentous band extending from the capsule of the hip-joint to the greater trochanter of the femur. **B.'s Tubes**, the straight uriniferous tubules.

**Engelocq's Cannula.** An instrument used in plugging the nares.

**Engelence Jones' Bodies.** Peculiar bodies, consisting of albumose, found in the urine in certain affections of the bone-marrow, especially neoplasms. **B. J.'s Cylinders**, long, cylindric formations, derived from the seminiferous tubules, sometimes seen in the urine.

**Engelendikt's Symptom-complex.** Tremor of one side of the body, in part or wholly, and oculomotor paralysis of the other side.

**Engelennett's Corpuscles.** Large epithelial cells, filled with fatty detritus, found in the contents of some ovarian cysts. A smaller variety of Bennett's corpuscles is also known as Drysdale's corpuscles. **B.'s Fracture**, a longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal bone, extending into the carpometacarpal joint and complicated by subluxation.

**Engelérard's Aneurysm.** A varicose aneurysm having its sac in the tissue immediately surrounding the vein.

**Engeléraud's Ligament.** The suspensory ligament of the pericardium that is attached to the third and fourth dorsal vertebrae. **B.'s Valve**, a fold of mucous membrane found occasionally in the lacrimal sac, which it separates from the nasal duct.



- Berger's Paresthesia.** Paresthesia in youthful subjects, of one or both lower extremities, without objective symptoms, accompanied by weakness. **B.'s Sign**, an elliptic or irregular shape of the pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and paralytic dementia, and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve.
- Bergeron's Disease.** An affection characterized by abrupt, lightning-like, muscular contractions, independent of the will and limited ordinarily to the head and arms, involving at times the two extremities of one side. Like Dubini's disease, it is also known as "electric chorea."
- Bergeron-Henoch's Chorea.** See *Bergeron's Disease*.
- Bergmann's Fibers, B.-Deiters' Fibers.** The processes of certain superficial neuroglia cells of the cerebellum which radiate toward the surface, and are connected with the pia mater.
- Berlin's Disease.** "Berlin'sche Truebung." Commotio retinae; traumatic edema of the retina.
- Bernard's Canal.** The supplementary duct of the pancreas. **B.'s Center**, the "diabetic center" in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **B.'s Granular Layer**, the deep layer of cells lining the acini of the pancreas.
- Bernhardt's Paresthesia.** Abnormal sensations, especially of numbness, with hypesthesia and pain on exertion, in the region supplied by the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
- Bernhardt-Roth's Symptom-complex.** See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia*.
- Bernheimer's Fibers.** A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to Luys' body.
- Berthollet's Law.** When two salts in solution can, by double decomposition, produce a salt less soluble than either, this salt will be produced.
- Bertin's Bones.** The sphenoid spongy (turbinal) bones. **B.'s Columns**, the fibrovascular septa which lie between the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament**, the iliofemoral ligament.
- Besnier's Rheumatism.** Simple chronic articular rheumatism; chronic arthrosynovitis.
- Bestucheff's Mixture or Tincture.** The ethereal tincture of chlorid of iron; it is used in erysipelas.
- Betz' Giant-cells.** Large ganglion-cells found in the deeper layers of the cortex, especially in the ascending frontal convolution and the paracentral lobule. They are usually arranged in small groups of from three to five that are known as Betz's nests.
- Bezold's Mastoiditis.** Destruction of the apex of the mastoid process with a tendency to the formation of an abscess in the neck. **B.'s Symptom**, the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration. See *B.'s Mastoiditis*. **B.'s (von) Ganglion**, a ganglion in the interauricular septum of the frog's heart.

**hat's Canal.** A canal which was supposed by Biehat to exist between the subarachnoid space and the third ventricle. **B.'s Fat-ball,** the buccal fat-pad; a mass of fat lying in the space between the buccinator and the anterior border of the masseter; it is especially well developed in infants. **B.'s Fissure,** the transverse curved fissure which passes below the splenium, its extremities corresponding to the beginning of the Sylvian fissures. It affords passage to the pia mater, which forms within the hemisphere the tela choroidea and choroid plexus. **B.'s Membrane.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane.*

**Boerhaave's Ganglions.** An accumulation of ganglion cells in the interauricular septum and the auriculoventricular groove of the right heart.

**Boerhaave's Entotic Test.** When words are audible only on being spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with a catheter placed in the Eustachian tube, but not through the ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, there is a probable lesion of the malleus or incus, which interferes with conduction.

**Boerhaave's Anemia.** See *Addison's Anemia.* **B.'s Change of Pitch,** in hydropneumothorax the tympanitic sound is lower in pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down.

**Boerhaave's Symptom.** Analgesia of the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis and parietal dementia.

**Boerhaave's Fossa.** Fossa iliaco-subfascialis. A peritoneal recess which is bounded in front by a more or less well-defined fold, the inner surface of which looks upward over the psoas toward the root of the mesentery, the outer extending toward the crest of the ilium.

**Boerhaave's Collar.** A zone of lenticulo-papular syphilid on the neck.

**Boerhaave's Ligament.** Y-ligament. See *Bertin's Ligament.* **B.'s Septum,** the calcar femorale, a nearly vertical spur of compact tissue in the neck of the femur, a little in front of the lesser trochanter.

**Boerhaave's Disease.** 1. Spurious meningocoele. 2. Malignant lymphoma.

**Boerhaave's Test.** Let a vibrating tuning-fork be held on the vertex until it has ceased to be audible; then close either ear, and the fork will be heard again for a certain period. If this period of secondary perception be shortened, there exists a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus; if normal and yet deafness be present, the perceptive apparatus is involved.

**Boerhaave's Fluid.** A mixture of orange-green, methyl-green, and fuchsine; it is used as a histologic stain.

**Boerhaave's Respiration.** Meningitic respiration; rapid, short breathing, interrupted by pauses lasting from several seconds to half a minute, sometimes observed in healthy subjects during sleep; most frequently in meningitis, in which it is an unfavorable prognostic sign.

**Boerhaave's Formula.** The last two figures of the specific gravity of

- the urine roughly indicate the number of grains of solids to the ounce of urine. **B.'s Sign**, a well-defined zone of dullness with absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the lung.
- Birkett's Hernia.** Intraperitoneal inguinal hernia; hernia into the vaginal process of the peritoneum.
- Bitot's Spots.** Xerosis conjunctivæ. Silver gray, shiny, triangular spots on both sides of the cornea, within the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, flaky masses and microorganisms. Observed in some cases of hemeralopia.
- Bizzozero's Blood-platelets.** Small, round, or elliptic, nonnucleated bodies found in the blood of mammals, including man.
- B.'s Corpuscles.** See *Neumann's Corpuscles*. **B.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*.
- Blainville's Ears.** Congenital asymmetry of the ears.
- Blancard's Pills.** Pills containing iodid of iron.
- Blandin's Ganglion.** The sublingual ganglion, a small gangliform enlargement lying between the lingual nerve and the sublingual gland. **B.'s Gland**, a muciparous gland situated near the tip of the tongue in the median line and opening by several ducts on its lower surface of the tongue.
- Blandin-Nuhn's Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland*.
- Blasius' (Blaes) Duct.** See *Stenson's Duct*.
- Blaud's Pill.** A pill containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of potash; it is used in amenorrhea.
- Blessig's Groove.** The slight groove in the embryonic eye that marks off the fundus of the optic cup from the zone that surrounds the periphery of the lens and corresponds in position with the future ora serrata.
- Blocq's Disease.** See *Briquet's Ataxia*.
- Blumenau's Nucleus.** The lateral nucleus of the cuneate nucleus.
- Blumenbach's Clivus.** The inclined surface of the sphenoid bone which lies behind the posterior clinoid processes and is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. **B.'s Process**, the uncinate process of the ethmoid bone.
- Boas' Sign.** The presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. **B.'s Test**, in cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200 to 300 c.c.) of water into the bowel.
- Bochdalek's Canal.** A minute canal passing obliquely downward and outward through the membrana tympani from the upper edge of the inner surface of the latter to the umbo, where it opens on the outer surface. **B.'s Ganglion**, the supramaxillary ganglion, a small gangliform enlargement at the junction of the anterior and middle dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve. **B. Gap**, the interval existing in the diaphragm between the costal and lumbar attachments of this muscle. **B.'s Muscle**, the triticeoglossus muscle; a small muscle extending from the cartilage triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament upward and forward to the



gue, which it enters, together with the posterior part of the oglossus. **B.'s Tubes**, round or tubular cavities opening into the posterior portion of the thyroglossal duct; like the latter, they are inconstant after birth. **B.'s Valve**, a small fold of the lining membrane of the lacrimal duct, near the punctum lacrimale.

**B.'s Pharyngeal Nerve**. The posterior efferent (pterygopalatine) branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

**Berkhart's Impetigo**. Epidermic abscesses caused by pyogenic micrococci.

**Bock's Scabies**. Scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch.

**Borhaave's Glands**. The sudoriparous glands.

**Böttcher's Cells**. Dark-colored cells, with a basally situated nucleus, found between Claudius' cells. **B.'s Crystals**, crystals found in the spermatic secretion and probably identical with Charcot's crystals, though of a somewhat different system of crystallization.

**Brousseau's Space**. A space between the peritoneum above and the scia transversalis below, in which the lower portion of the external iliac artery can be reached without wounding the peritoneum.

**Brow's Fibers**. A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the optic tract to the optic thalamus.

**Bognini's Sign**. On pressing with the tips of the fingers of both hands alternately upon the right and left of the abdomen of a patient who is lying on his back and whose abdominal muscles are relaxed by flexion of the thighs, a sensation of friction within the abdomen is perceived; it is noted in the early stages of measles.

**Burkitt's Disease**. See *Hodgkin's Disease*.

**Cannet's Capsule**. See *Tenon's Capsule*.

**Candier-Frenkel's Sign**. See *Bell's Phenomenon*.

**Caspari's Line**. In the early stage of scarlet fever, a line drawn on the skin with the finger-nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size.

**Cockstock's Catarrh**. Hay-fever.

**Cotugno's Duct**. Ductus arteriosus Botalli. A short vessel in the fetus between the main pulmonary artery and the aorta. **B.'s Foramen**, the foramen ovale in the interauricular septum of the fetal heart. **B.'s Ligament**, the remains of Botall's duct.

**Chard's Coefficient**. The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the sum total of the solids in the urine—approximately 1:10. **B.'s Disease**, dilatation of the stomach due to deficient function of the gastric muscular fibers. **B.'s Nodosities**, enlargement of the second phalangeal joints of the fingers, associated with dilatation of the stomach.

**Chuchut's Tubes**. A variety of tubes for intubation of the larynx.

**Codrin's Law**. The poisons of malaria and tuberculosis are antagonistic. This law is not founded upon fact.

**Cordier's Paste**. A caustic paste containing bichlorid of mercury, chlorid of zinc, arsenic, cinnabar, starch, and wheat flour.

**Billaud's Disease**. Infective endocarditis. **B.'s Metallic**

**Tinkling**, a peculiar clink sometimes heard to the right of the apex-beat in cardiac hypertrophy.

**Boulton's Solution**. A compound tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, glycerin, and distilled water; it is used for spraying in rhinitis.

**Bourdin's Paste**. An escharotic mixture of nitric acid with flowers of sulphur.

**Bouveret's Disease**. Paroxysmal tachycardia. **B.'s Sign**. Intestinal Obstruction, applicable only to the large gut. Great distention of the cecum, and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa.

**Bowman's Capsule**. The hyaline membrana propria of the Malpighian tufts. **B.'s Discs**, sarcomeric elements. **B.'s Glands**, slightly branched tubes, identical in structure with serous glands found in the nasal mucous membrane. **B.'s Membrane**, the anterior elastic lamina of the cornea. **B.'s Muscle**, the ciliary muscle. **B.'s Probe**, one for dilating the nasal duct. **B.'s Sarcomeric Elements**, muscle-caskets; the small elongated prisms of contractile substance that produce the appearance of dark stripes in voluntary muscle. **B.'s Tubes**, artificial tubes formed between the lamellae of the cornea by the injection of air or colored fluid.

**Bowman-Mueller's Capsule**. See *Bowman's Capsule*.

**Boyer's Bursa**. The subhyoid bursa. **B.'s Cyst**, cystic enlargement of the subhyoid bursa.

**Boyle's Law**. At any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely to the pressure that it bears.

**Bozemann's Catheter**. A double-current catheter.

**Bozzi's Foramen**. See *Soemmerring's Yellow Spot*.

**Bozzolo's Sign**. Visible pulsation of the arteries of the nape, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

**Brach-Romberg's Sign**. See *Romberg's Sign*.

**Brand Method**. A system of baths employed in the treatment of typhoid fever.

**Braun's Canal**. See *Kowalewsky's Canal*.

**Braune's Canal**. The continuous passage formed by the uterine cavity and the vagina during labor, after full dilatation of the os.

**Bravais-Jackson's Epilepsy**. See *Jacksonian Epilepsy*.

**Braxton Hicks' Sign**. See *Hicks*.

**Brecht's Cartilages**. The ossa suprasternalia, two small cartilaginous or bony nodules near each sternoclavicular joint, above the sternum. They are regarded as the rudiments of the episternal bone that is well developed in some animals.

**Breisky's Disease**. Kraurosis vulvæ.

**Brenner's Formula**. 1. With the same current strength the cathodal closing contraction is four times as strong as the cathodal opening contraction. 2. The normal auditory nerve reacts to the cathodal closure by a sound sensation which immediately attains its maximum and then gradually diminishes; the anodal opening causes with the same current strength a somewhat weaker sound that is of short duration.

**chet's Canals or Veins.** The veins of the diploë. **B.'s Helicotrema**, the helicotrema, the foramen of communication between scala vestibuli and the scala tympani. **B.'s Sinus**, the sphenoidal sinus.

**Bonneau's Diphtheria.** Diphtheria of the pharynx.

**Bright's Blindness.** Partial or complete loss of sight, which may be temporary, independent of any change in the optic disc or retina; it is seen in uremia. **B.'s Disease**, a generic term for acute and chronic diffuse disease of the kidneys, usually associated with dropsy and albuminuria. **B.'s Friction-sound.** See *Beatty-Bright's Friction-sound*. **B.'s Granulations**, the granulations of the large white kidney.

**Burton's Disease.** Liuitis plastica; hypertrophy and sclerosis of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach.

**Buet's Ataxia.** Hysteric ataxia; astasia-abasia.

**Baud-Marie's Syndrome.** Hysteric glossolabial hemispasm.

**Baden's Sign.** A visible retraction, synchronous with the cardiac systole, of the left side and back in the region of the eleventh and twelfth ribs, in adherent pericardium.

**Ba's Aphasia.** Cortical motor aphasia. **B.'s Area**, area parolfactoria; gyrus olfactorius medialis; the medial portion of the anterior olfactory lobe. **B.'s Center**, the posterior part of the third frontal convolution; it is the center of speech. **B.'s Convolution**, the third frontal convolution of the left hemisphere. **B.'s Olfactory Area**, trigonum olfactorium; the posterior end of the gyrus rectus lying anteriorly to the mesial root of the olfactory tract. **B.'s Point**, the auricular point, the center of the external auditory meatus. **B.'s Pouch**, a pear-shaped sac lying in the folds of the labia majora; it is analogous in structure to the scrotum, but contains no muscular fibers.

**Bie's Abscess.** Chronic abscess of bone, most frequently of the head of the tibia. **B.'s Disease**, pulpy disease of a joint, more especially the knee-joint. **B.'s Joint**, hysteric arthroneuralgia. **B.'s Pain**, the pain caused by lifting a fold of the skin in the neighborhood of a joint in articular neuralgia.

**Besike's Fossa.** Parajejunal fossa; a recess in the peritoneal cavity which is situated in the first part of the mesojecum and behind the superior mesenteric artery.

**Besard's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** "Type morale avec griffe des orteils." See *Eichhorst's Type*.

**Brown's Phenomenon.** Brownian molecular movement. The spontaneous oscillating movements of inorganic particles or microorganisms in a liquid medium. Same as *Pedesis*.

**Brown-Séquard's Paralysis.** Paralysis and hyperesthesia of one side and anesthesia of the other side of the body.

**Brown's (Crichton) Sign.** Tremor of the labial commissures and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of paralytic dementia.

**Buch's Glands.** Lymph-follicles found in the conjunctiva about the inner canthus of ruminants. **B.'s Layer or Membrane**,



the lamina basalis which forms the inner boundary of the choroid.

**Bruck's Disease.** A syndrome described by Bruck as consisting of multiple fractures and marked deformity of bones, ankylosis of most of the joints, and muscular atrophy.

**Bruecke's Lines.** The broad bands which alternate with Krause membranes in the fibrils of striated muscles. **B.'s Muscle.**

See *Bowman's Muscle*. 2. The muscularis mucosæ of the small and large intestine. **B.'s tunica nervea**, the layers of the retina, exclusive of the rods and cones.

**Bruggiser's Hernia.** See *Kroenlein's Hernia*.

**Brunn's Cell-nests or Epithelial Nests.** Branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters. **B. Glands.** See *Brunner's Glands*.

**Brunner's Glands.** The racemose glands found in the duodenum.

**Brunonian Theory.** Brownism; the doctrine of John Brown that all diseases are due to variations in a natural stimulus, its excess causing sthenic and its deficiency asthenic diseases.

**Bryant's Ampulla.** The apparent distention of an artery immediately above a ligature, due to the contraction of the vessel above the ampulla, where it is not completely filled by the clot.

**B.'s Iliofemoral Triangle**, the rectangle formed by a vertical line dropped from the anterior superior iliac spine to the horizontal plane of the body; by a second line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tip of the trochanter, and by a third the "test line," which joins the two at a right angle to the vertical line. Shortening of the neck of the femur will be indicated by shortening of the test-line. **B.'s Line**, the vertical line forming one of the boundaries of the iliofemoral triangle.

**Bryce's Test.** For vaccinal infection: The inoculation is repeated at a certain period in the evolution of vaccinia, upon the theory that systemic infection does not take place at once, but only after the lapse of a number of days from the time of inoculation.

**Bryson's Sign.** Diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration; occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and neurasthenia.

**Buchner's Albuminoid Bodies.** Defensive proteids, *q. v.*

**Buck's Extension.** An apparatus consisting of a weight and pulley for applying extension to a limb. **B.'s Fascia**, the sheath of the corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum, which arises from the symphysis pubis by the suspensory ligament of the penis and is continuous with the deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia.

**Budd's Cirrhosis.** Hepatic cirrhosis due to auto-intoxication from the gastrointestinal tract. **B.'s Jaundice.** See *Rokitansky's Disease*.

**Budge's Center.** 1. The ciliospinal center in the cervical spinal cord. 2. The genitospinal center in the lumbar spinal cord.

**Buehlmann's Fiber.** Certain lines on decayed teeth.

**Buetschli's Nuclear Spindle.** The spindle-shaped figure observed during karyokinesis.

**l's Desquamative Pneumonia.** Caseous pneumonia, in which the exudate consists chiefly of desquamated alveolar epithelium. **B.'s Disease,** acute fatty degeneration of the viscera of the new-born, with hemorrhages in various parts of the body.

**l-Dittrich's Law.** In every case of acute general military tuberculosis an old focus of caseation is to be found somewhere in the body. This law, being based upon the belief in the etiologic identity of diffuse caseous and military tuberculosis, is not strictly in conformity with modern views.

**nge's Law.** The epithelial cells of the mammary gland (of the rabbit, cat, and dog) select from the mineral salts of the blood-plasma all the inorganic substances exactly in the proportion in which they are necessary for the development of the offspring and for the building up of the latter's organism.

**ckhardt's Corpuscles.** Peculiar roundish or angular bodies of a yellowish color, found in the secretion of trachoma.

**rdach's Column.** The posteroexternal column of the spinal cord. **B.'s Fissure,** a small fissure between the island of Reil and the operculum. **B.'s Nucleus,** the cuneate nucleus, a small nucleus of gray matter in the funiculus cuneatus of the medulla oblongata forming the termination of the long fibers of Burdach's column. **B.'s Operculum.** See *Arnold's Operculum*.

**ernett's Disinfecting Fluid.** A strong solution of zinc chlorid with a little iron chlorid.

**sons' Amaurosis.** Postmarital amblyopia. Impaired vision caused by sexual excess. **B.s' (Allan) Ligament.** See *Hey's Ligament*.

**row's Vein.** A noneconstant venous trunk formed by branches of the inferior epigastric veins and joining the umbilical vein.

**erton's Line.** Blue line along the margins of the gums in chronic lead-poisoning.

**JAL'S (RAMÓN y) CELLS.** Fusiform or triangular ganglion cells lying near the surface of the cerebral cortex and giving off branched processes parallel to it.

**Idani's Ligament.** A fibrous band extending from the inner border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the clavicle and upper border of the first rib, where it unites with the tendon of the subclavius muscle.

**laway's Test.** In dislocation of the humerus the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound side.

**mpfer's Chiasm.** The crossing of the inner fibers of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum (see *Table of Muscles*) after they have separated to give passage to the tendons of the deep flexor.

**'s Ligament,** triangular ligament; the deep perineal fascia.

**'s Line,** a line running from the external auditory meatus to a point just below the nasal spine.



**Canquoin's Paste.** Zinc chlorid mixed with flour and water.

**Cantani's Diet.** An exclusive meat diet in diabetes.

**Capuron's Cardinal Points.** Four mixed points of the pelvis, the two iliopectineal eminences anteriorly, and the two sacroiliac joints posteriorly.

**Carcassonne's Ligament.** See *Colles' Fascia*.

**Cardarelli's Symptom.** See *Oliver's Symptom*.

**Carrion's Disease.** *Verruga peruviana*; Peruvian wart.

**Carswell's Grapes.** A racemose arrangement of tubercular infiltration about the bronchioles.

**Carus' Curve.** The longitudinal axis of the pelvic canal, which forms a curved line, having the symphysis pubis as its center.

**Casser's (Cassarius') Fontanel.** The fontanel formed by the temporal, occipital, and parietal bones. **C.'s Muscle,** ligamentous fibers attached to the malleus and formerly described as the laxator tympani minor muscle. **C.'s Perforating Nerve,** the external cutaneous nerve of the arm.

**Castellino's Sign.** See *Oliver's Symptom*.

**Cazenave's Lupus.** Lupus erythematosus. **C.'s Vitiligo.** See *Celsus' Area*.

**Celsus' Area.** Alopecia areata. **C.'s Chancre,** the soft chancre or chaneroid. **C.'s Kerion,** suppurating ringworm, a pustular inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp in tinea tonsurans. **C.'s Papulæ,** a form of acute papular eczema (lichen agrius).

**Chabert's Disease.** Sympathetic anthrax; blackleg.

**Charcot's Artery.** The artery of cerebral hemorrhage, one of the lenticulostriate arteries that passes through the outer part of the putamen. **C.'s Cirrhosis.** See *Hanot's Disease*. **C.'s Crystals,** octahedral crystals of the phosphate of Schreiner's base (spermin), found in the sputum of asthma, in seminal fluid, leukemic blood, and feces. **C.'s Disease.** 1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. 2. Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis. 3. Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **C.'s Fever,** a septic fever occurring in cases of jaundice due to impacted gall-stones. **C.'s Gait,** the gait of Friedreich's ataxia. **C.'s Joint.** See *C.'s Disease* (2). **C.'s Pain,** hysteric pain in the ovarian region. **C.'s Posterior Root-zone.** See *Burdach's Column*. **C.'s Sensory Crossway,** carries four sensitifs; the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule. **C.'s Sign,** signe du sourcil. In facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised, in facial contracture it is lowered. **C.'s Syndrome,** intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities. **C.'s Zones,** the hysterogenic zones.

**Charcot-Guinon's Disease.** Dementia complicating some cases of progressive muscular dystrophy. **C.-Leyden's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Marie's Symptom.** See *Marie's Symptom*. **C.-Marie's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy,** the neurotic type of progressive muscular atrophy; progressive neural muscular atrophy, commencing in the muscles of the feet and the



eroneal group. **C.-Marie-Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type*. **C.-Neumann's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Robin's Crystals,** crystals formed in leukemic blood that has been allowed to stand for a few days. See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Vigouroux's Sign.** See *Vigouroux's Sign*.

**Charles' Law.** Equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas.

**Charrière's Guillotine.** An instrument for excising tonsils.

**Chassaignac's Axillary Muscle.** A nonconstant muscular bundle that extends across the axillary hollow from the lower border of the latissimus dorsi to the lower border of the pectoralis minor or to the brachial fascia. **C.'s Tubercle,** the carotid tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

**Chaussier's Areola.** The areola of inflammatory induration of a malignant pustule. **C.'s Line,** the raphe of the corpus callosum. **Headle-Barlow's Disease.** See *Barlow's Disease*.

**Cherchewsky's Disease.** Nervous ileus. An affection closely simulating intestinal obstruction, that has been observed in neurasthenia.

**Cheyne's Nystagmus.** A form of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a rhythmic variation similar to the rhythm of Cheyne-Stokes' respiration. **C.'s Symptom.** See *Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration*.

**Cheyne-Stokes' Asthma.** Dyspnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **C.-S's Respiration,** arrhythmic breathing of a periodic type occurring in certain grave affections of the central nervous system, heart, and lungs, and in intoxications.

**Ciencé's Lines.** Imaginary lines designed to aid in localizing the cerebral centers in operations upon the brain.

**Copart's Joint.** The mediotarsal articulation; the line of articulation which separates the astragalus and os calcis from the remaining tarsal bones.

**Cristison's Formula.** See *Haeser's Coefficient*.

**Cvostek's Symptom.** Increase of the mechanical irritability of the motor nerves, especially the facial, in tetany. See also *Weiss' Sign*.

**Crinini's Spine.** A small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament.

**Crofton's Line.** Greenish discoloration of the gums and teeth, especially the incisors, in chronic copper-poisoning.

**Crofton-Havers' Glands.** See *Haver's Glands*.

**Crofton's Sign.** A tympanitic sound over the hepatic region in tympanites due to perforative peritoneal inflammation.

**Crofton's Corroding Ulcer.** Progressive ulcer of the cervix uteri.

**Crofton's Tongue,** the hard, fissured, and nodular tongue of syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **C.'s Vesicular Column,** a group of ganglion

cells near the gray commissure in the posterior horns of the dorsal and upper lumbar spinal cord.

**Claudius' Cells.** Polyhedral or conoid cells lining the outer angle of the scala media of the cochlea. **C.'s Fossa**, the ovarian fossa, a triangular space containing the ovary; it is bounded anteriorly by the round ligament, above by the external iliac vein, and below by the ureter.

**Clerk-Maxwell's Experiment.** On looking through a chrome-alum solution an oval purplish spot, due to the pigment of the macula lutea, is seen.

**Clevenger's Fissure.** The inferior occipital fissure; a small fissure between the second and third occipital convolutions.

**Cloquet's Canal.** The hyaloid canal; an irregular canal running anteroposteriorly through the center of the vitreous body and transmitting the hyaloid artery during fetal life. **C.'s Fascia**, the crural septum. **C.'s Ganglion**, the nasopalatine ganglion, an enlargement within the anterior palatine canal. **C.'s Hernia**, subpubic hernia; a femoral hernia passing behind and internally to the femoral vessels and resting on the pectineus muscle. **C.'s Ligament.** See *Haller's Habenula*.

**Cock's Peculiar Tumor.** Extensive septic ulceration of the scalp, resembling an epithelioma and developed from a neglected sebaceous cyst.

**Cohn's Law.** The specific form of bacteria has a fixed, immutable basis.

**Cohnheim's Areas or Fields.** Small polygonal fields visible on optic section of a sarcous element prism. **C.'s Frog**, a frog from the vessels of which the blood has been removed and replaced by a salt solution. **C.'s Theory**, the theory that all true tumors are due to defective embryonal development. **C.'s Tumor Germs**, small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which new growths may originate.

**Coley's Mixture.** A combination of the toxins of *Streptococcus erysipelatis* and *Bacillus prodigiosus*; it has been used as a remedy for cancer, in the early stage.

**Colles' Fascia.** The deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. **C.'s Fracture**, transverse fracture of the lower extremity of the radius with displacement of the hand backward and outward. **C.'s Law**, the child of a syphilitic father will render its mother immune against syphilis. In Colles' original words: "A new-born child affected with congenital syphilis, even although it may have symptoms in the month, never causes ulceration of the breast which it sucks, if it be the mother who suckles it, though continuing capable of infecting a strange nurse." **C.'s Ligament**, the fibers which pass from the outer portion of Poupart's ligament behind the internal pillar of the abdominal ring and are inserted into the linea alba, where they interlace with those of the opposite side. **C.'s Space**, the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei and bulbocavernosus,



the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue.

**Colles-Beaumès Law.** See *Colles' Law*.

**Concato's Disease.** Tuberculosis affecting successively various serous membranes, terminating usually in pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Cody's Fluid.** A proprietary disinfecting solution prepared from permanganates.

**Conradi's Line.** A line drawn from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver.

**Cooper's Disease.** See *Reclus' Disease*. **C.'s Fascia.** 1. The fascia transversalis. 2. The cellular layer beneath the dartos. **C.'s Hernia,** encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **C.'s Irritable Breast,** mastodynia neuralgica; neuralgia of the breast. Under the name of *irritable tumor of the breast*, Astley Cooper has described peculiar, sharply defined, fibromatous or neuromatous tumors of small size and extreme tenderness. **C.'s Irritable Testicle,** neuralgia of the testis. **C.'s Ligament.** 1. The lower, thickened portion of the fascia transversalis, which is attached to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal eminence. 2. Arciform, ligamentous fibers extending from the base of the olecranon to the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint. **C.'s Suspensory Ligaments,** the fibrous processes that connect the capsule of the convex surface of the mammary gland with the overlying skin.

**Corrigan's Disease.** 1. Aortic insufficiency. 2. Cirrhosis of the lung. **C.'s Line,** the purple or brownish-red line on the margin of the gums in chronic copper-poisoning. **C.'s Pulse,** "water-hammer pulse"; the abrupt, jerking pulse of aortic insufficiency. **C.'s Respiration,** "nervous or cerebral respiration." Frequent shallow and blowing breathing in low fevers—*e. g.*, in typhus. **C.'s Sign,** an expansile pulsation felt in cases of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.

**Corti's Arch.** The arch formed in the organ of Corti by the two files of rods (Corti's rods or fibers). **C.'s Canal,** the tunnel formed by the basilar membrane and the arches of Corti. **C.'s Cells,** the outer hair-cells of Corti's organ. **C.'s Fibers.** See *Corti's Rods*. **C.'s Ganglion,** the ganglion spirale, an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the spiral canals of the cochlea. **C.'s Membrane,** the membrana tectoria of the cochlea. **C.'s Organ,** a complicated organ, the product of differentiation of the epithelial lining of the cochlear canal, resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea and containing the end-organs of the cochlear nerves. **C.'s Rods,** the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **C.'s Teeth,** the auditory teeth; the tooth-like projections on the edge of the limbus laminae spiralis of the ear. **C.'s Tunnel.** Same as *Corti's Canal*.

**Corvisart's Disease.** Idiopathic cardiac hypertrophy. **C.'s Facies,** the facies of Beau's diseases.



- Cotard's Syndrome.** "Délire chronique des négations." A form of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances and a tendency to suicide.
- Cotugno's Canal.** Canalis Cotunnij; the aquæductus vestibuli.
- C.'s Disease,** malum Cotunnii; sciatica. **C.'s Liquor,** liquor Cotunnii, the perilymph of the osseous labyrinth of the ear. **C.'s Nerve,** the nasopalatine nerve.
- Cowper's Glands.** The bulbourethral glands; two compound tubular glands situated between the two layers of the triangular ligament, anteriorly to the prostate gland; they correspond to Bartholin's glands in the female. **C.'s Ligament,** the portion of the fascia lata that is attached to the crest of the pubis.
- Cowperian Cyst.** A retention cyst formed by Cowper's gland.
- Coxe's Hive Mixture.** A mixture of squill, senna (ãã, 120), tartar emetic (3), sugar (1200), calcium phosphate (9), dil. alcohol and water ad (2000).
- Cramptonian Muscle.** A bundle of striated muscular fibers extending from the annular ligament to the sclera in the eye of birds.
- Credé's Method.** 1. A prophylactic measure against ophthalmia neonatorum by the instillation into the eyes of new-born children of a few drops of a one or two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. 2. Manual expression of the placenta.
- Crichton Browne's Sign.** See *Browne's Sign*.
- Crookes' Tube.** A highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing X-rays.
- Cruveilhier's Atrophy.** See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease*. **C.'s Fascia,** the superficial layer of the perineal fascia. **C.'s Plexus.** 1. A plexus of the posterior cervical region which is derived from the great occipital nerve and the first and second cervical nerves. 2. The plexus of varicose veins constituting one of the varieties of angioma. **C.'s Ulcer,** simple ulcer of the stomach.
- Curling's Ulcer.** A duodenal ulcer produced by extensive burns of the skin.
- Curschmann's Spirals.** Spiral conglomerates of mucin, with a light-colored central thread, found occasionally in the sputum of bronchial asthma.
- Cuvier's Canals.** In the embryo, two short vessels opening into the common trunk of the omphalomesenteric veins, each being formed by the union of two veins, the anterior cardinal, or jugular, and the posterior cardinal veins.
- Czermak's Interglobular Spaces.** Irregular branched spaces in the crusta petrosa and enamel of the teeth.
- DA COSTA'S DISEASE.** Retrocedent gout.
- Dalrymple's Sign.** See *Stellwag's Sign*.
- Dalton's or Dalton-Henry's Law.** Although the volume of a gas absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight (volume multiplied by the density) of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to its pressure.

**Amoiseau's Curve.** See *Ellis' Sign*.

**Dance's Sign.** A depression about the right flank or iliae fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum.

**Daniellssen's Disease.** Anesthetic leprosy.

**Darrier's Disease.** Psorospermose folliculaire; keratosis follicularis.

**Markschewitsch's Fibers.** A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to the ganglion of the habenula. **D.'s Nucleus,** a nucleus situated on each side of the median line in the gray matter near the junction of the Sylvian aqueduct with the third ventricle.

**Darwin's Ear.** A congenital deformity of the ear in which the helix is absent at the upper outer angle of the ear so that the free border forms a sharp point upward and outward. In another form a blunt point (*Darwin's tubercle*) projects from the upper portion of the helix toward the center of the ear.

**Haidsohn's Sign.** The illumination of the pupil obtained on placing an electric light in the mouth will be less marked on the side on which there is a tumor or empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

**Rebove's Membrane.** The basement membrane of the mucosa of the trachea, bronchi, and intestinal tract.

**Deiters' Cells.** 1. The branched, flattened cells of the neuroglia. 2. The cylindricoeonic cells resting upon the basilar membrane of Corti's organ and supporting the hair-cells. **Ds.' Nucleus,** a large nucleus situated in the oblongata between the inner portion of the cerebral peduncles and the restiform body. **Ds.' Phalanges,** the phalangeal processes of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **Ds.' Process,** the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; the neuraxon.

**Déjerine's Disease.** Hypertrophie interstitial neuritis of infancy.

**Déjerine-Sottas' Disease or Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Déjerine's Disease*.

**Demarquay's Symptom.** Immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of tracheal syphilis.

**De Morgan's Spots.** See *Morgan*.

**Démours' Membrane.** See *Descemet's Membrane*.

**De Mussy's Point or Symptom.** See *Mussy*.

**Denisensko's Method.** The subcutaneous injection of a watery extract of *Chelidonium majus* in the treatment of cancer.

**Dénouvilliers' Fascia.** The rectovesical fascia between the prostate gland and rectum.

**Denucé's Ligament.** A short and broad fibrous band in the wrist-joint, connecting the radius with the ulna.

**Deercum's Disease.** Adiposis dolorosa, a dystrophy of the subcutaneous connective tissue, somewhat resembling myxedema.

**De Salle's Line.** See *Salle*.

**Desault's Apparatus or Bandage.** One for the arm, consisting

of an axillary pad held by tapes about the neck, a sling for the hand, and two single-headed rollers. **D.'s Splint**, one used in treating fracture of the thigh.

**Descemet's Membrane.** The posterior elastic lamina of the cornea.

**Desnos' Pneumonia.** "Pneumonie pseudopleurétique." See *Grancher's Disease*.

**Deventer's Diameter.** The oblique pelvic diameter. **D.'s Pelvis**, a simple, nonrachitic pelvis, flattened from before backward.

**Devergie's Attitude de Combat.** A posture of a dead body marked by flexions of the elbows and knees, with closure of the fingers and extension of the ankles. **D.'s Disease**, pityriasis rubrapilaris.

**Deweese's Carminative.** A mixture of magnesium carbonate, 5; tincture of asafetida, 7; tincture of opium, 1; sugar, 10; distilled water sufficient to make 100 parts.

**Dietl's Crises.** Paroxysms of gastric distress occurring in nephropsis.

**Dittrich's Plugs.** Dirty white or yellowish masses, consisting chiefly of fatty detritus, microorganisms, and crystals of margarin; they are found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene. **D.'s Stenosis**, **D.'s wahre Herzstenose**; stenosis of the conus arteriosus.

**Dobell's Solution.** A solution of borax, sodium bicarbonate, and carbolic acid in glycerin and water; it is valued as a spray for nasal and throat troubles.

**Dobie's Globule.** A small, round body rendered visible in the center of the transparent disc of a muscular fibril by staining. **D.'s Layer or Line.** See *Krause's Disc*.

**Donders' Glaucoma.** Simple atrophic glaucoma. **D.'s Law**, the rotation of the eyeball about the line of sight is involuntary, and when the eyes are fixed on a distant object, the amount of rotation is determined solely by the angular distance of that object from the horizon and from the median plane. **D.'s Rings**, rainbow-colored rings seen in cases of glaucoma and by normal and cataractous eyes when the pupil is dilated. They are attributed to the diffraction of light by the cortex of the crystalline lens.

**Donné's Corpuscles.** 1. The colostrum corpuscles. 2. See *Bizzozzero's Blood-platelets*.

**Donovan's Solution.** A solution of iodid of arsenic and mercury.

**Douglas' Crescentic Fold.** The lower border of the posterior sheath of the rectus abdominis. **D.'s Culdesac**, the pouch formed by the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Ligaments**, the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Line.** See *Line, Semicircular*. **D.'s Pouch.** Same as *D.'s Culdesac*. **D.'s Septum**, in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds and transforming the rectum into a complete canal.

**Dover's Powder.** A powder containing 10 per cent. each of opium and ipecac.



**Waller's Eminence.** The prominence formed by the motorial end-plates on a muscular fiber.

**Wassermann's Disease.** Paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

**Whistler's Sign.** The "oral whiff," heard when the mouth is closed and disappearing on compression of the nostrils; it is observed in cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

**Wright's Ovarian Corpuscles.** Granular cells, nonnucleated and of varying sizes, which were regarded by Wright as peculiar to ovarian fluid.

**Waller's Test.** A candle having been placed in front of the person to be examined, a screen is held before one eye for a time and then suddenly transferred to the other side. The existence of deviation in the first eye is recognized by a sudden apparent displacement of the candle-flame in the direction opposite to that in which the eye has deviated.

**Waller's Disease.** Spasmus Dubini; electric chorea. Rapid rhythmic contractions of one or more groups of muscles, beginning in a finger, extremity, or a half of the face, and extending over the greater part or the whole of the body. They are generally followed by palsies and often by coma and death. The affection has been observed thus far only in Italy.

**Waller's Disease.** The presence of multiple necrotic foci in the thymus glands of infants affected with hereditary syphilis.

**Waller's Law.** It is not the absolute value of current density at a given moment that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve, but the variation of density.

**Waller's Attitude.** In paralysis of the trapezius the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade see-saws so that its internal edge instead of being parallel to the vertebral column becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in. **D.'s Disease,** tabes dorsalis. **D.'s Paralysis,** progressive muscular dystrophy with pseudohypertrophy. **D.'s Sign,** sinking-in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis. **D.'s Syndrome,** labioglossolaryngeal paralysis.

**Waller-Aran's Disease.** See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease*.

**Waller-Erb's Paralysis.** See *Erb's Paralysis*.

**Waller-Landouzy's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Landouzy-Déjerine's Type*.

**Waller's Syndrome.** Complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure.

**Waller's Membrane.** See *Descemet's Membrane*.

**Waller's Test.** In dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow can not be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder.

**Waller's Disease.** Dermatitis herpetiformis. **D.'s Pruritus,** pruritus hiemalis.

**Waller's Folds.** The folds of the loose peritoneal covering of the

uterus seen immediately after delivery. **D.'s Position of the Placenta**, the marginal position generally assumed by the placenta on presenting itself at the os uteri for expulsion. **D.'s Ventricle**, sinus Duncanii. The fifth ventricle.

**Duncan Bird's Sign.** See *Bird's Sign*.

**Dupré's Syndrome.** Meningism; pseudomeningitis.

**Dupuytren's Contraction.** Contraction of the palmar aponeurosis. **D.'s Eggshell Symptom**, the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (eggshell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **D.'s Finger.** See *D.'s Contraction*. **D.'s Fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the foot outward and backward. **D.'s Hydrocele**, hydrocèle en bissac; bilocular hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. **D.'s Phlegmon**, unilateral phlegmonous supuration occupying the anterolateral portion of the neck.

**Duroziez' Disease.** Congenital mitral stenosis. **D.'s Murmur**, a double murmur heard over the femoral artery on pressure with the stethoscope, in cases of aortic insufficiency, mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, contracted kidney, and some fevers.

**Duval's Nucleus.** An aggregation of large multipolar ganglion cells lying ventrolaterally to the hypoglossal nucleus.

**Duverney's Foramen.** See *Winslow's Foramen*. **D.'s Gland.** The same as *Bartholin's Gland*.

**EASTON'S SYRUP.** A syrup of quinin, iron, and strychnin phosphate.

**Eberth's Lines.** Lineæ scalariformes. Dark broken lines seen to separate the cardiac muscular cells on staining with silver nitrate.

**Ebner's Germ Reticulum.** A fine, nucleated reticulum existing between the inner cells of the seminiferous tubules. **E.'s Glands**, the acinous glands situated in the region of the circumvallate papillas of the tongue.

**Ebstein's Lesion.** Hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes.

**Ecker's Gyrus.** The gyrus descendens, the most posterior of the occipital convolutions. **E.'s Sulcus**, the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus.

**Edebohls' Posture.** See *Simon's Posture*.

**Edinger's Nucleus.** The nucleus of the posterior longitudinal bundle, an aggregation of ganglion cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle at the beginning of the Sylvian aqueduct.

**Edinger-Westphal's Nucleus.** One of the nuclei of the third cranial nerve in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina below the Sylvian aqueduct. It is placed anterolaterally.

**Ehrenritter's Ganglion.** The jugular ganglion.

**Ehrlich's Method.** The use of a saturated solution of anilin in water, as a mordant for better fixing the anilin dyes used in stain-

g bacteria. **E.'s Solution**, a solution of a basic anilin dye in anilin-oil and water.

**Rehhorst's Corpuscles**. Small, spheric blood-corpuscles found in pernicious anemia and formerly regarded as characteristic of this disease. **E.'s Neuritis**, neuritis fascians, a form of neuritis in which the morbid process involves both the nerve-sheath and the interstitial tissue of the muscles. **E.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy**, the femorotibial type.

**Hustedt's Disease**. Pityriasis versicolor.

**Reibelberg's Test**. If a large tuning-fork be held at intervals before the ear during fifteen or twenty minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods, increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus exists.

**E.'s Ligament**. That part of the rectovesical fascia that extends to the side of the rectum. **E.'s Line**, the curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax. **E.'s Sign**, during resorption of a pleuritic exudate, the upper border of dulness forms a curve, convex toward the head, the highest point of which lies laterally.

**E.'s-Damoiseau's Curve**. See *Ellis' Sign*.

**Reimet's Operation**. Trachelorrhaphy.

**Reipis' "Granulie."** Acute miliary tuberculosis of the lungs.

**Reigelmann's Intermediate Disc**. See *Krause's Disc*. **E.'s Lateral Disc**, the narrow zone of transparent homogeneous substance lying on each side of Krause's disc.

**Reinstein's Pearls**. Small, slightly elevated, yellowish-white masses on each side of the median line of the hard palate at birth.

**E.'s Disease**. Severe pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic ulbar paralysis. **E.'s Juvenile Form of Progressive Muscular Atrophy**, the scapulohumeral type. **E.'s Paralysis**, paralysis of the muscles of shoulder and arm, caused by a lesion of the fifth and sixth cervical nerve-roots. **E.'s Point**, a point about two fingers' breadth above the clavicle and one finger's breadth external to the sternomastoid. Electric stimulation at this point produces contraction of the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **E.'s Symptom**, (1) increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany; (2) dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in acromegaly. **E.'s Waves**, undulatory movements produced in a muscle by passing a moderately strong constant current through it and leaving the electrodes in place, the circuit remaining closed. They are sometimes seen in Thomsen's disease.

**Rej-Charcot's Disease**. Spastic spinal paralysis; spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

**Reichen's Phenomenon**. A temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down; it has been observed in neurasthenia.

**Rej-Goldflam's Symptom-complex**. See *Erb's Disease*.



**Erb-Westphal's Symptom.** See *Westphal's Sign*.

**Erichsen's Disease.** Railway spine; railway brain. A train of symptoms following accidents, which may assume the form of traumatic hysteria, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, or melancholia. **E.'s Ligature**, one consisting of a double thread, one-half of which is black, the other white; it is used in the ligation of nevi. **E.'s Sign**, to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac diseases: compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter but not in the former affection.

**Esmarch's Bandage.** An elastic rubber bandage to prevent hemorrhage in amputations.

**Eustachian Artery.** 1. A branch of the Vidian artery. 2. A branch of the pterygopalatine artery. **E. Muscle**, the laxator tympani. **E. Tube**, a canal, partly bony and partly cartilaginous, connecting the pharynx with the tympanic cavity. **E. Valve**, the fold of the lining membrane of the right auricle of the heart, situated between the opening of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular orifice.

**Ewart's Sign.** In marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum.

**Exner's Plexus.** A layer of nerve-plexuses, probably formed by the junction of sensory and motor fibers, in the cerebral cortex near the surface.

**FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.** A familiar scale with the freezing-point at  $+32^{\circ}$  and the boiling-point at  $+212^{\circ}$ .

**Fallopian Aqueduct or Canal.** A canal in the petrosa, extending from the internal auditory meatus to the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the facial nerve. **F. Gestation**, tubal gestation. **F. Hiatus**, an opening on the anterior surface of the petrosa, which serves for the transmission of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve. **F. Ligament.** 1. See *Poupart's Ligament*. 2. See *Hunter's Ligament*. **F. Muscle**, the pyramidalis. **F. Tube**, the oviduct. **F. Valve.** See *Bauhin's Valve*.

**Faraday's Law of Electrolysis.** The amount of an ion liberated at an electrode in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current.

**Falret's Type of Mania of Persecution.** "Idées de persécution et de perséuteur"; a form of paranoia occurring in degenerate states.

**Farre's Tubercles.** Cancerous masses on the surface of the liver. **F.'s White Line**, the boundary line at the hilum of the ovary between the germ epithelium and the squamous epithelium of the broad ligament; it marks the insertion of the mesovarium.

**Farre-Waldeyer's Line.** See *Farre's White Line*.

**Fauchard's Disease.** Alveolodental periosteitis; pyorrhœa alveolaris; progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.

**chner's Law.** The intensity of a sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the stimulus.

**chwick's Disease.** Primary atrophy of the stomach.

**réol's Nodosities.** Inconstant subcutaneous nodosities observed in cases of acute articular rheumatism.

**réol-Graux's Type of Ocular Palsy.** Associated paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and of the external rectus of the other; it is of nuclear origin.

**rein's Canal.** A triangular channel supposed to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the lacrimal points during sleep.

**F.'s Cords,** the true vocal cords. **F.'s Foramen,** foramen anonymum Ferreinii; see *Fallopian Hiatus*. **F.'s Pyramids,** the medullary rays, pyramidal in shape, having their apices at the periphery of the cortex of the kidney and their bases in the boundary layer. **F.'s Tubes,** the convoluted uriniferous tubules.

**atow's Disease.** Acute febrile cervical adenitis of children, probably identical with Pfeiffer's glandular fever.

**ipowicz's Sign.** "Palmoplantar phenomenon." A yellowish coloration of the prominent portions of the palmar and plantar surfaces seen in typhoid fever.

**sher's Brain-murmur.** A systolic murmur heard over the anterior fontanel or in the temporal region in rachitic infants. **F.'s Sign,** a presystolic murmur heard in cases of adherent pericardium without valvular disease.

**ke-Bryson's Symptom.** See *Bryson's Sign*.

**ajani's Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*.

**ntau's Law.** "Law of the eccentric situation of long tracts." The greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord, the nearer they are situated to the periphery.

**chsig's Column.** The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. **F.'s Tract or Oval Field,** the septomarginal tract of the spinal cord.

**ischmann's Bursa.** A bursa lying in the sublingual space beneath the frenum linguæ. Its existence is disputed.

**ndt-Koplik's Sign.** See *Koplik's Spots*.

**nt's Arcade.** The arteriovenous arch around the base of the renal pyramids. **F.'s Murmur,** a second systolic murmur heard over the apex in cases of marked dilatation of the ventricle from aortic insufficiency.

**egel's Layer.** The layer of granules in the transparent lateral disc of a muscular fibril.

**ood's Ligament.** The glenohumeral ligament.

**rence's Crystals.** Brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates obtained by treating semen with a strong solution of iodine and potassium iodide (Florence's Reaction); they are also formed in the secretions of the prostate, uterus, vagina, etc.

**ouren's Doctrine.** A theory that the whole of the cerebrum is concerned in every psychic process.

**Foerster's Shifting Type.** Variations in the visual field, the limits of which differ according as they are determined by moving the disc from the center outward or from without toward the center; they are seen in traumatic neuroses.

**Folian (Folius') Process.** The processus gracilis of the malleus.

**Fontana's Bands.** The wavy arrangement presented by nerve fibers, which lie alongside each other in loose spirals, in places where considerable mobility is possible. **F.'s Spaces,** the minute spaces occupying the angle of the iris and communicating with the aqueous chamber and Schlemm's canal.

**Forel's Decussation.** The ventral tegmental decussation.

**Formad's Kidneys.** The elongated and enlarged kidneys of chronic alcoholism.

**Fothergill's Disease.** Neuralgia of the trigeminus. **F.'s Sore-throat,** the ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina (scarlatina anginosa).

**Fowler's Solution.** A solution containing arsenious acid, potassium bicarbonate, and tincture of lavender.

**Fraenkel's Glands.** Minute glands opening immediately below the edge of the vocal cords. **F.'s Leukemia,** acute leukemia with large mononuclear lymphocytes.

**Frankenhaeuser's Ganglion.** The ganglion cervicale, a cluster of small ganglions at the side of the neck of the uterus.

**Franklinic Reaction of Degeneration.** A rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **F. Taste,** an acid taste perceived on applying the positive pole of the electrode of the static machine at a minimum distance of 1 or 2 mm.

**Fraunhofer's Lines.** Black lines in the solar spectrum.

**Frederici's Sign.** Perception of the heart-sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of perforative peritonitis with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity.

**Frenkel's Sign.** Diminished tone (hypotonia) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis.

**Freund's Law.** In the progress of their growth ovarian tumors undergo changes of position: (1) While pelvic, they show a tendency to grow downward behind the uterus; (2) when they have risen out of the pelvis, they tend to fall forward toward the abdominal wall.

**Friedlaender's Decidual Cells.** The large connective-tissue cells of the uterine mucosa that form the compact layer of the uterine decidua. **F.'s Disease,** obliterative arteritis.

**Friedmann's Vasomotor Symptom-complex.** A train of symptoms following injury to the head, consisting of headache, vertigo, nausea, and intolerance of mental and physical exertions and of galvanic excitation; it is occasionally associated with ophthalmoplegia and mydriasis. These phenomena may subside and recur with greater intensity, with fever, unconsciousness, and paralysis of the cranial nerves, ending in fatal coma. They are



probably due to an encephalitis of slow development with acute exacerbations.

**Hedreich's Change of Pitch.** At the height of deep inspiration the tympanitic sound over pulmonary cavities becomes higher in pitch. **F.'s Disease**, (1) hereditary ataxia; (2) paramyoclonus multiplex. **F.'s Foot**, pes cavus, with hyperextension of the toes, observed in hereditary ataxia. **F.'s Sign**, diastolic collapse of the jugular veins in adherent pericardium.

**Hermann's Lines.** Transverse strias appearing in the axis-cylinder of a nerve near the Ranvier's nodes on treatment with silver nitrate.

**Hierp's Induration.** Myositis fibrosa.

**Hirsch's Coloboma.** A small crescentic defect of the choroid at the lower border of the optic disc. **F.'s Optic Atrophy**, peripheral atrophy of the bundles composing the optic nerve.

**Hirbringer's Sign.** A subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory movements to a needle inserted into the abscess.

**HDBERRY'S MIXTURE.** A mixture containing iron sulphate, quinin sulphate, nitric acid, and potassium nitrate.

**Hertner's Duct.** A tube extending from the broad ligament to the walls of the uterus and vagina during intrauterine life; it is a vestige of the main portion of the Wolffian duct.

**Hertnerian Cyst.** A cystic tumor developed from Gaertner's duct.

**Histi's Glands.** See *Lieberkühn's Crypts*.

**Hensen's Ampulla.** A dilatation of the vena magna Galeni occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basilar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins. **G.'s Anastomosis.** See *G.'s Nerve*. **G.'s Cardiac Vein**, the anterior cardiac or right marginal vein. **G.'s Chancre.** See *Celsus' Chancre*. **G.'s Duct.** See *Botal's Duct*. **G.'s Foramen**, the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle. **G.'s Nerve**, a small branch of the superior laryngeal nerve that passes along the posterior surface of the cricoarytenoideus posticus and anastomoses with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. **G.'s Veins**, two large venous trunks formed by the deep cerebral veins; they unite to form the vena magna Galeni, which opens into the straight sinus. **G.'s Ventricle.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle*.

**Horton's Whistle.** An instrument used for detecting the perception of high tones by the ear.

**Hugolphe's Sign.** In intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous discoloration in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place.

**Hunter's Line.** An imaginary line below the greater trochanter, serving as a guide in section of the femur.

**Hurdiner-Brown's Test.** In labyrinthine disease the patient

ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations.

**Garel's Sign, Garel-Burger's Sign.** Luminous perception by the eye of the sound side only, when an electric light is placed in the buccal cavity; it is observed in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

**Garland's S-curve.** See *Ellis' Sign*.

**Gasserian Artery.** 1. A branch given off by the internal carotid to the Gasserian ganglion. 2. A branch of the middle meningeal artery to the Gasserian ganglion. **G.'s Ganglion**, the ganglion of the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve.

**Gaucher's Disease.** An affection described by Gaucher as "primary epithelioma of the spleen," but probably identical with splenic anemia.

**Gavard's Muscle.** The oblique muscular fibers of the walls of the stomach.

**Gay-Lussac's Law.** Same as *Charles' Law*.

**Geigel's Reflex.** The inguinal reflex in the female, corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male.

**Geissler Tube.** A glass tube having a piece of platinum wire sealed into it at each end.

**Gellé's Test.** The vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozzle of which is inserted into the meatus are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube. This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased.

**Gely's Suture.** An intestinal suture applied by a thread with a needle at each end.

**Gennari's Layer.** See *Baillarger's Layer*.

**Georget's Stupidity.** Simple mental confusion without hallucination or delusion.

**Gerdy's Fibers.** The superficial transverse ligament of the fingers, a fibrous band bounding the distal margin of the palm.

**G.'s Fontanel**, an abnormal or supernumerary fontanel existing between the two parietal bones at the point at which the sagittal suture ceases to be serrated and becomes nearly rectilinear. **G.'s**

**Ligament**, the suspensory ligament of the axilla that extends along the lower border of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi beneath the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla. **G.'s**

**Tubercle**, a more or less pronounced elevation situated antero-externally to the tubercle of the tibia, to which it is joined by a short ridge; it serves for the attachment of the tibialis anticus.

**Gerhardt's Change of Pitch.** The tympanitic sound heard over partly filled cavities is of a lower pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down. **G.'s Disease.** Same as *Mitchell's Disease*.

**G.'s Sign**, (1) a systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process and spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery; (2) incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the

affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (3) a band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about 3 cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus; (4) the absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. In dyspnea from other causes, the excursions of the larynx are extensive.

**Erhardt-Semon's Law.** Certain central or peripheral lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position midway between adduction and abduction, the lesion of the nerve being insufficient to destroy it and to provoke a complete paralysis of the vocal cord (cadaveric position).

**Erlach's Network.** The interlacing of the dendritic processes of the ganglion cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord. The network is only apparent, since the processes do not anastomose, but are merely in contact or contiguity. **G.'s Tubal Tonsil**, a mass of adenoid tissue in the lower part of the Eustachian tube, particularly along its median wall and about the pharyngeal orifice. **G.'s Valve**, a circular valve sometimes existing at the orifice of the vermiform appendix in the cecum.

**Gierlier's Disease.** "Vertige paralyssant." An endemic disease characterized by vertigo, ptosis, paresis of the extremities, and great depression.

**Gersuny's Symptom.** A peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of koprostasis.

**Giacomini's Band.** A grayish band continuous with the gyrus dentatus, which passes from the cleft between the hippocampal and uncinate gyri transversely over the latter and disappears on its ventricular surface.

**Gianuzzi's Cells or Crescents.** Crescentic granular cells, with a spheric nucleus, found in the submaxillary and parotid glands of the dog and rabbit.

**Gibbons' Hydrocele.** Hydrocele with a voluminous hernia.

**Gibert's Pityriasis.** Pityriasis rosea.

**Gierke's Corpuscles.** Roundish colloid bodies, of a significance not yet determined, sometimes found in the central nervous system; they appear to be identical with Hassall's corpuscles.

**Gifford's Reflex.** Contraction of the pupil occurring when a strong effort is made to close the lids which are kept apart. The phenomenon is noted in a certain proportion of normal eyes, but more frequently in cases of reflex and accommodative iridoplegia, especially in dementia paralytica, tabes, partial or total blindness from diseases of the optic nerve or retina, etc.

**Gilles de la Tourette's Disease.** See *Tourette*.

**Gimbernat's Ligament.** The triangular portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique that is attached to the lower end of Poupart's ligament in front and to the iliopectineal line behind and externally.



**Giovannini's Disease.** A rare form of nodular disease of the hair caused by a fungus.

**Giraldès' "Bonnet à Poll."** Widening of the cranium in the frontal region in chronic hydrocephalus. **G.'s Organ**, paradidymis, a small, tubular organ found at the junction of the spermatic cord and epididymis. It is a remnant of some of the lower Wolffian tubules and corresponds to the parovarium in the female.

**Giraud-Teulon's Law.** Our binocular retinal images are localized at the point of intersection of the primary and secondary axes of projection.

**Giuffrida-Rugieri's Stigma of Degeneration.** The absence or incompleteness of the glenoid fossa.

**Glaserian Artery.** The tympanic artery. **G. Fissure**, the glenoid or petrotympanic fissure which divides transversely the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

**Glasgow's Sign.** A systolic sound in the brachial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta.

**Glauber's Salt.** Sodium sulphate.

**Glénard's Disease.** Enteroptosis; abdominal ptosis.

**Gley's Glands.** The parathyroid glands.

**Glisson's Capsule.** The interlobular connective tissue of the liver enveloping the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.

**Glissonian Cirrhosis.** Perihepatitis.

**Gluge's Corpuscles.** Migratory connective-tissue cells containing a nucleus, fat, and granular detritus.

**Goldflam's Disease.** See *Erb's Disease*.

**Goldscheider-Marinesco's Law.** The fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration.

**Golgi's Cells.** Nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **G.'s Corpuscles**, tendon-spindles; small fusiform bodies, resembling Pacini's corpuscles, existing in tendons, at the junction of the tendinous with the muscular fibers. They have not been found in the ocular muscles. **G.'s Funnels**, funnel-shaped structures, composed of spiral threads described by Golgi and others as surrounding the axis-cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber and supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining.

**Golgi and Rezzonico's Funnels.** See *Golgi's Funnels*.

**Golgi-Mazzoni's Corpuscles.** See *Mazzoni's Corpuscles*.

**Goll's Column.** The posterointernal column of the spinal cord.

**G.'s Nucleus**, a small nucleus in the fasciculus gracilis of the oblongata in which the long fibers of Goll's column terminate.

**Golonboff's Sign of Chlorosis.** An acute pain located directly over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the ends of the long bones, especially the tibiae.

**Goltz' Experiment.** Arrest of the heart's action produced in the frog by repeated tapping of the abdomen.

**odell's Law or Sign.** "When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable."

**esselin's Fracture.** V-shaped fracture of the lower end of the tibia.

**etstein's Basal Process.** The attenuated process of an outer air-cell connecting the latter with the basilar membrane of Corti's organ.

**ulard's Cerate.** A mixture of lead subacetate (20), and cerate of camphor (80).

**uld's Bowed-head Sign.** In retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina, the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina.

**usset's Symptoms of Phrenic Neuralgia.** A painful point always present and well defined to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis.

**wers' Column.** The ascending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord. **G.'s Intermediate Process,** the lateral horn, a projection of the intermediate gray substance in the dorsal region of the spinal cord. **G.'s Symptom,** intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, anterior probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis.

**tyrand's Hernia.** Inguinointerstitial hernia; incomplete inguinal hernia.

**aafrican Follicle.** The small, spheric vesicle found in the cortical layer of the ovary which contains the ovule. **G. Oviduct.** See *Fallopian Tube*.

**Graefe's Disease.** Progressive ophthalmoplegia. **G.'s Sign,** inability of the upper eyelid to follow the downward movement of the eyeball; it is most frequently seen in exophthalmic goiter.

**G.'s Spots,** certain spots near the supraorbital foramen, or over the vertebrae, which, when pressed upon, cause a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blepharofacial spasm.

**aham's Law.** The rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density.

**am's Solution.** A solution of iodine (1), potassium iodide (2), water (300); it is used as a stain for bacteria.

**ancher's Disease.** Spléno-pneumonie; pneumonie massive. A form of pneumonia with splenization of the lung, the coagulable exudate filling not only the alveoli, but also the larger bronchi.

**G.'s Sign,** a raised pitch of inspiratory murmur, an indication of pulmonary consolidation. **G.'s Triad,** the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis: weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and Skodaic resonance.

**andry's Corpuscles.** Minute oval or spheric taste-corpuscles found in the papillae of the beak and tongue of birds.

**Grashey's Aphasia.** Aphasia due to diminished duration of sensory impressions, with consequent disturbance of perception and association; it is seen in concussion of the brain and certain acute diseases.

**Grasset-Rauzier's Type of Syringomyelia.** A form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms.

**Gratiolet's Optic Radiation.** Fibers that pass from the optic center in the occipital lobe to the pulvinar and external geniculate body.

**Graves' Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*. **G.'s Sign**, an increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis.

**Grawitz' Tumor.** Hypernephroma; a lipomatoid tumor of the kidney having its origin in aberrant masses of suprarenal tissue and situated immediately beneath the renal capsule.

**Gregory's Powder.** Compound powder of rhubarb.

**Griesinger's Disease.** A form of pernicious anemia connected with the presence of *Dochmius duodenalis* in the intestinal tract. **G.'s Sign**, (1) an edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (2) in thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions). This is a sign of doubtful value, since it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis).

**Griffith's Mixture.** A mixture of ferrous sulphate (6), myrrh (18), sugar (18), potassium carbonate (8), lavender (50), rose-water (900).

**Grisolle's Sign.** The early eruption of small-pox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched.

**Gross' Disease.** See *Physick's Encysted Rectum*.

**Gruber's Bursa.** The synovial cavity of the tarsal sinus. **G.'s Reaction**, the addition of some of the culture of *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ* to the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The reaction does not occur with other species. **G.'s Test**, for hearing: if the end of the finger be inserted into the ear after the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork held before the ear has completely ceased, and the tuning-fork be then firmly placed upon the finger, a weakened sound becomes again audible and remains so for some time.

**Gruber-Widal's Reaction.** See *Widal's Reaction*.

**Gruby's Disease.** See *Celsus' Area*.

**Grymfelt's Triangle.** A triangular space bounded above by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior, behind by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum, and anteriorly by the posterior border of the internal oblique. Lumbar hernia may occur in this space.

**Gubler's Hemiplegia.** Hemiplegia of the extremities with crossed



analysis of the cranial motor nerves, especially the facial. **G.'s Line**, an imaginary line connecting the points of origin of the fifth cranial nerves on the lower surface of the pons. **G.'s Tumor**, distention of the synovial sheaths on the dorsum of the hand in palsies of the antibrachial type, and particularly in lead-palsy.

**Gudden's Inferior Commissure**. Fibers of the optic tract which come from the internal geniculate body and cross in the posterior portion of the chiasma to the opposite tract. **G.'s Law**, the proximal end of a divided nerve undergoes cellulipetal degeneration.

**Géneau de Mussy's Point**. See *Mussy's Point*.

**Grenz' Ligament**. The ligamentous fibers of the obturator membrane which form the upper and inner wall of the canal transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.

**Skene's Glands**. See *Skene's Glands*. **G.'s Sinus**, the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **G.'s Valve**, a fold of mucous membrane bounding G.'s sinus.

**Vidian's Canal**. See *Vidian Canal*.

**Guinon's Disease**. Tic de Guinon. See *Tourette's Disease*.

**Will and Sutton's Disease**. Arteriocapillary fibrosis; diffuse arteriosclerosis.

**Will-Toynbee's Law**. In otitis media the cerebellum and lateral sinus are likely to become involved by mastoid disease, while the cerebrum is threatened by caries of the roof of the tympanum.

**Willstrand's Law**. When the corneal reflex from either of the eyes of the patient, who is made to turn the head while fixing some distant object, moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle.

**Winn's Dots**. Brilliant white dots seen, on oblique illumination, about the macula lutea; they do not seem to be pathologic.

**Wirthie's Muscle**. The deep transversus perinæi.

**Wye's Sign**. Aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx.

**Wyon's Isthmus**. Narrowing and prolongation of the internal os uteri, which thus forms a small canal; it is not pathologic.

**Wye's Sign**, ballottement in cases of renal tumor.

**WAB'S PUPIL REFLEX**. If a bright object already present in the visual field be looked at, the pupils contract, while there is no appreciable change during convergence or accommodation. This points to a cortical lesion.

**Weser's Coefficient**. The number 2.33, with which the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine are multiplied in order to obtain the amount of solids in 1000 c.c. of urine.

**Will's (Marshall) Disease**. Hydrocephaloid occurring in infants suffering from severe chronic intestinal catarrh. **H.'s Facies**, the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus.

**Haller's Ansa.** A loop formed in front of the internal jugular vein by a small nerve branching off from the facial just below the stylomastoid foramen and joining the glossopharyngeal a little below Andersch's ganglion. It is not constant. **H.'s Circle.** See *Zinn's Circle*. **H.'s Colic Omentum**, a process of the upper right border of the greater omentum which may become adherent to the testis during fetal life and be included in the sac of an inguinal hernia. **H.'s Cones**, the coni vasculosi of the epididymis. **H.'s Congenital Hernia.** See *Malgaigne's Hernia*. **H.'s Fretum.** See *H.'s Isthmus*. **H.'s Habenula**, the slender cord formed by the obliteration of the canal which during early life connects the cavity of the peritoneum with that of the tunica vaginalis. **H.'s Isthmus**, fretum Halleri. The constriction which separates the ventricle from the aortic bulb during early fetal life. **H.'s Network**, the rete vasculosum of the testis. **H.'s Plexus**, Haller's laryngeal plexus. The network formed by branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor pharyngis. **H.'s Splendid Line**, linea splendens; the longitudinal fibrous band of the pia corresponding to the site of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **H.'s Tripod**, tripus Halleri; the celiac axis. **H.'s tunica vasculosa**, the lamina vasculosa of the choroid. **H.'s vas aberrans**, a small, convoluted duct connected with the tail of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens. **H.'s Venous Circle**, an incomplete circle of superficial veins frequently seen through the integument of the mammas, especially during lactation.

**Hallopeau's Disease.** Chronic pustular dermatitis, a form of Neumann's disease.

**Halstern's Disease.** Endemic syphilis.

**Hamilton's Test.** In dislocation of the shoulder-joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time.

**Hammond's Disease.** Athetosis.

**Hankin's Defensive Proteids.** A germicidal globulin found by Hankin in the blood of certain animals and giving immunity to certain toxins.

**Hannover's Canal.** The artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonules of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **H.'s Intermediate Membrane**, the enamel membrane; the inner, cellular layer of the enamel organ of the dental germ of the fetus.

**Hanot's Disease.** Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, with icterus.

**Harderian Gland.** A racemose gland located at the inner canthus of the eye of most vertebrates, and especially of those having a well-developed nictitating membrane.

**Hardy-Béhier's Symptom.** See *Béhier-Hardy's Symptom*.

**Harley's Disease.** See *Dressler's Disease*.

**Harrison's Groove.** A curve extending from the level of the ensiform cartilage toward the axilla, and corresponding to the insertion of the diaphragm; it is pronounced in rickets.

**Hartmann's Fossa.** Fossa ileocæcalis infima; a small, infundibular fossa of the peritoneum lying between Tuffier's inferior ligament and the mesoappendix.

**Hansen's Valve.** An inconstant valvular fold of mucosa at the inferior meatus of the nasal duct.

**Hassall's Bodies.** Concentrically striated corpuscles, apparently of a degenerative character, found in the thymus gland.

**Havers' Canals.** The canals pervading the compact substance of bone in a longitudinal direction and anastomosing with one another by transverse or oblique branches. They contain blood-vessels and lymphatics. **H.'s Glands**, glandulæ mucilaginosæ; fatty bodies connected with the synovial fringes of most of the joints. They were believed by Havers to secrete the synovia. **H.'s Lamellas**, the concentric lamellas of bone which form the Haversian canals.

**H.'s Spaces**, large, irregularly shaped spaces found chiefly in growing bones. **H.'s System**, the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellas, usually eight or ten in number, around a Haversian canal.

**Heyem's Corpuscles or Hematoblasts.** See *Bizzozzero's Blood-platelets*. **H.'s Disease**, apoplectiform myelitis.

**Hjorth's Nodes.** Nodosities of the joints in arthritis deformans.

**Heberden's Disease.** Angina pectoris. **H.'s Nodes**, deformity of the fingers in arthritis deformans.

**Heberden-Rosenbach's Nodes.** See *Heberden's Nodes*.

**Hutchinson's Erythema.** Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s Pityriasis**, pityriasis rubra. **H.'s Prurigo**, true prurigo.

**Hugues' Sign.** Compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus and the upper half of the cervix noticed on bimanual examination during the first two or three months of pregnancy.

**Hutchinson's Demilunes.** See *Gianuzzi's Crescents*. **H.'s Rods or Strias**, the slender columnar cells of the uriniferous tubules.

**Hutchinson-Kreyssig's Sign.** See *Kreyssig's Sign*.

**Heine's Infantile Paralysis.** Spastic spinal paralysis of infancy.

**Hunter's Diverticulum.** The sinus of the jugular vein. **H.'s Valves**, the transverse valvular folds of the cystic duct.

**Hunter's Plexus.** The network of arteries in the deeper layer of the intestinal submucosa.

**Helmholtz' Ligament.** The anterior ligament of the malleus that encircles the long process of the latter and is inserted into the anterior part of its neck and head. **H.'s Line**, the line perpendicular to the plane of the axes of rotation of the eyeballs.

**Hildebrandt's Triangular Bundle.** The triangular or olivary tract situated in the ventral part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord,



**Henke's Retrovisceral Space.** The prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space and is filled with areolar and fatty tissue. **H.'s Triangle**, the inguinal triangle, formed by the lateral border of the rectus muscle and the descending portion of the inguinal fold.

**Henle's Ampulla.** 1. The fusiform dilatation of the vas deferens near its junction with the seminal vesicle. 2. The expanded outer half of the Fallopian tube. **H.'s Cells**, large cells with granular protoplasm and one or more relatively small nuclei in the seminiferous tubules. **H.'s Fenestrated Membrane**, the subendothelial fibroelastic layer of the tunica intima of an artery. **H.'s Fissures**, interstices, filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the myocardium. **H.'s Glands**, tubular glands found in the palpebral conjunctiva. **H.'s Internal Cremaster**, the smooth muscular fibers, remains of the gubernaculum, surrounding the vas deferens and the vessels of the spermatic cord. **H.'s Ligament**, the inner portion of the conjoined tendon which is chiefly attached to the sheath of the rectus muscle. **H.'s Loop**, the U-shaped section of a uriniferous tubule which is formed by a descending and an ascending loop-tube. **H.'s Membrane.** See *Bruch's Layer*. **H.'s Outer Fibrous Layer**, the zone of cone-fibers at the margin of the fovea centralis. **H.'s Sheath.** 1. The perineural sheath. 2. The cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **H.'s Sphincter**, the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra. **H.'s Spine**, spina supra meatum. An inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining of the mastoid process. **H.'s Stratum Nerveum.** See *Bruecke's Tunica Nervei*.

**Henoch's Purpura.** A variety of purpura with gastrointestinal symptoms occurring chiefly in young subjects; also a rapidly fatal form of purpura (purpura fulminans).

**Henoch-Bergeron's Disease.** See *Bergeron's Disease*.

**Henry's Law.** See *Dalton's Law*.

**Hensen's Canal.** Canalis reuniens; the short vertical tube connecting the blind extremity of the cochlear canal with the sacculle. **H.'s Cells**, columnar epithelial cells found in the organ of Corti. **H.'s Disc or Stria**, the colorless transverse band which divides a dark (anisotropic), sarcois element in the middle. **H.'s Node**, in the embryo, an accumulation of cells at the anterior end of the primitive streak, through which the neurenteric canal passes from the outside into the blastodermic vesicle.

**Hensing's Fold.** Parietocolic fold; superior ligament of the cecum. A more or less triangular fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the abdominal wall from the lower extremity of the kidney to the iliac fossa by its lower border, and to the posteroexternal aspect of the colon, at times also to the cecum, by its anterior or

ternal border. The apex is fixed in the lumbar fossa, the lower border extending from the iliac fossa to the intestine.

**Bohr's Corpuscles.** Small bodies resembling Pacinian corpuscles, found in the mucosa of the tongue of some animals and birds.

**Hering's Law.** The distinctness or purity of any sensation or conception depends upon the proportion existing between their intensity and the sum total of the intensities of all simultaneous sensations and conceptions. **H.'s Test**, if, on looking with both eyes through a tube blackened inside and having a thread across the end, a small round object be dropped immediately in front of or behind the thread, a subject with binocular vision can at once tell whether it has fallen nearer to his eyes or further away from them than the thread. In the absence of binocular vision a few trials will show that the relative distances of the falling object and the thread can not be appreciated. **H.'s Theory of Color-sensation** predicates disassimilation and assimilation (decomposition and restitution) of the visual substance in vision—white, red, and yellow representing the sensation of disassimilation; black, green, and blue that of restitution.

**Hippocampus, Torcular of.** The dilatation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, straight, two lateral, and two occipital sinuses.

**Hyng's Benign Ulcer.** A solitary ulcer situated on the anterior pillar of the fauces and resembling a large herpetic vesicle. **H.'s Sign**, an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

**Jesselbach's Hernia.** A plurilobular hernia passing through the fibriform fascia. **H.'s Ligament**, ligamentum interfoveolare; a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament; it forms part of the conjoined tendon.

**H.'s Triangle**, a space bounded by Poupart's ligament below, the external border of the rectus abdominis internally, and the deep epigastric artery externally. Direct inguinal hernia occurs in this space.

**Hubner's Disease.** Syphilitic endarteritis of the brain.

**Hy's Infantile Hernia.** See *Cooper's Hernia*. **H.'s Ligament**, the femoral ligament, a falciform expansion of the fascia lata.

**Hicks' (Braxton) Sign.** Intermittent uterine contractions beginning at the end of the third month of pregnancy; they may also be produced by tumors distending the uterus.

**Highmore's Antrum.** The antrum maxillare. **H.'s Corpus**, the mediastinum testis.

**Hindenbrand's Typhus.** Typhus fever.

**Hilton's Law.** The nerve-trunk supplying a joint supplies also the muscles moving the joint, and the skin over the insertion of these muscles. **H.'s Line**, a white line marking the junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus. **H.'s Muscle**, the arytenoepiglottideus muscle. **H.'s Sac.** See *Morgagni's Ventricle*.

- Hippocratic Finger.** Hypertrophy of the ungual phalanx and nail in phthisis and other wasting diseases. **H. Sound**, the succussion sound. See *Hippocratis succussio*.
- Hippocratis Chorda or Funis.** The Achilles tendon. **H. Facies** a peculiar cadaverous appearance of the face, seen notably in cholera and acute general peritonitis. **H. Morbus Sacer**, epilepsy. **H. Succussio**, succussion employed to obtain a splashing sound in seropneumothorax and pyopneumothorax.
- Hirschberg's Test.** A rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle-flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it.
- Hirschfeld's Disease.** A form of diabetes of rapid march which usually ends in death in three months, by progressive cachexia or by complication. **H.'s Ganglion**, the gyrus hippocampi.
- Hirschsprung's Disease.** Congenital hypertrophic dilatation of the colon.
- Hirtz' Rale.** A moist, subcrepitant rale, of a somewhat metallic character, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening.
- His' Canal.** The thyroglossal duct of the fetus, of which the cecal foramen of the tongue is the vestige and which may persist during postnatal life. **H.'s Perivascular Spaces**, lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **H.'s Stroma**, the trabecular framework of the mammary gland.
- Hitzig's Zone.** A hypesthetic zone extending around the trunk in tabes dorsalis.
- Hoboken's Valves.** The secondary windings of the vessels of the umbilical cord that form grooves externally and valve-like projections internally.
- Hochsinger's Sign.** The existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood.
- Hodara's Disease.** A form of trichorrhexis nodosa that has been observed by Hodara in women in Constantinople.
- Hodge's Plane.** A plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet, passing through the upper border of the os pubis and the middle of the second sacral vertebra.
- Hodgkin's Disease.** Pseudoleukemia; progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands associated with anemia.
- Hodgson's Disease.** Senile atheroma of the aorta with consequent lesion of the aortic valves.
- Hoffmann's Anodyne.** A compound of ether (30), alcohol (67), ethereal oil (3). **H.'s Symptom**, increase of the mechanical irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany. **H.'s Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type*.
- Holden's Line.** A furrow below Poupart's ligament, passing over the capsule of the hip-joint; it serves as a guide in amputation.
- Holmgren's Test.** The testing of the color-sense by means of



explored worsted; one of the worsteds is placed before the person to be tested and he is asked to match it.

**Althouse's Hernia.** An oblique inguinal hernia in which, owing to the nondescent of the testis, or from other causes, the hernia protrudes outward along the fold of the groin.

**Ames's Lobe.** A small, glandular structure sometimes seen between the caput gallinaginis and the sphincter vesicæ. It represents the third lobe of the prostate and may become considerably enlarged in old people.

**Ampère's Sign.** Double cardiac beat noted in aneurysm of the aorta.

**Ammann's Polyp.** Papillary hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane presenting the appearance of a papilloma.

**Ampère-Goldflam's Symptom-complex.** See *Erb's Disease*.

**Arner's Disease.** A slight ptosis accompanied by miosis, retraction of the eyeball, and flushing of the face of the same side, in destructive lesions of the cervical sympathetic. **H.'s Muscle,** the tensor tarsi. **H.'s Ptosis.** See *H.'s Disease*. **H.'s Teeth,** incisor teeth presenting horizontal grooves that are due to a deficiency of enamel.

**Auston's Folds.** Oblique folds, three in number, of the mucous membrane of the rectum. **H.'s Muscle,** the compressor venæ dorsalis penis, a fasciculus of the ischiocavernosus which passes over the dorsum of the penis to join its fellow of the opposite side.

**Auvius' Canal.** See *Schlemm's Canal*. **H.'s Membrane.** See *Ruyssch's Membrane*. **H.'s Plexus or Vascular Circle.** See *Leber's Plexus*.

**Bowship's Lacunas or Foveolas.** Pits on the surface of bones containing osteoclasts.

**Bowship-Romberg's Sign.** See *Romberg's Sign*.

**Huchard's Disease.** Excessive arterial tension due to a spasm of the vasoconstrictors and which, according to Huchard, causes general arteriosclerosis. **H.'s Sign,** the difference in the pulse between the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons with arterial hypertension and may even be the reverse of that of the normal condition.

**Beck's Ligament.** The pectinate ligament.

**Bell's Sign.** Absence of transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous interposition between the fragments.

**Bouguier's Canal.** A small canal in the temporal bone running parallel to the Glaserian fissure and transmitting the chorda tympani. **H.'s Circle,** the anastomosis formed by the branches of the uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the body with the cervix. It is not constant. **H.'s Disease,** (1) hypertrophic elongation of the supravaginal portion of the cervix uteri; (2) sthiomène de la vulve; lupus of the vulva. **H.'s Gland.** See *Bartholin's Gland*.

**Bunter's Canal.** The sheath of that portion of the femoral artery which lies in Scarpa's triangle. **H.'s Gubernaculum.** See

*Gubernaculum testis.* **H.'s Ligament**, the round ligament of the uterus. **H.'s Line**, the linea alba.

**Hunteri membrana caduca.** Membrana decidua.

**Hunterian Chancre.** Hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

**Huntington's Chorea.** Chronic, progressive chorea.

**Huschke's Canal.** A canal formed by the junction of the tubercle of the annulus tympanicus. It is generally obliterated after the fifth year, but may persist through life. **H.'s Cartilage.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage*. **H.'s Foramen**, a perforation often found near the inner extremity of the tympanic plate; it results from an arrest of development. **H.'s Teeth**, crista spiralis; the serrated projections on the inner wall of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea roofing over the internal spiral sulcus. **H.'s Valve.** See *Rosenmueller's Valve*.

**Hutchinson's Disease.** See *Tay's Choroiditis*. **H.'s Facies**, the peculiar facial expression caused by immobility of the eyeballs in ophthalmoplegia externa. **H.'s Patch**, a reddish (salmon-colored) patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **H.'s Prurigo**, the prurigo of dentition. **H.'s Pupil**, a dilated pupil on the injured side in traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. **H.'s Teeth**, peg-shaped incisor teeth, notched at the cutting-edge, frequently seen in congenital syphilis. **H.'s Triad**, pathognomonic of hereditary syphilis: (1) diffuse interstitial keratitis; (2) disease of the labyrinth; (3) Hutchinson's teeth.

**Huxham's Tincture.** Compound tincture of cinchona bark.

**Huxley's Layer, Membrane, or Sheath.** A layer of nucleated elongated, polygonal cells forming the inner portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair.

**IMLACH'S FAT-PLUG.** A mass of yellowish fat frequently found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring, for which it constitutes a landmark during operations.

**Ingrassias' Processes.** The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

**Inman's Disease.** Myalgia.

**Isambert's Disease.** Tuberculous ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and pharynx.

**JACCOUD'S DISSOCIATED FEVER.** Fever with irregularity and slowness of the pulse in tuberculous meningitis of adults. **J.'s Sign**, (1) a lateral displacement and rolling movement of a portion of the thoracic wall in adherent pericardium, especially when this is associated with extrapericardiac adhesions; (2) prominence of the aorta in the region of the suprasternal notch in cases of aortic dilatation.

**Jackson's Syndrome.** Associated paralysis of the soft palate and larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the trapezius, sternomastoid, and one-half of the tongue.

**Jacksonian Epilepsy.** Cortical epilepsy.

**Jacob's Membrane.** The layer of rods and cones in the retina.

**J.'s Ulcer**, rodent ulcer of the face occurring most commonly near the inner canthus.

**Jacobson's Anastomosis**. The tympanic plexus. **J.'s Canal**, the tympanic canal that opens on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and transmits Jacobson's nerve.

**J.'s Cartilage**, a strip of hyaline cartilage extending from the nasal spine upward and backward between the nasal septum and vomer; it is well developed in certain animals, but rudimentary in man. **J.'s Nerve**, the tympanic branch of the petrosal ganglion. **J.'s Organ**, a small, bilateral pouch situated in the antero-inferior portion of the nasal septum. **J.'s Retinitis**, diffuse syphilitic retinitis. **J.'s Sulcus**, the vertical sulcus for the tympanic nerve on the promontory of the tympanum.

**Jacquemier's Sign**. Blue coloration of the vaginal mucosa appearing about the twelfth week of pregnancy.

**Jadelot's Lines**. Facial furrows believed by Jadelot to point to the part of the body in which certain serious diseases in infants are localized.

**Jaffé's Sign**. The flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration; if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true. Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign.

**Jaksch's Disease**. Infantile pseudoleukemia.

**James' Powder**. A prompt diaphoretic, consisting of antimonious oxid (33) and calcium phosphate (67).

**Jarjavay's Muscle**. The depressor urethræ, a fasciculus of the constrictor urethræ that passes transversely over the urethra and joins the fibers of the constrictor vaginæ.

**Jaworski's Corpuscles**. Spiral bodies of mucus found in the gastric secretion in cases of pronounced hyperchlorhydria.

**Jendrassik's Manœuver**. Interlocking of the fingers and forcible drawing apart of the hands, to facilitate the production of the knee-jerk.

**Jennerian**. Relating to Jenner or to the theory of vaccination.

**Jobert's Fossa**. One formed in the popliteal region, above by the adductor magnus, below by the sartorius and gracilis. It is well seen when the knee is bent and the thigh rotated strongly outward.

**Jobroy's Symptom**. 1. Absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward; in exophthalmic goiter.

2. *Phénomène de la hanche*. Rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica.

**Johnstoni (Joh.) Area**. See *Celsus' Area*.

**Johns' Electric Reaction**. When the contractility of a muscle is exhausted by the faradic current, it can still be excited by the influence of the will, and inversely, when voluntary movements are impossible, the muscle can contract itself by faradization. This phenomenon is observed in certain amyotrophies.



- Jorissenne's Sign.** During the early stage of pregnancy the change of position of the woman from the horizontal to the erect does not increase the pulse-rate.
- Josseraud's Sign.** A peculiar loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction-sound in acute pericarditis.
- Joule's Equivalent.** The mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that, converted into heat, will raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° F.
- Jungbluth's Vessels.** Nutrient vessels lying immediately beneath the amnion and disappearing usually at an early period of embryonic life.
- Junod's Boot.** A boot-shaped case, usually of stiff leather, made to inclose the leg, so that, the air being exhausted, the blood rushes to the inclosed part. It has been employed to relieve inflammation and congestion of the viscera.
- Justus' Test.** Transient reduction of hemoglobin following the administration of mercury by inunction or hypodermic injection in syphilis.

**KAES-BECHTEREW'S LAYER.** See *Bechterew's Layer*.

**Kahlbaum's Disease.** Katatonia.

**Kahler's Disease.** A constitutional affection characterized by the formation of round-celled neoplasms in the skeleton, paroxysm of pain, a tendency to spontaneous fractures, especially of the ribs, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and the presence of Bence Jones' bodies in the urine. **K.'s Law**, the ascending branches of the posterior spinal nerve-roots, after entering the cord, pass successively from the root-zone toward the mesial plane.

**Kahler-Singer's Law.** See *Kahler's Law*.

**Kaposi's Disease.** Xeroderma pigmentosum.

**Keen's Sign.** Increased diameter through the leg at the malleolus in Pott's fracture.

**Kellock's Sign.** Increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left hand being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple; it is elicited in pleural effusion.

**Kerkring's Ossicle.** A point of ossification in the occipital bone immediately behind the foramen magnum. **K.'s Valves**, the valvulae conniventes.

**Kernig's Sign.** Contracture or flexion of the knee- and hip-joint at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture; it is noted in meningitis.

**Key and Retzius' Corpuscles.** Eneapsulated corpuscles found in the bill of some aquatic birds and representing transition form between Herbst's and Pacini's corpuscles. **K and R.'s Foramina.** See *Luschka's Foramina*.

**Kiernan's Spaces.** The interlobular spaces of the liver.

**Kiesselbach's Place.** The point at which the nasal septum, owing to its thinness, is especially liable to perforation.

**Kiesselbachii locus.** See *Kiesselbach's Place*.

**Kilian's Line.** The line of the promontory of the sacrum. **K.'s Pelvis,** the osteomalacic (halisteretic) pelvis.

**Kumpke's Paralysis.** Paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the forearm and hand, with sensory and oculopupillary disturbances; it is due to a lesion of the seventh and eighth cervical and first dorsal nerve-roots.

**Kapp's Angioid Streaks.** Pigment streaks appearing occasionally in the retina after hemorrhage.

**Kobelt's Cyst.** A small, pedunculated cyst formed by one of Kobelt's tubes. **K.'s Tubes,** the upper ducts of the Wolffian body which end in a culdesac.

**Koch's Eruption.** A morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **K.'s Law or Postulates,** the specificity of a microorganism is conclusively demonstrated when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease; (2) it must be cultivated in pure culture; (3) its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals; (4) from such animals it must be obtained and again cultivated in pure culture.

**Kobner's Multiple Papillary Tumors.** See *Alibert's Disease*.

**Koelliker's Fibrous Layer.** The layer of fibrous connective tissue which forms the substantia propria of the iris. **K.'s Glands.** See *Bowman's Glands*. **K.'s Muscle Buds.** See *Muehne's Muscle Spindles*.

**K.'s Reticulum,** the neuroglia. **K.'s Fract Cells,** ganglion cells, the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord.

**Koenig's Symptom-complex.** Alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly. During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region. These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum.

**Kohlrausch's Fold.** A semilunar, transverse fold of the rectal mucosa, situated about 6 cm. above the anus in the anterior and right wall of the rectum. **K.'s Veins,** the superficial veins that pass from the under surface of the penis upward to empty into the dorsal vein.

**Kolk's (Schroeder van der) Law.** A spinal nerve endows the muscles with motion through its motor branches and the parts moved with sensation through its sensory branches.

**Koplik's Sign or Spots.** Minute bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola; they are observed on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips of the patient during the prodromal stage of measles.

**Kopp's Asthma.** Kopp's thymic asthma; laryngismus stridulus.

- Korsakoff's Psychosis.** Mental derangement, in the form of delirium, observed in cases of polyneuritis.
- Kowalewsky's Canal.** The neurenteric canal; in the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron.
- Koyter's Muscle.** *Musculus Coiteri.* The corrugator supercilii.
- Krause's Corpuscles or End-bulbs.** Spheroid nerve-corpuscles resembling Pacinian corpuscles, but having a more delicate investment. They are found especially in the conjunctiva and the genitals.
- K.'s Disc or Membrane,** the dark transverse band that divides a transparent (isotropic) sarcoous element in the middle.
- K.'s Glands,** acinous glands found in the conjunctiva near the fornix, especially of the upper lid.
- K.'s Muscle,** the coracocervicalis muscle.
- K.'s Nerve,** the ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve that descends along with the ulnar nerve and enters the lower short fibers of the inner head of the triceps.
- K.'s Respiratory Tract,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata.
- K.'s Valve.** See *Béraud's Valve.*
- K.'s Ventricle,** the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord.
- Kretzschmann's Space.** A small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below Prussak's space.
- Kreyssig's Sign.** Retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portions of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium.
- Krishaber's Disease.** "*Neuropathie cérébrocardiaque.*" A neurosis resembling neurasthenia and characterized by a rapid onset, predominant cerebral symptoms (insomnia, vertigo, etc.), neuralgia and circulatory disturbances.
- Krisowski's Sign.** See *Silex's Sign.*
- Kroenlein's Hernia.** Properitoneal inguinal hernia.
- Kuehne's Muscle Spindles.** Peculiar, fusiform enlargement occurring at the entrance of certain nerves into a muscle bundle.
- K.'s Muscular Phenomenon.** See *Porrel's Phenomenon.*
- Kuemmell's Disease.** Traumatic spondylitis.
- Kuester's Sign.** A cystic tumor felt in the median line in front of the uterus is a dermoid cyst.
- Kuestner's Law.** Torsion of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor takes place toward the right if the tumor is left-sided, and toward the left if it is right-sided.
- Kuhnt's Spaces.** The recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor.
- Kupffer's Cells.** Stellate endothelial cells of the liver capillaries having a large round or oval nucleus and frequently containing pigmentary matter.
- Kussmaul's Coma.** Diabetic coma.
- K.'s Disease,** poliomyelitis anterior acuta; acute atrophic spinal paralysis.
- K.'s Paradoxical Pulse,** a pulse which becomes weaker or disappears during deep inspiration; it is observed in cases of adherent pericardium and



diastinal adhesions or tumor. **K.'s Respiration**, the deep, forced respiration of diabetic coma. **K.'s Symptom**, swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor.

**Landry's Paralysis**. See *Landry's Paralysis*.

**ARRAQUE'S SOLUTION**. A solution of sodium carbonate 10, chlorid of lime 8, water 100; it is a disinfectant.

**Bé's Vein**. The anastomotic vein that extends from the lateral sinus to Trolard's vein or to the superior longitudinal sinus.

**Webster's Pills**. Laxative pills of aloes and mastic.

**Laennec's Catarrh**. A form of asthmatic bronchitis with scanty, mucous, "pearly" expectoration. See *Laennec's "Perles."* **L.'s Disease**, alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver; hobnailed liver. **L.'s Cough**, roundish, gelatinous masses forming the sputum in bronchial asthma. **L.'s Rale**, a modified subcrepitant rale due to mucus in the bronchioles; it is noted in pulmonary emphysema.

**L.'s Thrombus**, a globular thrombus formed in the heart, especially in cases where the latter is the seat of fatty degeneration.

**Layette's Mixture**. A mixture used in gonorrhoea consisting of copaiba, cubeb, potassium hydrate, and sweet spirits of niter.

**Lemand-Trousseau's Bodies**. Gelatinous masses found in the secretion of the seminal vesicles.

**Louette's Pyramid**. A prolongation of the upper portion of the thyroid gland, generally to the left of the median line; it is not constant.

**Reumaux's Interstitial Nephritis**. Interstitial nephritis due to rheumatism. **L.'s Law**, marantic thromboses always occur at the points where there is the greatest tendency to stasis: that is, where the influence of the cardiac propulsion and of thoracic aspiration is least.

**Magrini's Nerves**. The mesial longitudinal strias situated on each side of the raphe of the callosum.

**Maydau's Form of Enteroptosis**. Enteroptosis due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

**Maddox's Bodies**. Small, elongated, clavate bodies lying between the rods and cones and resting upon the outer nuclear layer of the retina.

**Madouzy's Purpura**. A form of purpura with grave systemic symptoms.

**Madouzy-Déjerine's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy**. The facioscapulohumeral type.

**Landry's Paralysis**. Acute ascending paralysis.

**Meckert's Fossa**. Paraduodenal fossa; recessus venosus. A fossa in the peritoneal cavity that is bounded behind by the parietal peritoneum covering the psoas, the renal vessels, the ureter, and a part of the left kidney, and below by the mesocolic fold.

**Meigier's Axillary Arch**. The thickened border of fascia which forms a bridge across the bicipital groove.

- Langerhans' Bodies.** The centroacinous cells of the pancreas.
- L.'s Granular Layer,** stratum granulosum; the layer of epidermal cells above the rete mucosum. **L.'s Stellate Corpuscles,** terminations of nerve-fibers which have been observed in the rete mucosum of the epidermis.
- Langhans' Cells.** The polygonal epithelial cells, with distinct nuclei and cell-walls, constituting Langhans' layer. **L.'s Giant Cell,** the giant cell of a tubercular granuloma. **L.'s Layer,** the inner of the two layers of cells covering the chorion; it is derived from the ectoderm.
- Lannelongue's Tibia.** The deformed tibia of inherited syphilis.
- Lantermann's Incisions.** Partial or complete interruptions of the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber existing at irregular intervals in an interannular segment. **L.'s Segments,** the cylindric or conic segments of the medullary sheath between Lantermann's incisions.
- Larrey's Amputation.** Double-flap amputation at the shoulder or hip-joint. **L.'s Spaces,** spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs.
- Lasègue's Law.** Superficial lesions or simple functional troubles of an organ increase the reflexes, while more or less pronounced organic lesions suppress them. **L.'s Sign,** (1) incapacity of the anæsthetic hysteric individual to move the extremity which he is prevented from seeing; (2) to differentiate sciatica from hip-joint disease: in the case of the former, flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless or easily accomplished when the knee is bent. **L.'s Type of Mania of Persecution,** typical paranoia.
- Lassar's Paste.** A paste used in the treatment of erythema intertrigo, consisting of salicylic acid 30 grains, oxid of zinc and powdered starch, each, 6 drams, vaselin 2 ounces.
- Laugier's Hernia.** Femoral hernia through a gap in Gimbernat's ligament.
- Laumonier's Ganglion.** The carotid ganglion.
- Laura's Nucleus.** See *Deiters' Nucleus*.
- Lauth's Canal.** See *Schlemm's Canal*.
- Laveran's Crescent.** The sickle-shaped plasmodium found in the estivoautumnal form of intermittent fever. **L.'s Plasmodium,** the hæmatozoon malarie.
- Leber's Corpuscles.** See *Gierke's Corpuscles*. **L.'s Disease,** hereditary optic atrophy. **L.'s Plexus,** a plexus of venules in front of Schlemm's canal, with which it communicates.
- Lecat's Gulf.** The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.
- Legal's Disease.** Cephalalgia pharyngotympanica. Paroxysmal pains and tenderness of the scalp in the region supplied by the auriculotemporal nerve, associated with pharyngotympanic catarrh.
- Le Gendre's Nodosities.** See *Bouchard's Nodosities*.
- Legroux's Remissions.** Trêves de Legroux. Lengthy remissions which sometimes occur in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Man's Sign.** In the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anæsthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyes will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well.

**Reiter's Coil or Tubes.** Flexible metallic tubes for bending about any part of the body, and used to reduce the temperature by means of cold water passed through them.

**Reinhoff's Sign.** In cases of echinococcal cyst on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor between it and the edge of the ribs.

**Rupold's Law.** Insertion of the placenta into the posterior uterine wall pushes the Fallopian tubes forward, so that they assume a convergent direction on the anterior wall; insertion into the anterior wall causes them to turn backward and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the recumbent woman.

**Rosser's Triangle.** A triangular space bounded above by the hypoglossal nerve, its sides being formed by the bellies of the digastric muscles.

**Rosshaft's Space.** Lesshafti rhombus. A locus minoris resistentiæ existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia. It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior, and below, by the internal oblique.

**Rudet's Bruit.** A fine crackling sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle.

**Ruvret's Law.** Marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in placenta prævia.

**Simon's Erythema of the Larynx.** Simple syphilitic catarrh of the larynx.

**Sydenham's Ataxia.** Pseudotabes. **L.'s Cells,** large, mononuclear epithelioid cells found in the anterior horns of the spinal cord in cases of anterior poliomyelitis. They are also met with in other inflammatory affections of the cord. **L.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot-Leyden's Crystals*. **L.'s Neuritis,** lipomatous neuritis; a variety of neuritis in which the nerve-fibers are replaced by fatty tissue. **L.'s Sign,** in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax manometric observation shows that the pressure in the abscess cavity rises during inspiration and falls during expiration. The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax.

**Sydenham-Charcot's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*.

**Sydenham-Moebius' Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** A type commencing in the calves and often assuming the character of Duchenne's pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

**Schmidig's Cells.** See *Henle's Cells*. **L.'s Duct,** the Wolffian duct. **Schöberkuehn's Ampulla.** A cavity that was supposed by Lieber-



kuehn to exist in an intestinal villus and to communicate at the apex with the lumen of the intestine and at the base with the lacteal. **L.'s Crypts**, simple tubular glands in the mucosa of the large and small intestine. **L.'s Follicles or Glands**. Same as *L.'s Crypts*.

**Liebig's Extract**. A variety of beef-extract.

**Lieutaud's Sinus**. The straight sinus. **L.'s Triangle**, the trigonum vesicæ.

**Ligar's Lines**. 1. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to a point midway between the tuberosity of the ischium and greater trochanter; the upper point of trisection of this line corresponds to the point of emergence of the gluteal artery. 2. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuberosity of the ischium and the greater trochanter; the middle of this line indicates the point of emergence of the sciatic artery.

**Ling's System**. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastics and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician; kinesitherapy.

**Liouville's Icterus**. Icterus neonatorum.

**Lisfranc's Joint**. The tarsometatarsal articulation. **L.'s Tubercle**, the scalenus tubercle of the first rib.

**Lissauer's Tract or Zone**. Lissauer's marginal zone. The narrow bridge of white substance between the apex of the posterior horn and the periphery of the spinal cord; it is traversed by some of the root-fibers.

**Listing's Law**. When the line of sight passes from its primary position into any other position, the angle of rotation of the eyeball in this second position is the same as if the eyeball had been rotated about a fixed axis, perpendicular to both the first and second directions of the line of sight. **L.'s Plane**, the vertical transverse plane perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eyeball, which passes through the center of motion of the eyes and in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of normal voluntary rotation.

**Litten's Sign**. "Diaphragm phenomenon." Retraction of the lateral portion of the thorax, where the diaphragm is inserted, the retracted portions being lowered during inspiration and rising during expiration. It is absent in pleuritic adhesions, effusion into the pleural cavity, emphysema, etc.

**Little's Disease**. Congenital muscular rigidity; spastic cerebral diplegia of infancy.

**Littre's Colotomy**. Inguinal colotomy. **L.'s Glands**, mucous glands found in the bulbous portion of the urethra. **L.'s Hernia**, diverticular hernia, the hernial sac containing only a portion of the intestinal wall. **L.'s Sinus**, the transverse sinus.

**Lobstein's Cancer**. Retroperitoneal sarcoma. **L.'s Disease**, osteospathyrosis. **L.'s Ganglion**, a small gangliform swelling of the great splanchnic nerve a short distance above the diaphragm.

**Woods's Ligament.** The suspensory ligament of the eyeball, a curved fibrous band connected with Tenon's capsule, and supporting the eyeball on each side of the orbit.

**Wohlschlag's Formula.** The product obtained by multiplying the first two figures of the specific gravity of the urine with 2.2 indicates the number of grains of solids per 1000 c.c. of urine.

**Wohlstein's Diameter.** The distance between the center of the pubic ligament and the anterosuperior angle of the great sacrosciatic foramen.

**Wolfe's Ring.** A bright circle which may appear in the visual field when the illumination is changed from blue to white. It surrounds the position of the dark ring that marks the macula lutea.

**Wunderberg's Canal.** The scala media of the cochlea.

**Wunderthal's Tract.** The descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord.

**Wutzer's Operation.** Forcible dilatation of pylorus for stricture.

**Wyss's Angle.** "Angulus Ludovici." An angular projection existing in some individuals at the junction of the manubrium and body of the sternum. **L.'s Law,** the lungs always contain tubercles when tuberculosis exists elsewhere in the body.

**Wyver's Tubercle.** A slight prominence existing between the openings of the superior and the inferior vena cava in the right atricle.

**Wyss's Crystals.** Minute crystals found postmortem in the epithelial cells of the testis, and regarded as distinct from Boettcher's and Charcot's crystals.

**Wyss's Sign.** Distention of the abdomen, an early sign of ascites.

**Wyss-Championnière's Disease.** Chronic pseudomembranous bronchitis.

**Wyss's Angina.** "Angina Ludovici." Phlegmonous cellulitis of the neck, generally secondary to specific fevers, scurvy, etc. **L.'s Anglion,** one in the wall of the right auricle of the heart.

**Wyss's Caustic.** A watery solution of iodine and potassium iodide. **L.'s Solution,** a compound solution of iodine.

**Wyss's Bursa.** A crypt, larger and more defined than the neighboring crypts, frequently located in the lower part of the pharyngeal tonsil, and regarded as a vestige of the communication existing during early fetal life between the pharynx and the larynx. **L.'s Cartilage,** an inconstant, small, cartilaginous nodule, inclosed in the front part of the true vocal cord. **L.'s Fold,** ileocolic fold; a semilunar fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the anterior layer of the mesentery, the anterior aspect of the ascending colon, and the cecum as far as the vermiform appendix. **L.'s Foramina,** two small openings in the lateral recesses of the pia covering the fourth ventricle; they transmit the choroid plexus. **L.'s Fossa,** ileocolic fossa; a narrow fossa bounded by the ileocolic fold in front, and by the anterior

mesentery, the ileum, and a small portion of the upper and inner walls of the cecum behind. **L.'s Gland**, (1) the pharyngeal tonsil; (2) the coccygeal gland; (3) the carotid gland; the intercarotid gland, a minute body of glandular structure and unknown function, situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **L.'s Line**, an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the first and second molars, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **L.'s Subpharyngeal Cartilage**, a small body of hyaline cartilage situated in the areolar tissue of the lower part of the faucial tonsil. It represents a vestige of the third postoral arch of the embryo and is occasionally the seat of morbid growths. **Luys' Body or Nucleus**. The subthalamus.

**McBURNEY'S POINT**. The point of tenderness in appendicitis five or six centimeters above the right anterior superior iliac spine on a line drawn from this point to the umbilicus.

**McClintock's Rule**. A pulse of 100 or more beats a minute, after parturition, indicates impending postpartum hemorrhage.

**Madowel's Frenum**. The intermuscular expansions given off by the posterior layer of the tendon of the pectoralis major.

**Macewen's Osteotomy**. Supracondyloid division of the femur from the inner side for genu valgum. **M.'s Space**. See *M.'s Triangle*. **M.'s Symptom**, increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—*e. g.*, in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles. **M.'s Triangle**, the suprameatal triangle; the triangular space bounded by the upper half of the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, by the supramastoid crest and an imaginary line dropped from the latter at the level of the posterior-inferior wall of the external meatus. It is the space selected for trephining in cases of otitic abscess of the temporosphenoid lobe.

**McLeod's Capsular Rheumatism**. Rheumatoid arthritis attended with considerable effusion into the synovial sacs, sheaths and bursas.

**Madelung's Neck**. "Madelung's Fetthals." Diffuse lipoma of the neck.

**Magendie's Foramen**. A foramen of communication between the fourth ventricle and the subarachnoid space at the tip of the calamus scriptorius. **M.'s Law**. See *Bell's Law*. **M.'s Spaces**, imperfectly closed lymph-spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from the pia and corresponding to the cerebral sulci.

**Magnan's Sign**. A hallucination of general sensation which takes the form of the sensation of a round foreign body beneath the skin; it is noted in chronic cocaineism.

**Maher's Disease**. Perivaginitis simplex.

**Maier's Sinus**. A small, infundibular depression in the wall of the lacrimal sac near the opening of the lacrimal ducts.

**Maissiat's Band**. The iliotibial ligament, a fibrous band in the



scia lata that extends from near the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

**Macarne's Pyramid.** A crucial projection formed by the union of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, at the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, with two transverse prolongations which pass into the corresponding hemispheres. **M.'s Space.** See *Marinus' Fossa*.

**Massez' Disease.** Cystic disease of the testis.

**Maigne's Hernia.** Hernia of infancy; descent of the intestine into the open vaginal process of the peritoneum. **M.'s Triangle,** the superior carotid triangle.

**Malpighi's Bodies.** The rounded terminal dilatations of the convoluted uriniferous tubules. **M.'s Capsule.** See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Cells or Vesicles,** the pulmonary alveoli. **M.'s Coruscles,** small masses of adenoid tissue in the splenic pulp, connected with the branches of the splenic artery. **M.'s Pyramids,** conic masses, eight to ten in number, in the medullary portion of the kidney, having their apices directed toward the pelvis and their bases toward the cortex. **M.'s Rete Mirabile,** the network formed by the ultimate ramifications of the pulmonary artery. **M.'s Stigmata,** the orifices of the capillary veins that join the branches of the splenic vein at right angles. **M.'s Stratum,** the rete mucosum of the epidermis. **M.'s Tuft,** a glomerule of the kidney.

**Malthus, Doctrine of.** Malthusianism; the doctrine that the increase of population is proportionately greater than the increase of subsistence.

**Mann's Sign.** Diminished resistance of the scalp to the galvanic current in traumatic neuroses.

**Manning's Exanthem.** Septicemic exanthem, a grave complication of scarlatina and diphtheria.

**Mannkopff's Sign, M.-Rumpf's Sign.** Acceleration of the pulse on pressure over painful points in traumatic neuroses.

**Manz' Glands.** Utricular glands found in the orbital conjunctiva near the margin of the cornea.

**Marchi's Tract.** See *Loewenthal's Tract*.

**Marrey's Law.** A high-tension pulse is a slow pulse.

**Marie's Disease.** (1) Akromegaly; (2) hereditary cerebellar ataxia; (3) hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy; (4) spondylosis rhizomelica; ankylosis of the spinal column and the coxofemoral, less frequently also of the scapulohumeral, articulations. The affection is identified with Struempell's disease (2). **M.'s Symptom,** tremor of the extremities or the whole body in exophthalmic goiter.

**Marie-Kahler's Symptom.** See *Marie's Symptom*. **M.-Robinson's Syndrome,** a variety of diabetes with melancholia, insomnia, impotence, and the presence in the urine of a levulose that disappears rapidly on the suppression of carbohydrates.

**Mariotte's Blind Spot.** The macula lutea. **M.'s Experiment,**

to demonstrate the existence of the blind spot a sheet of paper, on which a cross and a circular spot are marked, is held a short distance in front of the eyes, the left eye being directed steadily on the cross while the right eye is closed. On moving the paper away slowly, a point will be reached where the spot is no longer visible but reappears when the distance is increased.

**Marjolin's Ulcer.** A slowly progressive, malignant ulcer with peculiar wart-like growths commencing on a cicatrix.

**Marsh's Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*.

**Marshall's Oblique Vein.** A partially obliterated vein that passes along the posterior aspect of the left auricle and opens into the coronary sinus near its termination. **M.'s Vestigial Fold** a fold of the pericardium extending from the left branch of the pulmonary artery to the left superior pulmonary vein. It contains a fibrous cord that represents the lower part of the left superior vena cava, a vessel commonly found in mammals but rarely in man.

**Marshall-Hall's Disease.** See *Hall's Disease*.

**Martegiani's Area.** The slight widening of the hyaloid canal at its beginning in front of the optic disc.

**Martin's Bandage.** An India-rubber bandage for varicose veins. **M.'s Depilatory**, calcium sulphhydrate. **M.'s Hemostatic** surgeons' agaric impregnated with ferric chlorid.

**Martinotti's Cells.** Ganglion cells of the cerebral cortex, giving off a short axis-cylinder process at right angles to the surface.

**Mauchart's Ligaments.** The lateral or alar odontoid ligaments.

**Mauthner's Sheath.** The thin, longitudinally striated, protoplasmic layer surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **M.'s Test for color vision:** Thirty-three small bottles filled with different pigments, some with one, others with two (pseudoisochromatic and anisochromatic) pigments, are employed in the manner of Holmgren's worsteds.

**Maxwell's Ring.** See *Loewe's Ring*.

**Mazzoni's Corpuscle.** A peripheral ending of a sensory nerve closely resembling Krause's end-bulb.

**Meckel's Cartilage.** The axis of the first branchial arch (mandibular arch) of the fetus. It disappears during the fifth or sixth month with the exception of its posterior (tympanic) portion, which becomes the incus, malleus, and Folian process. A vestige of this cartilage (pinna cartilage) is occasionally found in tumors of the parotid gland. **M.'s Cavity**, *cavum Meckelii*; a recess in the dura over the summit of the petrosa for the reception of the two roots of the fifth cranial nerve after their exit from the pons. **M.'s Crural Arch.** See *Poupart's Ligament*. **M.'s Diverticulum**, the remains of the vitelline duct, frequently met with as a small elongated pouch attached to the lower portion of the ileum. **M.'s Ganglion**, the sphenopalatine ganglion. **M.'s Space**, a dural space lodging the Gasserian ganglion.

**Méglin's Palatine Point.** The point of emergence of the large

palatine nerve from the palatamaxillary canal; it constitutes at times one of the painful points in neuralgia of the superior maxillary branch of the trigeminus.

**Meibomian Calculus.** The hardened secretion of the Meibomian glands that may accumulate on the inner surface of the eyelids.

**M. Cyst or Tumor, chalazion.** **M. Foramen,** the cecal foramen of the tongue. **M. Glands,** tarsal glands; sebaceous follicles embedded in the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **M. Stye,** hordeolum internum; one produced by suppuration of a Meibomian gland.

**Muscles' Capillaries.** The capillary blood-vessels found between the muscular fibers of the heart.

**Müller's Form of Enteroptosis.** Enteroptosis occurring in chlorotic subjects.

**Meissner's Corpuscles.** Ovoid, laminated corpuscles connected with medullated nerve-fibers which wind around the lower pole before entering them; they are found in the papillas of the volar surfaces of the fingers and toes. **M.'s Ganglions,** the ganglionic nodes in Meissner's plexus. **M.'s Plexus,** a sympathetic plexus found in the submucous tissue of the intestinal tract.

**Meissner-Billroth's Plexus.** See *Meissner's Plexus*.

**Meltzer's Sign.** Normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a glou-glou. According to Meltzer the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus.

**Ménière's Disease.** Vertigo ab aure læsa; aural vertigo.

**Mezger's Bar.** The transverse curved ridge joining the openings of the ureters on the inner surface of the bladder; it forms the posterior boundary of the trigonum vesicæ. **M.'s Valve,** a valvular projection that may be formed at the vesicourethral orifice by the hypertrophied internal sphincter vesicæ.

**Merkel's Corpuscles.** See *Grandry's Corpuscles*. **M.'s Line,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the last bicuspid and first molar teeth, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct.

**M.'s Muscle,** the keratocricoid muscle.

**Meyer's Glands.** See *Cowper's Glands*.

**Metschnikoff's Larva.** The parenchymula; the embryonic stage immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula.

**Munier's Sign of Measles.** A daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 grams daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms.

**Müller's Disease.** Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil; adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. **M.'s Rings,** the faint rings seen to surround a candle-flame or a similar source of light against a dark background; they appear more distinct, as Woehler has shown, when the eyes are exposed for a short time to the fumes of osmic



acid. The phenomenon is due to the diffraction of light by cellular elements on the surface of the cornea.

**Meyer-Woehler's Rings.** See *Meyer's Rings*.

**Meynert's Bundle.** A tract of nerve-fibers forming part of the capsula; it passes between the external geniculate body and posterior border of the putamen, and ends in the lower part of the occipital and temporosphenoid lobes. **M.'s Commissure**, a tract of nerve-fibers crossing from the tuber cinereum dorsally to the mesial half of the chiasm to the opposite side; it is probably connected with Luys' body. **M.'s Fibers**, a tract of nerve-fibers connecting the anterior corpus quadrigeminum with the nuclei of the ocular muscles. **M.'s Field**, the reticular formation of the pons. **M.'s Layer**, the layer of pyramidal cells in the cerebral cortex.

**Meynet's Nodosities.** Nodular growths connected with the capsules of joints, tendons, and tendon sheaths, and sometimes seen in cases of rheumatism, especially in children.

**Miescher's Tubes.** Protoplasmic masses (sarcosporidia) surrounded by a distinct cuticle, and breaking up into a series of spores when mature; they are met with in the muscular tissue of domestic animals.

**Mikulicz' Cells.** Vesicular cells found in the diseased tissue in cases of rhinoscleroma and containing the *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*. **M.'s Disease**, chronic hypertrophic enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands.

**Millar's Disease.** See *Kopp's Asthma*.

**Millard-Gubler's Syndrome.** See *Gubler's Hemiplegia*.

**Mitchell's (Weir) Disease.** Erythromelalgia.

**Moebius' Disease.** Periodic or recurrent paralysis of the motor oculi. **M.'s Sign**, inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter.

**Moeller's Disease.** See *Barlow's Disease*. **M.'s Glossitis**, glossodynia exfoliativa; chronic superficial glossitis.

**Mohrenheim's Fossa.** The infraclavicular fossa. It is bounded by the clavicle, pectoralis major, deltoid, and, laterally and deeper, by the pectoralis minor. In this space the subclavian artery is found when it is to be ligated below the clavicle.

**Moll's Glands.** Modified sudoriparous glands of the eyelids, opening into the follicles of the eyelashes.

**v. Monakow's Fibers.** A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the anterior corpus quadrigeminum to the eyeball. **M.'s Nucleus**, the lateral portion of Burdach's nucleus.

**Monneret's Pulse.** The soft, full, and slow pulse of icterus.

**Monro's Foramen.** The foramen of communication between the two lateral and the third ventricles. **M.'s Line**, a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **M.'s Point**, the point sometimes selected in paracentesis abdominis midway on Monro's line. **M.'s Sulcus**, a longitudinal fissure extending from the foramen of Monro to the Sylvian aqueduct, and

dividing each lateral wall of the third ventricle into an upper and a lower portion.

**Consel's Salt.** Ferric subsulphate; it is used chiefly in solution as a styptic.

**Monteggia's Dislocation.** The dislocation of the hip-joint in which the head of the femur is near the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the limb being rotated outward.

**Montgomery's Cups.** The enlarged epithelial depressions in the mucosa of the uterus. **M.'s Tubercles,** the sebaceous glands of the areola of the nipple appearing as small prominences, especially during pregnancy and lactation; they communicate occasionally with aberrant galactophorous glands.

**Moore's Fracture.** Fracture of the lower end of the radius with dislocation of the ulna, the styloid process being tied down by the annular ligament.

**Morand's Disease.** Paresis of the lower extremities. **M.'s Foot,** a deformity of the foot that consists in the presence of eight toes. **M.'s Spur,** the calcar.

**Morel's Ear.** A large, outstanding ear with more or less pronounced effacement of the ridges and grooves.

**Morgagni's Cartilages.** See *Wrisberg's Cartilages*. **M.'s Caruncle,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **M.'s Cataract,** senile cataract in which the nucleus remains hard, while the portion between it and the cortex liquefies. **M.'s Columns,** the columns of the rectum. **M.'s Concha,** the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **M.'s Foramen.** See *Meibomian Foramen*. **M.'s Fossa.** 1. The fossa navicularis of the urethra. 2. The concave interspace between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscles of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **M.'s Frena or Retinacula,** the ridge formed around the cavity of the cecum by the prolongation of the folds of the ileo-cecal valve. **M.'s Glands.** See *Littre's Glands*. **M.'s Globules or Spheres,** small, hyaline bodies found between the crystalline lens and its capsule before and after death, especially in cases of cataract. They are due to coagulation of the albuminous fluid contained in the lens. **M.'s Hydatid,** a vesicle about the size of a pea, attached by a long, thread-like stalk to the Fallopian tube in the female, and to the globus major of the epididymis in the male; it is derived from the duct of Mueller. **M.'s Lacunas,** small depressions in the mucosa of the urethra, especially the bulbous portion. **M.'s Liquor,** a clear fluid formed postmortem in the crystalline lens. **M.'s Nodule.** See *Arantius' Body*. **M.'s Prolapse,** chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucosa and submucosa of Morgagni's ventricle. It is not a true prolapse. **M.'s Sinus,** the prostatic sinus. **M.'s Sinuses or Valves,** small pouches, opening upward, formed by the rectal mucosa, just above the anus. **M.'s Tubercles.** See *Montgomery's Tubercles*. **M.'s Ventricle,** the sacculus laryngis, the sac between the superior vocal bands and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage.

**De Morgan's Spots.** Bright red nevoid spots frequently seen in the skin in cases of cancer.

**Morrant-Baker's Cysts.** See *Baker's Cysts*.

**Morton's Cough.** Cough followed by the vomiting of food, occurring frequently in pulmonary tuberculosis. **M.'s Disease,** metatarsalgia.

**Morvan's Chorea.** "Chorée fibrillaire de Morvan." Fibrillary contractions of the muscles of the calves and posterior portion of the thighs, often extending to the trunk and upper extremities, but leaving the face and neck intact. **M.'s Disease,** "parésie analgésique"; a form of syringomyelia.

**Mueller's Capsule.** See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Duct,** a duct lying internally to the Wolffian body; it practically disappears in the male, but becomes the Fallopian tube and part of the uterus and vagina in the female. **M.'s Eminence,** "colliculus Mülleri." In the embryo, the protuberance formed by the cloaca at the point of entrance of Mueller's duct. **M.'s Experiment.** (1) See *Valsalva's Experiment*. (2) See *Valsalva's Test*. **M.'s Fibers,** modified neuroglia cells which traverse perpendicularly the layers of the retina, and connect the internal and external limiting membranes. **M.'s Ganglion.** See *Ehrenritter's Ganglion*. **M.'s Law,** (1) the tissue of which a tumor is composed has its type in the tissues of the animal body, either in the adult or the embryonic condition; (2) "law of isolated conduction." The nervous impulse, or "wave of change," passing through a neuron is not communicated to other neurons, even when these lie close alongside of it, except at the terminals. **M.'s Muscle,** (1) the circular bundles of muscular fibers which form part of the ciliary muscle and are situated nearest to the iris; (2) the superior palpebral muscle. **M.'s Ring,** a muscular ring formed at the internal os uteri during the later stages of pregnancy. **M.'s Sarcoma,** "sarcoma phyllodes"; adenofibroma of the breast. **M.'s Sign,** pulsation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of aortic insufficiency.

**Muellerian Cyst.** A cyst developed from Mueller's duct.

**Murphy's Button.** A metal device for joining the ends of a divided bowel.

**De Mussey's Point or Symptom.** "Bouton diaphragmatique." A point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted in diaphragmatic pleurisy.

**NABOTHIAN CYSTS or OVULES.** Small retention cysts formed by the Nabothian follicles. **N. Follicles,** the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri about the external os. **N. Menorrhagia,** "hydrops rhea gravidarum"; a discharge from the pregnant uterus of thin mucus that accumulates as the result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands.



**Megele's Obliquity.** Biparietal obliquity; the lateral inclination of the fetal head, at the superior pelvic strait, which brings the sagittal suture nearer to the sacral promontory. **N.'s Pelvis,** the obliquely contracted pelvis; ankylosis of the sacroiliac synchondrosis of one side, with imperfect development of the sacrum on the corresponding side.

**Smymth's Membrane.** The delicate cuticle covering the free surface of the enamel of young teeth.

**Stefel's Disease.** Atremia. Inability to walk, stand, or sit without general discomfort and paresthesia of the head and back, all movements being readily executed in the recumbent posture.

**Stanton's Catheter.** A soft-rubber catheter. **N.'s Dislocation,** upward dislocation of the ankle, the astragalus being wedged in between the tibia and fibula. **N.'s Fold,** a transverse fold of mucosa at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the rectum, about ten to eleven centimeters above the anus. **N.'s Hematocele,** hematoma of the Fallopian tube. **N.'s Line,** a line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium. In posterior dislocation of the femur the trochanter is above this line. **N.'s Sphincter,** a circular bundle of rectal muscular fibers situated from eight to ten centimeters above the anus, on a level with the prostate. It is not constant, and when present it generally occupies only a part of the circumference of the bowel. **N.'s Tumor,** desmoid tumor of the abdominal wall.

**Stetship's Dots.** Minute white dots scattered in considerable numbers between the macula and periphery of the retina; they are associated with pigment changes and night-blindness, and occur in several members of the same family.

**Staubauer's Artery.** The deep thyroid artery; an occasional branch of the innominate artery, distributed to the same parts as the inferior thyroid, and often taking its place. **N.'s Ganglion,** the large ganglion formed by the union of the lower cervical and first thoracic ganglion.

**Stemann's Corpuscles.** Nucleated red corpuscles, sometimes found in the blood when an active regenerative process is going on, as after hemorrhage. **N.'s Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **N.'s Disease,** pemphigus vegetans. **N.'s Sheaths,** the dentinal sheaths that form the walls of the dentinal tubules.

**Neusser's Granules.** Basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, near the nuclei. They are regarded by Neusser as being closely connected with the uric acid diathesis, but their presence has been noted also in other conditions.

**Newton's Color Rings.** The colorings produced when a cover-glass is pressed upon a slide; they are the result of chromatic aberration.

**Nicol's Prism.** A prism of Iceland spar that has the property of reflecting the ordinary ray of light out of the field, while the so-called polarized ray is transmitted.

**Niemeyer's Pill.** A pill of quinin, digitalis, and opium

- Nisbeth's Chancre.** "Bubonuli Nisbethii." Nodular abscesses on the penis following acute lymphangitis from soft chancre.
- Nissl's Bodies.** Chromophile corpuscles. The chromophilic bodies of a nerve-cell; finely granular bodies, of various sizes and shapes, brought out between the cytoreticulum by staining with Nissl's stain (methylene-blue).
- Nithsdale Neck.** Goiter.
- Norris' Colorless Corpuscles.** See *Traube's Corpuscles*.
- Nothnagel's Symptom.** Paralysis of the facial muscles, which is less marked on voluntary movements than on movements connected with emotions. This symptom has been noted in cases of tumor of the optic thalamus. **N.'s Test,** a crystal of sodium chlorid placed upon the serous surface of any portion of the intestine of the rabbit causes ascending peristalsis. This test has been applied to ascertain the direction of the bowel in operations upon man, but has not been found wholly reliable. **N.'s Type of Facial Paralysis.** See *N.'s Symptom*.
- Nuck's Canal.** The canal formed by Nuck's diverticulum. **N.'s Diverticulum,** the peritoneal covering of the round ligament of the uterus, which in the child can be traced for a short distance into the inguinal canal. **N.'s Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland*.
- Nuel's Space.** The intercellular space, or series of spaces, in the lower part of Corti's organ.
- Nuhn's Gland.** See *Blandin's Gland*.
- Nunn's Corpuscles.** See *Bennett's Corpuscles*.
- Nussbaum's Cell.** One of the four kinds of epithelial cells forming the peptic glands; its function is unknown.
- Nysten's Law.** Rigor mortis begins in the muscles of mastication, extends to the facial and neck muscles, then to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower extremities.
- O'BEIRNE'S SPHINCTER.** A thickened, circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon.
- Oehl's Layer.** The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.
- Ogston's Line.** An imaginary line extending from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch, and indicating the course of the tendon of the adductor magnus; it is a guide in section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur.
- Ohm's Law.** The current strength in any conductor varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance.
- Oliver's Symptom.** Pulsation of the larynx elicited by grasping the larynx between the thumb and index-finger and pressing upward, the patient being in the erect position; it is noted in aneurysm of the aortic arch, and in mediastinal tumors that bring the arch of the aorta in contact with the left bronchus.
- Oliver-Cardarelli's Symptom.** See *Oliver's Symptom*.
- Ollier's Law.** When two bones are parallel and joined at their extremities by ligaments, arrest of growth in one of them entails

developmental troubles in the other. **O.'s Layer**, the inner or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

**Oppenheim's Gait**. A modification of the spastic gait of disseminated sclerosis, consisting in large and irregular oscillations of the head, trunk, and extremities.

**Oppolzer's Sign**. On palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis.

**Osler's Phenomenon**. The agglutination of the blood-platelets observed in blood immediately after its withdrawal from the body.

**PACCHIONIAN BODIES or GLANDS**. Small vegetations occupying the convex surface of the meninges, chiefly along the superior longitudinal sinus and over the convexity of the cerebellum. **P. Depressions**, the depressions produced by the Pacchionian bodies on the inner surface of the skull. **P. Foramen**, the opening in tentorium for the passage of the encephalic isthmus.

**Pacinian Corpuscles**. Oval corpuscles forming the peripheral endings of sensory nerves; they consist of medullated nerve-fibers inclosed in concentric capsules.

**Pagenstecher's Ointment**. An ointment of yellow oxid of mercury, used in ophthalmic practice.

**Paget's Disease**. Osteitis deformans; hypertrophic deforming osteitis. **P.'s Disease of the Nipple**, malignant papillary dermatitis; psorospermiosis of the nipple and areola. **P.'s Recurrent Fibroid**, spindle-celled sarcoma of the subcutaneous tissue.

**Panas' Solution**. A mild antiseptic collyrium, consisting of mercuric iodid 1 part, absolute alcohol 400 parts, distilled water sufficient to make 20,000 parts.

**Pander's Layer**. The splanchnopleural layer of the mesoderm in which the blood-vessels are first formed. The reddish-yellow patches in this layer which consist of corpuscles containing hemoglobin are known as *Pander's islands*.

**Panizza's Plexuses**. Two lymphatic plexuses lying in the lateral fossa of the preputial frenum; they are formed by the deeper lymphatic vessels of the integument of the glans penis.

**Paqueelin's Cautery**. Thermocautery; a hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor.

**Parinaud's Conjunctivitis**. A severe form of conjunctivitis due to infection from animals. **P.'s Ophthalmoplegia**, paralysis of the external rectus of one side and spasm of the internal rectus of the other side; it is of peripheral origin.

**Park's Aneurysm**. Arteriovenous aneurysm, the arterial dilatation communicating with two contiguous veins.

**Parkinson's Disease**. Paralysis agitans. **P.'s Mask**, the immobile facies of paralysis agitans.

**Parrot's Atrophy of the New-born**. Athrepsia; primary infantile atrophy or marasmus. **P.'s Disease**, pseudoparalysis of the extremities due to epiphyseal separation which prevents spontane-



ous movements, in hereditary syphilis of the new-born. **P.'s Nodes**, osteophytes of the frontal and parietal bones, around the anterior fontanel, in hereditary syphilis. **P.'s Sign**, dilatation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; it is noted in meningitis. **P.'s Ulcers**, the whitish or yellowish patches of thrush.

**Parry's Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*.

**Parson's Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*.

**Partridge's Hernia.** Femoral hernia external to the femoral vessels.

**Passavant's Cushion.** The bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, produced during the act of swallowing by the upper portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis.

**Patterson's Corpuscles.** The molluscum bodies; oval, shiny bodies found in the contents of the tubercles of molluscum contagiosum.

**Paul's Sign.** Feeble apex-beat, with forcible impulse over the body of the heart, in adherent pericardium.

**Pavy's Disease.** Cyclic albuminuria.

**Pawlik's Folds.** The anterior columns of the vagina which form the lateral boundaries of Pawlik's triangle and serve as landmarks in locating the openings of the ureters. **P.'s Triangle**, extravescical or vaginal triangle. The triangular space formed by the two divergent columns of the vagina and the transverse ridge below the external orifice of the neck of the bladder. It corresponds line for line to the trigonum vesicæ.

**Paxton's Disease.** Tinea nodosa.

**Pecklin's Glands.** See *Peyer's Glands*.

**Pecquet's Cistern.** The receptaculum chyli. **P.'s Duct**, the thoracic duct.

**Perez' Sign.** A loud friction murmur heard over the sternum when the patient raises his arms, especially the left, over his head and lets them fall again; it is noted in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and mediastinal tumors.

**Perlia's Nucleus.** See *Spitzka's Nucleus*.

**Pertik's Diverticulum.** A diverticulum of the nasopharyngeal space which may occur close to Rosenmueller's fossa and show itself as an enlargement of the latter.

**Peter's Law.** Atheromatous changes in blood-vessels are most apt to occur where there are angles and projections.

**Petit's Canal.** The circular lymph-space formed by the separation of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. **P.'s Hernia**, lumbar hernia. **P.'s Ligament**, the concave fold formed back of the vagina by the union of Douglas' ligaments. **P.'s Sinus.** See *Valsalva's Sinus*. **P.'s Triangle**, trigonum lumbale. The space bounded in front by the posterior border of the external oblique, behind by the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, its base being formed by the iliac crest. Lumbar hernia usually occurs in this triangle.

**Peyer's Glands or Patches.** The agminated glands of the ileum.

**typhoid Fever.** Typhoid fever.

**Leffler's Glandular Fever.** An acute infectious fever, characterized by inflammatory swelling of the lymph-glands, anemia, and prostration. **P.'s Reaction**, the addition of some of the peritoneal effusion provoked in a guinea-pig by inoculating it with a mixture of blood-serum of an animal immune to cholera, and of bouillon to which a small portion of a culture of the *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ* has been added, causes these organisms to become non-motile and to agglutinate. The absence of this phenomenon proves that the spirillum under investigation is of a different species.

**Hueger's Law of Contraction.** Galvanic stimulation of a nerve causes muscular contraction, which varies uniformly according as the kathode or the anode is applied, or as the current is closed or opened. Certain deviations from this law constitute the reaction of degeneration. The law may be briefly stated as follows:

CURRENT STRENGTH.	K C	K O	A C	A O
Weak, . . . . .	C	..	..	..
Medium, . . . . .	C	..	C	C
Strong, . . . . .	Te	C	C	C

C, contraction; Te, tetanic contraction.

**P.'s Law of Reflex Action**, (1) if stimulation of a sensory nerve be followed by a unilateral reflex movement, the latter always occurs on the side to which the sensory nerve belongs. (2) If the stimulus received by a sensory nerve extend to motor nerves of the opposite side, contraction occurs only in the corresponding muscles. (3) If the contraction be unequal on the two sides, the stronger contraction always takes place on the side which is stimulated. (4) If the reflex excitement extend to other motor nerves, the direction of the impulse from the sensory to the motor nerve is from before backward in the brain and from below upward in the spinal cord—*i. e.*, always in the direction of the oblongata. **P.'s Tubes**, ovarian tubes. Sacciform or tubular ingrowths of the germ epithelium on the anterointernal surface of the Wolffian body; they ultimately form the cortex of the ovary. **Fuhl's Sign**, **P.-Jaffé's Sign**. In subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax.

**Phillips' Muscle.** A small muscle extending from the styloid process of the radius and the external lateral ligament to the proximal portion of the phalanges.

**Thocas' Disease.** Chronic fibrous mastitis, characterized by the presence of multiple fibrous nodules in both breasts.

**Physick's Encysted Rectum.** Hypertrophic dilatation of the rectal pouches.

**Pick's Bundle.** An anomalous bundle of nerve-fibers in the oblongata connected with the pyramidal tract. **P.'s Disease,** pseudocirrhosis of the liver, met with occasionally as a complication of adhesive pericarditis.

**Pinard's Sign.** After the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain, upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation.

**Pirogoff's Amputation or Operation.** A method of amputation at the ankle, leaving part of the os calcis.

**Pitres' Sections.** A series of nearly vertical sections through the brain for postmortem examination. **P.'s Sign,** (1) "Signe du cordean." The angle formed by the axis of the sternum and the line represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal notch to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation of the sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion. (2) Hypesthesia of the scrotum and testis in tabes dorsalis.

**Placido's Disc.** A keratoscope composed of a disc with concentric circles.

**Plummer's Pill.** Compound pill of calomel and antimony.

**Poirier's Line.** The nasolambdoidal line used in craniocerebral topography. It begins at the nasofrontal groove, and extends outward around the base of the skull, passing 0.5 cm. above the external auditory meatus to a point 1 cm. above the lambdoidal suture, or to a point 7 cm. above theinion if the suture can not be felt. This line passes over Broca's convolution, 4 to 6 cm. of the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure, the lower border of the supramarginal gyrus, the base of the angular gyrus, and terminates at the parietooccipital fissure.

**Poiseuille's Law.** The rapidity of the current in capillary tubes is proportional to the square of their diameter. **P.'s Layer,** the "inert" layer of the blood-current of the capillaries, in which the leucocytes roll along slowly while the red corpuscles move more rapidly in the axial stream.

**Politzer's Bag.** A rubber bag for inflating the Eustachian tube. **P.'s Luminous Cone,** a brightly illuminated area in the shape of an isosceles triangle which has its base near the lower circumference and its apex at the umbo of the membrana tympani. **P.'s Method,** inflation of middle ear through the Eustachian tube. **P.'s Test,** in cases of unilateral middle-ear disease, associated with obstruction of the Eustachian tube, the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork ( $C_2$ ) held before the nares during deglutition is perceived by the normal ear only; if the tube be patulous, the sound sensation is frequently stronger in the affected ear. In unilateral disease of the labyrinth the tuning-fork is heard in the normal ear whether deglutition occur or not.

**Pond's Extract.** A fluid extract of *Hamamelis virginiana*.

**Ponfick's Shadows.** Colorless red corpuscles found in the blood in cases of hemoglobinemia.

**Porret's Phenomenon.** When a continuous current is passed



through a living muscular fiber the sarcoous substance shows an undulating movement from the positive toward the negative pole.

**Porro's Operation.** Removal of a pregnant uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.

**Porter's Symptom.** Tracheal tugging. See *Oliver's Symptom*.

**Potain's Syndrome.** Dyspepsia and dilatation of the right ventricle with accentuation of the pulmonary sound, observed during the digestive process in cases of gastrectasis.

**Pott's Aneurysm.** Aneurysmal varix. **P.'s Curvature** or **Gibbus**, the deformity of Pott's disease. **P.'s Disease**, spondylitis; caries of the spine. **P.'s Fracture**, a fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with rupture of the internal lateral ligament and displacement of the foot outward. **P.'s Gangrene**, senile gangrene. **P.'s Paraplegia**, paraplegia caused by spinal caries. **P.'s Puffy Tumor**, circumscribed superficial swelling of the scalp connected with osteomyelitis of the skull.

**Poupart's Ligament.** The lower, thickened portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which extends from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal line.

**Preston's Salt.** Ammonium carbonate.

**Prévost's Symptom.** Conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage.

**Priestley's Mass.** A green or greenish-brown deposit sometimes seen, especially in young individuals, on the upper and lower incisor and canine teeth; it is due to a growth of chromogenic fungi in Nasmyth's cuticle.

**Profeta's Law.** Healthy born children of syphilitic parents enjoy a certain immunity to syphilitic infection.

**Prussak's Fibers.** The bands which, coming from the roof of the external auditory canal, pass on to the membrana tympani and form the lateral boundaries of Shrapnell's membrane; they are made up of elastic and connective-tissue fibers, and contain blood-vessels and nerves. **P.'s Pouch** or **Space**, the small space formed in the attic of the middle ear by the external ligament of the malleus above, the short process of the malleus below, the neck of the malleus internally, and Shrapnell's membrane externally.

**Purkinje's Cells.** Large ganglion-cells found in the cortex of the cerebellum. **P.'s Corpuscles**, the lacunas of bone. **P.'s Fibers**, anastomosing muscular fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals. They are made up of polyhedral nucleated cells, the margins of which consist of fine, transversely striated fibers. **P.'s Figures**, the dark lines which are seen on a yellow background when a candle is held a short distance from the eye in a darkened room. They are produced by the retinal vessels. **P.'s Granular Layer.** See *Czermak's Interglobular Spaces*. **P.'s Images**, three images of a candle-flame obtained by reflection from the cornea and

the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, the third image being inverted. **P.'s Network**, the network of beaded fibers (Purkinje's fibers) visible to the naked eye in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles. **P.'s Vesicle**, the germinal vesicle.

**Purkinje-Sanson's Images.** See *Purkinje's Images*.

**Putnam-Dana's Symptom-complex.** Combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

**QUAIN'S FATTY HEART.** Fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscular fibers.

**Quincke's Disease.** Angioneurotic edema; acute circumscribed edema. **Q.'s Pulse**, rhythmic reddening and blanching of the finger-nails, dependent upon oscillations of blood-pressure which are propagated into the capillaries; it is found in aortic insufficiency. **Q.'s Spinal Puncture**, the puncture of the spinal canal for the withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid in hydrocephalus.

**Quinquaud's Disease.** Folliculitis decalvans; acne decalvans, a disease of the hair-follicles attended with cicatrization of the skin.

**RAINEY'S CAPSULES.** See *Miescher's Tubes*.

**Ramón y Cajal's Cells.** See *Cajal's Cells*.

**Ranvier's Accessory Plexus.** The superficial stroma plexus of the cornea. **R.'s Crosses**, black, crucial figures seen at Ranvier's nodes on staining with silver nitrate. The transverse branch of the cross is represented by the line of constriction, and the longitudinal branch by the axis-cylinder (Frommann's lines). **R.'s Nodes**, annular constrictions of the neurilemma, with discontinuity of the medullary sheath of the nerve-fiber.

**Rasch's Sign.** Fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand. It depends upon the presence of the liquor amnii, and is an early sign of pregnancy.

**Rasmussen's Aneurysm.** Dilatation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a not infrequent cause of hemorrhage.

**Rathke's Duct.** That portion of Mueller's duct which intervenes between the latter and the sinus poeularis, and may persist after birth as a patulous duct. **R.'s Folds**, two projecting folds of the fetal mesoderm which are placed between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois, and unite in the median line to form Douglas' septum. **R.'s Glands.** See *Jacobson's Organ*. **R.'s Pouch**, in the embryo, the diverticulum of the pharyngeal membrane which is connected with the mid-brain, and ultimately forms the anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

**Rau's Process.** See *Folian Process*.

**Rauber's Layer.** The outer cell-mass of the blastodermic vesicle.

**Ray's Mania.** Moral insanity, regarded by Ray as a distinct form of mental disorder.

**Raynaud's Disease.** 1. Symmetric vasomotor disturbance of the extremities, of varying degrees of intensity, from pallor, cyanosis, dystrophy of the skin and nails, to dry gangrene. 2. Paralysis of the muscles of the throat following parotitis. **R.'s Gangrene.** See *R.'s Disease*.

**Reaumur's Scale or Thermometer.** A scale with the freezing-point at zero and the boiling-point at 80°.

**Recklinghausen's Canals.** Minute channels in connective tissue, regarded as the beginnings of lymphatic vessels. **R.'s Disease.**

1. Multiple neurofibromatosis. 2. Hemachromatosis; an affection characterized by bronzing of the skin, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, and, in later stages, diabetes from pancreatic sclerosis.

**Reclus' Disease.** Cystic disease of the mammary gland; chronic cystic or interstitial mastitis.

**Reichel's Cloacal Duct.** In the embryo the narrow cleft separating Douglas' septum from the cloaca.

**Reichert's Canal.** See *Hensen's Canal*. **R.'s Cartilages,** the hyoid bars which constitute the skeletal elements of the hyoid branchial arch of the embryo and ultimately become the styloid processes, the stylohyal ligaments and the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. **R.'s Membrane.** See *Bowman's Membrane*.

**Reichmann's Disease.** Gastrosuccorhea; a neurosis of the stomach, attended with hypersecretion. **R.'s Sign,** the presence in the stomach before eating in the morning, of an acid liquid mixed with alimentary residues; it is indicative of gastrosuccorhea and pyloric stenosis.

**Reid's Lines.** Three imaginary lines serving for measurements in craniocerebral topography; one of them, the base-line, is drawn from the lower margin of the orbit through the center of the external auditory meatus to just below the external occipital protuberance. The two others are perpendicular to it, one corresponding to the small depression in front of the external auditory meatus, the other to the posterior border of the mastoid process. The fissure of Rolando extends from the upper limit of the posterior vertical line to the point of intersection of the anterior line and the fissure of Sylvius.

**Reil's Ansa.** The ansa peduncularis; a tract of fibers passing from the optic thalamus downward and outward toward the white substance of the hemisphere. **R.'s Covered Band,** the lateral longitudinal strias; the longitudinal fibers which cross the transverse strias beneath the gyrus fornicatus. **R.'s Island,** the insula; a cluster of from three to five convolutions lying in the Sylvian fissure. **R.'s Line,** a ridge descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramid of the cerebellum. **R.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus in the bottom of the Sylvian fissure separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere.

**Reisseisen's Muscles.** The muscular fibers of the bronchi.

**Reissner's Canal.** See *Loewenberg's Canal*. **R.'s Membrane,** the



membrana vestibularis; a delicate membrane which separates the membranous cochlea (scala media) from the scala vestibuli.

**Remak's Band.** The axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fiber**, a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fibrils**, the fibrils composing a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Ganglion**, an accumulation of ganglion-cells in the auricular wall (sinus venosus) of the frog's heart. **R.'s Layer**, the inner longitudinal fibrous layer of the tunica intima of large arteries. **R.'s Sign**, the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful; it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **R.'s Type of Palsy**, paralysis affecting the muscles of the arm—the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

**Rendu's Type of Tremor.** A hysteric tremor provoked or increased by volitional movements.

**Retzius' Brown Strias.** Brownish concentric lines in the enamel of the teeth, running nearly parallel to the surface. **R.'s Capsule**, the fascial formation investing the intrapelvic and bulbous portions of the urethra and Cowper's glands. **R.'s Fibers**, the rigid filaments of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **R.'s Ligament**, fundiform ligament; the outer portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle which forms a loop around the peroneus tertius and the extensor longus digitorum. **R.'s Space**, cavum Retzii; a triangular space, the basis of which lies between the spines of the pubes, the apex being from five to seven centimeters above. In this space, that is filled with connective tissue, the bladder is not covered by the peritoneum. **R.'s Veins**, the veins which form anastomoses between the mesenteric veins and the inferior vena cava.

**Reusner's Sign of Early Pregnancy.** An increase in the volume of the pulsation of the uterine arteries may be perceived through the vagina in the posterior culdesac as early as the fourth week.

**Reuss' Formula.** The formula by means of which the amount of albumin contained in pathologic exudates and transudates can be approximately calculated when the specific gravity, that depends upon the amount of albumin present, is known:  $E = \frac{3}{8} (S - 1000) - 2.8$ ;  $E$  = percentage of albumin contained in the fluid;  $S$  = specific gravity of the fluid.

**Revilliod's Sign.** "Signe de l'orbiculaire." Inability of the patient to close the eye of the affected side only; it is observed in paralysis of the superior facial nerve in hemiplegia.

**Ribes' Ganglion.** A small ganglion of the carotid plexus lying on the anterior communicating artery; its existence is disputed.

**Richter's Hernia.** Partial enterocoele; hernia partially strangulated, so that the lumen of the intestine remains more or less open.

**Richter-Monro's Line.** See *Monro's Line*.

**Ricord's Chancre.** "Chancre parcheminé"; the parchment-like initial lesion of syphilis.

**Ridley's Sinus.** The circular sinus.

**Reidel's Process.** A tongue-shaped process of the liver frequently felt over the enlarged gall-bladder in cases of cholelithiasis.

**Reigel's Syndrome.** The association of tachycardia with troubles simulating asthma.

**Reux's Hernia.** Retrocecal hernia.

**Riga's Disease.** Papillomatous ulceration of the frenum of the tongue, covered with a whitish, diphtheroid exudate.

**Riggs' Disease.** See *Fauchard's Disease*.

**Rinmann's Sign of Early Pregnancy.** Slender cords radiating from the nipple; they are considered to be hypertrophic acini of the glands.

**Rinné's Test.** If a vibrating tuning-fork be placed on the vertex, and then, before it has ceased to vibrate, held before a normal ear, the vibration is still distinctly perceived. The test is negative when a lesion exists.

**Riolan's Arch.** The arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **R.'s Bouquet**, the muscular bundle attached to the styloid process and composed of the styloglossus, stylohyoid, and stylopharyngeus. **R.'s Muscle**, the fasciculi of the orbicularis palpebrarum which are situated near the free margin of the eyelid. **R.'s Ossicles**, small bones sometimes found in the suture between the inferior border of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

**Ripault's Sign.** A change in the shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.

**Ritter's Disease.** Dermatitis exfoliativa of the new-born. **R.'s Fiber**, a delicate fiber, regarded as a nerve-fiber, seen in the axis of a retinal rod near the peripheral end of which it forms a small enlargement. **R.'s Law of Contraction**, stimulation of a nerve occurs both at the moment of closing and of opening of the electric current. **R.'s Tetanus**, tetanic contractions occurring on the opening of the constant current which has been made to pass for some time through a long section of a nerve. In man the phenomenon does not occur under physiologic conditions, but it is seen in tetany.

**Ritter-Rollet's Phenomenon.** Flexion of the foot following the application of a mild galvanic current, and extension following that of a strong current. **R.-Valli's Law**, section of a living nerve is followed by a gradual loss of irritability, preceded by a slight increase, the phenomenon taking place centrifugally from the divided end.

**Riverius' Draft.** A solution of sodium citrate.

**Rivinian Ducts.** The ducts of the sublingual gland. **R. Foramen.** See *Bochdalek's Canal*. **R. Gland**, the sublingual gland.

**R. Ligament.** See *Shrapnell's Membrane*. **R. Notch or Segment**, a notch of irregular outline at the upper border of the sulcus tympanicus; it is marked at each end by a small spine.

**Rivolta's Disease.** Actinomycosis.

**Robert's Pelvis.** The transversely contracted or doubly synostotic

pelvis; ankylosis of both sacroiliac synchondroses, the sacrum being absent or undeveloped.

**Robertson's Pupil.** See *Argyll Robertson's Pupil*.

**Robin's Myeloplaxes.** Osteoclasts.

**Rodriguez' Aneurysm.** Varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery.

**Roederer's Ecchymoses.** See *Bayard's Ecchymoses*. R.'s Obliquity, flexion of the chin when the child is engaged at the superior pelvic strait during labor.

**Roger's Disease.** The presence of a congenital abnormal communication between the ventricles of the heart. R.'s Symptom, subnormal temperature during the third stage of tuberculous meningitis, regarded by Roger as pathognomonic of the disease.

**Rokitansky's Disease.** Acute yellow atrophy of the liver. R.'s Tumor, an ovarian tumor made up of a large number of cysts.

**Rolandic Angle.** The acute angle formed by the fissure of Rolando with the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. R. Area, the excitomotor area of the cerebral hemispheres, comprising the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions.

**Rolando's Arciform Fibers.** The external arcuate fibers of the oblongata. R.'s Cells, the ganglion-cells found in Rolando's gelatinous substance. R.'s Fissure, an external sulcus of the brain, beginning about the middle of the Sylvian fissure, and extending upward and backward to the superior border of the hemisphere. R.'s Funiculus, the lateral euneate funiculus, a longitudinal prominence caused by Rolando's gelatinous substance on the surface of the oblongata, between the euneate funiculus and the line of roots of the spinal accessory nerve. R.'s Gelatinous Substance, the elongated column which forms a continuation of the apices of the posterior horns of the spinal cord, extending from the lumbar portion of the cord upward into the pons. It consists of neuroglia and a number of ganglion cells. R.'s Tubercle, a mass of gray matter forming the upper termination of Rolando's funiculus. The fibers given off from its cells go to make up the sensory root of the trigeminus.

**Roller's Nucleus.** 1. A nucleus situated near the hilum of the olivary body of the oblongata; it is connected with the fibers of the anterolateral fundamental tract of the spinal cord. 2. An aggregation of small ganglion cells situated anteriorly to the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

**Rollet's Chancre.** Mixed chancre.

**Rollett's Nerve-Corpuscles.** See *Golgi's Corpuscles*. R.'s Secondary Substance. See *Englemann's Lateral Disc*.

**Romberg's Disease.** Progressive facial hemiatrophy. R.'s Sign, (1) swaying of the body and inability to stand when the eyes are closed and the feet placed together; it is seen in tabes dorsalis, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, etc.; (2) neuralgic pain in the course and distribution of the obturator nerve, pathognomonic of obturator hernia. R.'s Spasm, masticatory spasm; affecting the



muscles supplied by the motor fibers of the fifth nerve. **R.'s Trophoneurosis.** See *Romberg's Disease*.

**Rommelaere's Law.** Constant diminution of the nitrogen in the urine in cases of carcinoma. **R.'s Sign**, diminution of the normal phosphates and chlorids of sodium in the urine is pathognomonic of cancerous cachexia.

**Rosenbach's Disease.** A nodular enlargement, painful to the touch, of the dorsal aspect of the proximal ends of the last phalanges. The affection is regarded as identical with Heberden's nodes. **R.'s Sign**, (1) loss of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases; (2) tremor of the eyelids when the patient is asked to close them, often associated with insufficient closure of the lids. It is seen in neurasthenia. **R.'s Syndrome**, a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles.

**Rosenbach-Semon's Law.** See *Semon's Law*.

**Rosenberg's Method.** By causing the patient to read aloud a difficult passage, the production of the knee-jerk is facilitated.

**Rosenheim's Sign.** A friction sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis.

**Rosenmueller's Fossa.** A depression behind the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube, frequently the seat of morbid growths.

**R.'s Gland**, (1) the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland; (2) the largest of the group of deep subinguinal glands in the crural ring. **R.'s Organ**, the parovarium, a vestige of the Wolffian body and duct. **R.'s Valve**, a semilunar fold of the mucous membrane seen occasionally in the lacrimal duct above its junction with the lacrimal sac.

**Rosenthal's Canal.** The spiral canal of the modiolus. **R.'s Hyperacid Vomiting.** See *Rosbach's Disease*. **R.'s Sign**, the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis. **R.'s Vein**, the basilar vein, a branch of Galen's vein.

**Roser's Position.** With head dependent over the end of the table.

**Roser-Braun's Sign.** Absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc.

**Roser-Nélaton's Line.** See *Nélaton's Line*.

**Rosbach's Disease.** Gastroxynsis; a neurosis of the stomach attended with paroxysmal hypersecretion.

**Rotch's Sign.** Dulness on percussion in the right fifth intercostal space in pericardial effusion.

**Roeth's Disease**, or **Symptom-complex.** "Meralgia paresthetica." See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia*. **R.'s Spots**, white spots, resembling those of albuminuric retinitis, seen in the region of the optic disc and the macula in cases of septic retinitis. **R.'s vas aberrans**, an inconstant diverticulum of the middle portion of the rete testis.

**Rouget's Bulb.** The bulb of the ovary; a plexus of veins lying

- on the surface of the ovary and communicating with the uterine and pampiniform plexuses. **R.'s Motorial End-plates**, small cellular elements connected, within the sarcolemma, with the endings of motor nerves. **R.'s Muscle**. See *Mueller's Muscle* (1).
- Roughton's Band**. Collapse, from atrophy of the tissues, of the zone corresponding to the junction of the alae nasi with the lateral cartilages. The resulting contact of this zone with the septum causes obstruction during inspiration.
- Rougnon-Heberden's Disease**. See *Heberden's Disease*.
- Rovighi's Sign**. Hydatid fremitus; a thrill observed on combined palpation and percussio in cases of superficial hydatid cyst of the liver.
- Ruffini's End-organs**. Small bodies found in the skin where Pacinian corpuscles exist; they are made up of the terminal arborizations of a nerve and a fibrous framework.
- Ruhmkorff's Coil**. An induction coil.
- Rumpf's Sign**. Fibrillary twitching of muscles in traumatic neuroses.
- Runeberg's Type of Pernicious Anemia**. A form of pernicious anemia with remissions.
- Rusconi's Anus**. The blastopore.
- Russell's Bodies**. Fuchsin bodies. Roundish colloid or hyaline bodies, of varying size, found in a variety of conditions, notably in carcinomatous growths and certain morbid changes of the mucosa of the nose and stomach.
- Rust's Disease**. Tuberculous spondylitis affecting the first and second cervical vertebrae. **R.'s Symptom**, at every change of position of the body, a patient suffering from caries or carcinoma of the upper cervical vertebrae, supports his head with the hand.
- Ruysch's Glomerulus**. See *Malpighian Tuft*. **R.'s Membrane**, tunica Ruyschiana; the choriocapillary layer. **R.'s Tube**, a minute tubular cavity in the nasal septum, opening by a small, round orifice a little below and in front of the nasopalatine foramen. It is best seen in the fetus and represents the rudimentary homolog of Jacobson's organ. **R.'s Uterine Muscle**, the muscular tissue of the fundus uteri which was believed by Ruysch to act independently of that of the rest of the uterine muscle.
- Saemisch's Ulcer**. Uleus serpens; infecting ulcer of the cornea.
- Saenger's Macula**. Macula gonorrhoeica. A bright red spot marking the orifice of the duct of Bartholin's gland in cases of gonorrheal vulvitis. **S.'s Pupil Reaction**, for the differential diagnosis of cerebral syphilis and tabes: in amaurosis and optic atrophy of cerebral syphilis the pupil reflex to light may be preserved and even increased after a protracted stay in the dark, which is never the case in tabes dorsalis.
- Salisbury Treatment**. The treatment of obesity by meat diet and hot water.
- de Salle's Line**. A line beginning at the upper margin of the ala

- nasi, encircling the angle of the mouth, and ending at the edge of the orbicularis oris. For significance see *Jadelot's Lines*.
- Salmon's Back-cut.** An incision along the track of an anal fistula.
- Salter's Incremental Lines.** Dentinal lines more or less parallel to the surface of the tooth and produced by imperfectly calcified dentin.
- Sander's Type of Paranoia.** Paranoia appearing in youth; paranoia originaria.
- Sanders' Sign.** Undulatory character of the cardiac impulse, most marked in the epigastric region, in adherent pericardium.
- Sandstroem's Glands.** See *Gley's Glands*.
- Sansom's Sign.** 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth when the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the stethoscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm.
- Sanson's Images.** See *Purkinje's Images*.
- Santorini's Canal.** See *Bernard's Canal*. **S.'s Cartilages**, cornicula laryngis; the cartilaginous nodules on the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. **S.'s Circular Muscle**, involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. **S.'s Concha**, a small, supernumerary spongy bone sometimes found above the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **S.'s Fissure**, incisuræ Santorini; two fissures separating the cartilaginous portions of the external auditory canal into three incomplete rings. **S.'s Muscle**, the risorius. See *Muscles, Table of*. **S.'s Plexus**, (1) the vesicoprostatic plexus of veins in the male; the venous plexus surrounding the front and sides of the urethra in the female; (2) an anastomotic network formed at the foramen ovale by the filaments of the two roots of the inferior maxillary nerve. **S.'s Veins**, the emissary veins which form a communication between the cerebral sinuses and the veins of the scalp; especially, the small veins passing through the parietal foramen and connecting the parietal with the superior longitudinal sinus.
- Sappey's Accessory Portal Veins.** A system of venules uniting to form small trunks, which redivide in the liver and empty into the sublobular veins. It consists of the minute nutrient veins of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-ducts; of venules lying in the gastrohepatic omentum, the suspensory ligament of the liver, and about the fundus of the gall-bladder; and of the group of small veins in the umbilical region. Through the branches lying in the suspensory ligament of the liver and through the para-umbilical group the portal vein communicates with the venæ cavæ. **S.'s Fibers**, smooth muscular fibers found in the check ligaments of the eyeball close to their orbital attachment.
- Sarbo's Sign.** Analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis.
- Sattler's Vascular Layer.** The layer of blood-vessels of the choroid lying internally to Haller's tunica vasculosa.



**Sauvineau's Ophthalmoplegia.** Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and spasm of the external rectus of the opposite side. This affection is the reverse of Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia.

**Savill's Disease.** Dermatitis exfoliativa epidemica; epidemic eczema.

**Saviotti's Canals.** Fine artificial passages formed between the secreting cells of the pancreas by the forcible injection of a colored fluid into the ducts of that organ.

**Scarpa's Fascia.** The deep layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen. **S.'s Foramina**, the nasopalatine foramina. **S.'s Ganglion**, (1) intumescencia gangliformis, the vestibular ganglion; (2) see *Gasserian Ganglion*. **S.'s Habenula.** See *Haller's Habenula*. **S.'s Hiatus**, (1) see *Breschet's Helicotrema*; (2) see *Winslow's Foramen*. **S.'s Liquor**, the endolymph of the labyrinth. **S.'s Membrane**, the membrane which closes the fenestra rotunda of the tympanic cavity. **S.'s Nerve**, the nasopalatine nerve. **S.'s Staphyloma**, posterior staphyloma; staphyloma of the posterior segment of the sclera. **S.'s Triangle**, a triangular space having for its base Poupart's ligament, and for its apex the point of intersection of the sartorius and adductor longus muscles.

**Schacher's Ganglion.** The ophthalmic ganglion.

**Schachowa's Spiral Tube.** The section of a uriniferous tubule that lies between a convoluted and a looped tubule.

**Schaefer's Dumb-bells.** The dumb-bell shaped elements regarded by Schaeffer as constituting the primitive fibrils of striped muscular tissue.

**Schede's Method.** Treatment of necrosis of bone by removal of the dead bone and filling the cavity with an aseptic clot.

**Scheiner's Experiment.** On looking through a diaphragm having two small perforations at a distance from each other less than the diameter of the pupil, a candle-flame placed before the diaphragm will appear single if the eye be emmetropic, but double if it be ametropic.

**Schenk's Theory.** That it is possible to govern the process of gestation so as to determine the sex of human offspring: "When no sugar is secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then the ovum will be developed which is qualified to become a male child."

**Schiefferdecker's Intermediate Disc.** The substance which is assumed to fill in the space existing at Ranvier's nodes between Schwann's sheath and the axis-cylinder. It appears as a black line on staining with silver nitrate and forms the horizontal branch of Ranvier's Latin cross.

**Schleich Infiltration Anesthesia.** A local anesthesia produced by the hypodermic injection of cocain, combined with a weak salt solution, and by the addition of a little morphin the anesthetic action is prolonged. (One and one-half grains of cocain hydrochlorate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain morphin hydrochlorate, 3 grains common

- salt, dissolved in 3 ounces and 3 drams of sterilized water.) **S.** **Method of Producing General Anesthesia**, the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, and sulphuric ether.
- Schlemm's Canal.** Scleral sinus; a circular venous canal at the junction of the sclerotic with the cornea. **S.'s Ligament**, the glenoideobrachial ligament.
- Schlesinger's Type of Syringomyelia.** The dorsolumbar type.
- Schmidt's Incisions.** See *Lantermann's Incisions*.
- Schmiedel's Ganglion.** The inferior carotid ganglion.
- Schneiderian Membrane.** The pituitary membrane of the nose.
- Schoenlein's Disease.** Purpura rheumatica; peliosis rheumatica.
- S.'s Triad**, purpuric exanthem, rheumatic phenomena, and gastrointestinal disorders in purpura rheumatica.
- Schott Method.** A system of gymnastic movements, accompanied by baths containing Nauheim salts, for the treatment of heart-disease, anemia, and chronic rheumatism.
- Schreger's Lines.** Curved lines in the enamel of the teeth, parallel to the surface; they are due to the optic effect produced by the simultaneous curvatures of the dentinal fibers.
- Schreiber's Manœuver.** Friction of the skin of the thigh and leg to reinforce the patellar and Achilles tendon reflexes.
- Schroeder van der Kolk's Law.** See *Kolk's Law*.
- Schroeder's Contraction Ring.** See *Bandl's Ring*.
- Schuele's Sign.** Vertical folds between the eyebrows, forming the Greek letter omega (omega melancholicum), frequently seen in subjects of melancholia.
- Schueller's Ducts.** The ducts of Skene's glands.
- Schultze's Cells.** The olfactory cells. **S.'s Comma-shaped Tract**, a small tract of descending fibers in the posteroexternal column of the spinal cord near the gray commissure. **S.'s Fold**, a fold formed by the amnion near the insertion of the umbilical cord when the cephalic end of the fetus encroaches upon the latter. **S.'s Granules**, finely granular masses in the blood formed by the breaking-up of the blood-plaques. **S.'s Position of the Placenta**, the position assumed by the placenta when its central portion bulges downward and is expelled in advance of the periphery.
- Schultze-Chvostek's Sign.** See *Chvostek's Sign*.
- Schwabach's Test.** The duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause.
- Schwalbe's Convolution.** The first occipital convolution. **S.'s Fissure**, one between the lower portion of the temporosphenoid and the occipital lobes. **S.'s Sheath**, the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers. **S.'s Space**, the subvaginal space of the optic nerve.
- Schwann's Primitive Bundle.** A muscular fiber. **S.'s Sheath**, the neurilemma. **S.'s White Substance**, the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber; the myelin.

- Scultetus' Bandage.** A bandage used in compound fractures, so arranged that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb.
- Seebeck-Holmgren's Test.** See *Holmgren's Test*.
- Seeligmueller's Sign.** Mydriasis on the affected side in cases of neuralgia.
- Seessel's Pocket.** A slight depression in the epithelial lining of the pharyngeal membrane of the embryo, behind Rathke's hypophyseal pouch.
- Séglas' Type of Paranoia.** Psychomotor type of paranoia.
- Seguin's Signal Symptom.** The initial convulsion of an attack of Jacksonian epilepsy, which indicates the seat of the cortical lesion.
- Seiler's Cartilage.** A small cartilaginous rod attached to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. It is more developed in the female than in the male.
- Semon's Law.** In progressive organic lesions of the motor laryngeal nerves the cricoarytenoidei posteriores—the abductors of the vocal cords—are the first, and sometimes the only, muscles affected. **S.'s Symptom**, impaired mobility of the vocal cord in carcinoma of the larynx.
- Semon-Rosenbach's Law.** See *Semon's Law*.
- Senn's Bone-plates.** Plates of decalcified bone used in intestinal anastomosis.
- Serres' Glands.** Pearl-like masses frequently seen in the infant near the gum and resulting from the fragmentation of the dental epithelium. They may give rise to cysts or other abnormal growths.
- Sertoli's Cells or Columns.** The supporting cells of the seminiferous tubules, arranged radially on the membrana propria, and forming long columns between the spermatoblasts.
- Setschenow's Center.** A hypothetic reflex-inhibitory center in the brain; in the frog it is located in the optic lobes.
- Sharpey's Intercrossing Fibers.** The collagenous fibers forming the lamellas which constitute the walls of the Haversian canals in bone; same as osteogenic fibers. **S.'s Perforating Fibers**, calcified white or elastic fibers which connect the lamellas in the walls of the Haversian canals.
- Shepherd's Fracture.** A fracture of the outer portion of the astragalus.
- Sherrington's Law.** The peripheral branches of the spinal nerve-roots—anterior and posterior—form anastomoses in such a manner as to supply any given region of the integument with the branches of three roots—a middle one and the ones next above and below.
- Shrapnell's Membrane.** Membrana flaccida; the triangular portion of the membrana tympani that fills out the Rivinian notch.
- Sibson's Aortic Vestibule.** The chamber formed by the left ventricle just below the aortic orifice for the reception of the semilunar valves during diastole. **S.'s Groove**, a furrow formed in



some individuals by a prominence of the lower border of the pectoralis major. **S.'s Notch**, the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion.

**Semerling's Nucleus**. The anteroventral nucleus of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct.

**Sieur's Sign**. "Signe du sou." A clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind.

**Sigaultian Operation**. Symphysiotomy.

**Sillex's Sign**. Radial furrows about the mouth, and coincidently in other parts of the face; a pathognomonic sign of congenital syphilis.

**Simon's Posture**. The dorsal posture with the legs and thighs flexed, the hips elevated, and the thighs abducted. **S.'s Symptom**, immobility or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **S.'s Triangles**, two roughly triangular areas covering, (1) the lower portion of the abdomen, the inner surface of the thigh to a point ten to twelve centimeters below the pubes, and the inguinal region as far outward as the trochanter (abdominocrural or femoral triangle); and (2) the axillary and pectoral regions and the inner surface of the arm (brachial triangle). They are frequently the seat of petechial or petechioerythematous rashes during the first three days of small-pox.

**Simonart's Bands or Threads**. Amniotic bands formed by drawn-out adhesions between the fetus and the amnion where the cavity has become distended through the accumulation of fluid.

**Sims' Depressor**. An instrument for depressing the anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s Posture**, the semiprone position for vaginal operations. **S.'s Speculum**, the duck-bill vaginal speculum for the perineum.

**Skier's Sign**. A yellowish-brown ring near the pupillary margin of the iris, observed in the early stage of some cases of tuberculous meningitis.

**Skene's Glands**. Two complex tubular glands in the mucosa of the female urethra opening by small ducts just within the meatus urinarius.

**Skoda's Consonating Rales**. Bronchial rales heard through the consolidated pulmonary tissue in pneumonia. **S.'s Resonance**, a high-pitched, semitympanitic note heard occasionally over the engorged lobe in pneumonia and above the level of the effusion in acute pleurisy. **S.'s Tympany**. See *S.'s Resonance*.

**Smith's Dislocation of the Foot**. Dislocation upward and backward of all the metatarsal bones, together with the internal cuneiform. **S.'s Fracture**, transverse fracture about five centimeters above the lower extremity of the radius.

**Sommerring's Bone**. The marginal process of the malar bone. **S.'s Crystalline Swelling**, an annular swelling formed in the

- lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens. **S.'s Foramen.** See *Sommerring's Yellow Spot*.
- S.'s Ganglion or Gray Substance,** the substantia nigra (locus niger) of the cerebral peduncles. **S.'s Ligament,** the suspensory ligament of the lacrimal gland. **S.'s Nerve,** the long pudendal nerve. **S.'s Yellow Spot,** the macula lutea of the retina.
- Solayrès' Obliquity.** Lateral obliquity. Descent of the child's head by its occipitomenal diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.
- Solly's Arciform Band.** See *Rolando's Arciform Fibers*.
- Soret's Band.** An absorption band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of blood; it is characteristic of hemoglobin.
- Spence's Test.** A tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts.
- Spencer's Area.** A cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the Sylvian artery. Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense.
- Spiegelberg's Sign.** A sensation like that of passing over wet india-rubber, imparted to the finger which presses on, and moves along, the affected part; it is noted in cancer of the cervix uteri.
- Spigelius' Line.** The semilunar line marking the insertion of the muscular fibers of the transversalis abdominis into its tendon.
- S.'s Lobe,** a small triangular lobe on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.
- Spitzka's Bundle.** A tract of nerve-fibers which passes from the cerebral cortex through the pyramidal region of the pes pedunculi to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side. **S.'s Nucleus,** the central nucleus of the oculomotor group in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct.
- Spitzka-Lissauer's Tract.** See *Lissauer's Tract*.
- Spix's Spine.** The bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament.
- Spoendel's Foramen.** A small opening in the cartilaginous base of the skull between the ethmoid and the lesser wings of the sphenoid and the anterior ethmoid.
- Sprengel's Deformity.** Congenital upward displacement of one of the scapulas.
- Stahl's Ear.** A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a broadening of the helix, the fossa ovalis and upper part of the scaphoid fossa being covered.
- Stannius' Experiments.** 1. Separation by a ligature of the sinus venosus from the remainder of the frog's heart causes the latter to remain distended in diastole, while the former continues its rhyth-



mic pulsations. Mechanical excitation of the auricle or ventricle produces a single contraction, which is repeated only when a new stimulus is applied. 2. If a ligature be placed around the groove dividing the auricles from the ventricle, there occurs a rhythmic contraction of the ventricle, while the auricles remain quiescent. **Winklag's Sign.** Absence or diminution in frequency of the winking movements of the eyelids and abnormal width of the palpebral aperture; it is seen in exophthalmic goiter.

**Wenckebach's (Steno's) Duct.** The duct of the parotid gland. **S.'s Experiment,** temporary ligation of the aorta of the rabbit immediately below the point at which the renal arteries are given off, for the purpose of cutting off the blood supply of the lower portion of the spinal cord. **S.'s Foramina,** the incisive foramina which transmit the anterior palatine vessels. **S.'s Veins,** the venæ vorticosæ of the choroid.

**Wernicke's Sign.** Marked mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in neurasthenia and enteroptosis.

**Wittich's Bundle.** See *Krause's Respiratory Tract*. **S.'s Canal,** (1) the central canal of the spinal cord. (2) See *Cloquet's Canal*. **S.'s Cells or Columns,** groups of multipolar cells near the gray commissure in the posterior cornua of the cervical and lumbar spinal cord. They correspond to Clarke's vesicular column. **S.'s Fibers,** the association fibers of the cerebellum. **S.'s Fleece,** the meshwork of fibers formed around the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **S.'s Gelatinous Substance,** the gelatinous substance surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **S.'s Nucleus,** (1) the nucleus ruber of the subthalamic region; (2) the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve in the fourth ventricle. **S.'s Raphe,** a narrow band connecting the pyramids of the oblongata. **S.'s Sacral Nucleus,** an island of ganglion-cells in the sacral region of the spinal cord.

**Wittich-Clarke's Cells.** See *Clarke's Vesicular Column*.

**Wittich's Blennorrhœa.** Profuse chronic suppuration and consequent hypertrophy of the mucosa of the nose, pharynx, and larynx.

**Wittich's Disease.** See *Basedow's Disease*. **S.'s Law,** inflammation of serous or mucous membranes leads to paralysis of subjacent muscles. **S.'s Pulse.** See *Corrigan's Pulse*. **S.'s Sign,** a violent abdominal throbbing felt on palpation to the right of the umbilicus in acute enteritis. **S.'s Syndrome.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease*.

**Wittich-Adams' Disease.** See *Adams-Stokes' Disease*.

**Wittich's Pneumonia.** "Bilious pneumonia"; a variety of pneumonia with gastrohepatic symptoms.

**Wittich's Cell-plate.** The equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis.

**Wittich's Sign.** In facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity,



whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis.

**Strauss' Sign.** The administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites.

**Stromeyer's Cephalhematocele.** Subperiosteal cephalhematoma communicating with veins and becoming tensely filled during strong expiratory efforts. **S.'s Splint**, one used to prevent stiffness of the joints in case of fracture. It consists of two hinged parts that can be fixed at any angle.

**Struempell's Disease.** 1. Polioencephalitis. 2. Chronic ankylosing inflammation of the vertebral column. **S.'s Type of Spastic Paralysis**, the hereditary, familial form of spastic spinal paralysis.

**Struempell-Leichtenstern's Disease.** Acute encephalitis of infancy.

**Suzanne's Gland.** A mucous gland found in the floor of the mouth close to the median line.

**Swediaur's Disease.** See *Albert's Disease*.

**Sydenham's Chorea.** Chorea minor; infectious chorea. **S.'s Cough**, spasm of the respiratory muscles in hysteria.

**Sylvian Angle.** The angle formed by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **S. Aqueduct**, a narrow canal passing between the corpora quadrigemina and extending from the posterior part of the third ventricle to the upper angle of the fourth ventricle. **S. Artery**, the middle cerebral artery. **S. Fissure**, the most conspicuous fissure of the brain, beginning at the base and passing backward on the outer surface of the hemisphere. **S. Fossa or Valley**, the depression which appears on the surface of the brain about the end of the second month of fetal life and afterward becomes the Sylvian fissure. **S. Vein**, one of the veins of the convexity of the brain, which courses at first along the fissure of Sylvius and then ascends across the hemisphere. **S. Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle*.

**Syme's Amputation or Operation.** Amputation at the ankle-joint.

**TAGLIACOTIAN OPERATION.** The formation of a nose by taking a flap from adjacent parts.

**Taillefer's Valve.** A valvular fold of mucous membrane about the middle of the nasal duct.

**Tait's Law.** In every disease of the abdomen or pelvis in which the health is destroyed or the life threatened, and in which the condition is evidently not due to malignant disease, an exploration of the cavity by celiotomy should be made. **T.'s Method**, perineorrhaphy.

**Talbot's Law.** When the visual stimuli proceeding from a revolving disc are completely fused, and the sensation is uniform, the

intensity is the same as that which would occur if the same amount of light were spread uniformly over the disc.

**Callerman Treatment.** The local application of superheated dry air, the affected part being introduced into a cylinder.

**Calma's Disease.** Myotonia acquisita.

**Cardieu's Ecchymoses.** See *Bayard's Ecchymoses*.

**Carinus' Fascia.** The fascia dentata Tarini; the gyrus dentatus.

**T.'s Foramen.** See *Fallopian Hiatus*. **T.'s Fossa** or **Pons**, the posterior perforated space which forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. **T.'s Tenia**, tænia semicircularis; a white band lying below the vena corporis striati, and extending from near the anterior extremity of the thalamus, along the inner border of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle, into the gray substance of the hippocampus major. **T.'s Valve**, the posterior medullary velum.

**Carnier's Sign.** Effacement of the angle between the upper and lower segments of the uterus; it is an indication of inevitable abortion.

**Cay's Choroiditis.** Choroiditis guttata senilis. Choroidal degeneration characterized by irregular yellowish spots visible around the macula lutea, and thought to be due to an atheromatous condition of the arteries.

**Leevan's Law.** Fracture of a bone occurs in the line of extension, not in that of compression.

**Reichmann's Crystals.** Hemin crystals.

**Tennesson's Acne.** A disseminate variety of acne cornea.

**Tenon's Capsule.** The orbitoocular fascia. **T.'s Space**, the lymph-space existing between the sclerotic and Tenon's capsule.

**Thane's Method.** To find the fissure of Rolando in operations upon the brain, the middle point of a line passing from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance is determined. The upper extremity of the fissure lies half an inch behind this point.

**Thebesius' Foramina.** The orifices of the Thebesian veins. **T.'s Valve**, an endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary vein in the right auricle. **T.'s Veins**, venæ minimæ cordis. The venules which convey the blood directly from the myocardium into the right auricle.

**Thiersch's Solution.** A valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, throat, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 12 parts, water 1000 parts.

**Thiry's Fistula.** An artificial fistula between the body surface and an intestinal loop for the purpose of sustaining the intestinal juice.

**Thompson's Line.** A red line along the border of the gums, frequently seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. **T.'s Test**, the collection of the morning urine in two glasses to determine whether the gonorrhœal process is localized in the anterior portion of the urethra, or whether it has extended into the posterior portion.

**Thomsen's Disease.** Myotonia congenita.



- Thornton's Sign.** Violent pain in the flanks in nephrolithiasis.
- Thornwaldt's Disease.** Bursitis pharyngealis; a chronic inflammatory condition of Luschka's bursa.
- Tiedemann's Glands.** See *Bartholin's Glands*. **T.'s Nerve,** a plexus of delicate nerve-fibers derived from the ciliary nerves, and surrounding the central artery of the retina.
- Tillaux-Phocas' Disease.** See *Phocas' Disease*.
- Todd's Ascending Process.** See *Scarpa's Fascia*.
- Tomes' Fibers.** Protoplasmic filaments found in the canaliculi of the dentin; they are derived from the odontoblasts of the dental bulb.
- Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type*.
- Tourette's (Gilles de la) Disease.** "Maladie des tics convulsifs." Motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia. **T.'s Sign,** inversion of the ratio existing normally between the earthy phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine; it is found in paroxysms of hysteria.
- Toynbee's Corpuscles.** The corneal corpuscles. **T.'s Experiment,** rarefaction of the air contained in the tympanic cavity by swallowing while the mouth and nose are closed. **T.'s Law.** See *Gull-Toynbee's Law*. **T.'s Ligament,** tensor ligament; the fibrous sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani.
- Trapp's Formula.** The product obtained by doubling the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicates the number of grams of solids per 1000 c.c. of urine.
- Traube's Corpuscles.** Phantom corpuscles. Normal red blood-corpuscles appearing as pale yellowish rings. **T.'s Curves,** large rhythmic undulations seen in a sphygmographie tracing soon after respiration has ceased; they are attributed to stimulation of the vasomotor center in the oblongata. **T.'s Dyspnea,** dyspnea with slow respiratory movements, marked expansion of the thorax during inspiration, and collapse during expiration; it is noted in diabetes mellitus. **T.'s Phenomenon,** a double sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral arteries, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, occasionally also in mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, etc. **T.'s Plugs.** See *Dittrich's Plugs*. **T.'s Semilunar Space,** the space in which the tympanitic sound of the stomach can be heard within the thorax under normal conditions; it is bounded by the liver, the lower border of the left lung, the spleen, and arch of the free ribs.
- Traube-Hering's Curves.** See *Traube's Curves*.
- Treitz' Hernia.** Retroperitoneal hernia; duodenojejunal hernia. **T.'s Muscle,** the suspensory muscle of the duodenum; a thin, triangular muscle that arises from the left crus of the diaphragm and the connective tissue surrounding the celiac axis, and is inserted into the duodenojejunal flexure.
- Trendelenburg's Posture.** Elevation of the body, which is in the dorsal position, at an angle of about 48 degrees, the lower limbs



hanging over the end of the table; it is employed in celiotomies to favor gravitation of the intestines.

**Leves' Bloodless Fold.**—Ileoappendicular fold. A quadrilateral fold of the peritoneum attached by its upper border to the ileum, opposite the mesenteric attachment, and by its lower border to the mesoappendix or to the appendix itself. The outer or right border is attached to the inner aspect of the cecum as far down as the appendix, the left or inner concave margin being free.

**Levipier's Amputation.** Horizontal section through the os calcis.

**Troeltsch Corpuscles.** Spindle-shaped connective-tissue corpuscles, stellate on transverse section, found between the middle fibrous and inner circular layers of the membrana tympani. **T.'s Spaces**, two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucons membrane.

**Loisier's Ganglion or Sign.** Enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intraabdominal region.

**Lorlard's Vein.** The anastomotic vein that extends from the superior longitudinal sinus to the superior petrosal or the cavernous sinus.

**Louveau's Disease.** Stomachal vertigo. **T.'s Marks**, "taches cérébrales," circumscribed spots produced by mechanical irritation in tuberculous meningitis and other diseases seriously affecting the nutrition of the nervous system. **T.'s Points apophysaires**, points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae in intercostal and lumboabdominal neuralgias. See *Valleix's Points Dououreux*. **T.'s Roseola**, rubeola; rötheln. **T.'s Symptom**, the production of paroxysms of tetany by pressure upon the principal nerve-trunks or blood-vessels of the parts affected; it is observed in tetany.

**Luerck's Bundle.** A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the cortex of the temporosphenoid lobe through the outer portion of the crusta of the cerebral peduncle and the pons into the internal geniculate body. **T.'s Column**, the anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. **T.'s Degeneration**, secondary parenchymatous degeneration of the spinal nerve-tracts. **T.'s Hemianesthesia**, anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata. **T.'s Trachoma**, laryngitis sicca; granular laryngitis affecting the posterointernal wall of the larynx.

**Luffier's Inferior Ligament.** Mesentericoparietal fold; that portion of the enteric mesentery which is inserted into the iliac fossa. **T.'s Syndrome**, a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc.

**Luffnell's Method.** A treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid.

**Tully's Powder.** A powder containing morphin sulphate (1 part), camphor, licorice, and calcium carbonate (ã 20 parts).

**Tulpius' Valve.** See *Bauhin's Valve*.

**Tyree's Antiseptic Powder.** A proprietary preparation said to contain alum, biborate of sodium, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, thymol, wintergreen, and peppermint; it is recommended for leukorrheal and purulent discharges.

**Tyrrell's Fascia.** See *Denonvilliers' Fascia*.

**Tyson's Glands.** The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis and the inner layer of the prepuce, secreting the smegma.

**UHTHOFF'S SIGN.** The nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

**Unna's Dermatitis.** Seborrheic eczema. **U.'s Layer.** See *Langerhans' Layer*. **U.'s Papillary Hair**, a complete hair and hair-follicle. **U.'s Plasma Cells**, cubic or rhombic cells the protoplasm of which stains deeply with methylene-blue, while the nucleus, which has usually an eccentric situation, is readily decolorized (by creasote or styrene). They are probably derived from lymphocytes, and play an important part in inflammatory reactions, especially in granulomatous processes.

**Unschuld's Sign.** A tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes.

**Uskow's Pillars.** In the embryo, two folds or ridges which grow from the dorsolateral region of the body-wall and unite with the septum transversum to form the diaphragm.

**VALENTIN'S GANGLION.** A gangliform enlargement found occasionally at the junction of the middle and posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve, above the root of the second bicuspid. **V.'s Limiting Membrane.** See *Schwann's Sheath*.

**Valleix's Points Douloureux.** Painful points found in peripheral neuralgias where the nerves pass through openings in fascia or issue from bony canals.

**Vallet's Mass.** Ferrous sulphate (100), sodium carbonate (110), honey (38), sugar (25), syrup and distilled water (ã to make 100 parts).

**Valsalva's Experiment.** Strong expiratory efforts made while the mouth and nose are closed cause at first an increase, and when continued, finally a diminution, of blood-pressure. The phenomenon is due to reflex action of the vasomotor center through the pulmonary nerves. **V.'s Ligaments**, the extrinsic ligaments of the pinna of the ear. **V.'s Liquor.** See *Scarpa's Liquor*. **V.'s Sinus**, the sinuæ aortici. **V.'s Test**, inflation of the tympanic cavity with air by means of forcible expiratory efforts made while the nose and mouth are tightly closed. Perforation of the tympanic membrane may be detected by this test.

**Van Buren's Disease.** Chronic circumscribed infiltration of the corpus cavernosum of the penis.



- an der Kolk's Law.** See *Kolk's Law*.
- arolii, Pons.** The mesencephalon; that part of the brain which connects the oblongata with the cerebral peduncles and the cerebellum. **V. Valvula.** See *Bauhin's Valve*.
- ater's Ampulla.** A depression in the internal and posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum, into which the ductus communis choledochus and the pancreatic duct open. **V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Pacinian Corpuscles*. **V.'s Fold,** a vertical fold of mucous membrane at the lower angle of Vater's ampulla.
- ater-Pacini's Corpuscles.** See *Pacinian Corpuscles*.
- elpeau's Bandage.** A bandage for the shoulder. **V.'s Hernia,** femoral hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.
- erga's Lacrimal Groove.** A more or less pronounced groove extending downward from the lower orifice of the nasal duct.
- V.'s Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle*.
- erheijn's Stars.** See *Verheyen's Stars*.
- erheyen's Stars.** Small, radiating groups of venous radicles on the surface of the cortex of the kidney.
- erstraetin's Bruit.** A bruit heard over the lower border of the liver in some cachectic individuals.
- esalius' Foramen.** An inconstant foramen in the base of the skull, anterointernal to the foramen ovale; it transmits an emissary vein. **V.'s Glands,** the bronchopulmonary glands.
- V.'s Ligament.** See *Poupart's Ligament*. **V.'s Sesamoid Bones,** fibrocartilaginous or osseous bodies often found in the tendons of the gastrocnemius. **V.'s Vein,** a small vein through which the pterygoid plexus communicates with the cavernous sinus.
- Vicq D'Azyr's Band or Stripe.** See *Baillarger's Layer*. **V. D'A.'s Bundle,** a tract of nerve-fibers extending from the corpus mammillare to the optic thalamus. **V. D'A.'s Foramen,** the foramen cæcum at the upper end of the median groove of the anterior surface of the oblongata.
- Vidian Artery.** A branch of the internal maxillary artery which passes through the Vidian canal and is distributed to the pharynx and eustachian tube. **V. Canal,** a canal of the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa, and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum. It transmits the Vidian nerve and vessels. **V. Nerve,** a branch given off from the sphenopalatine ganglion.
- Viessens' Annulus or Ansa subclavia.** A small nerve passing between the middle and lower cervical, or first dorsal, ganglions and forming a loop around the subclavian artery. **V.'s Centrum ovale,** the central white matter seen on making a section of the brain at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum. **V.'s Ganglion,** the solar plexus. **V.'s Isthmus or Ring,** the annulus ovalis of the right auricle. **V.'s Valve,** velum medullare anterius; a lamella of white and gray matter situated between the superior cerebellar peduncles. **V.'s Ventricle.** See *Duncan's Ventricle*.



**Vignal's Cells.** Embryonic connective tissue (mesenchymatous) cells lying upon the axis-cylinders of which the fetal nerve-fibers are made up. At first globular, these cells elongate and gradually fuse until they form a complete sheath around the axis-cylinder.

**Vigouroux's Sign.** Diminished resistance of the skin to the galvanic current in exophthalmic goiter.

**Vincent's Angina.** Diphtheroid angina (ulceromembranous angina) due to bacillus of pseudodiphtheria. **V.'s Sign.** See *Argyll Robertson's Pupil*.

**Virchow's Bone-cells.** The cells found in lacunae of bone.

**V.'s Corpuscles.** See *Toynbee's Corpuscles*. **V.'s Crystals,** bright yellow or orange-colored crystals of hematin sometimes found in extravasated blood. **V.'s Degeneration,** amyloid degeneration. **V.'s Gland,** jugular gland; a lymphatic gland situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid. **V.'s Granulations,** granulations consisting principally of ependymal and neuroglial fibers, commonly found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis. **V.'s Law,** the cellular elements of a tumor are derived from preexisting tissue-cells.

**Virchow-Hassall's Bodies.** See *Hassall's Bodies*.

**Virchow-Robin's Space.** An adventitious lymph-space found between the adventitia and media of the blood-vessels of the brain and communicating with the subarachnoid space.

**Vlemminckx's Solution.** An application used in Austria and Germany for treating acne. It consists of lime (1), sulphur (2), water (20). Slake the lime, add the sulphur, and boil to 12 parts.

**Vogt's Point.** The point selected by Vogt for trephining in cases of traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. It is found at the intersection of a horizontal line two fingers' breadth above the zygomatic arch, and of a vertical line a thumb's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process of the zygoma.

**Vohsen-Davidsohn's Sign.** See *Davidsohn's Sign*.

**Voigt's Boundary Lines.** The lines which divide the regions of distribution of two peripheral nerve-trunks.

**Voillemier's Point.** A point on the linea alba six to seven centimeters below a line drawn between the two anterior superior spines of the ilium; suprapubic puncture of the bladder is made at this point in fat or edematous subjects.

**Voit's Nucleus.** An accessory nucleus of the corpus dentatum in the cerebellum.

**Volkmann's Canals.** Small canals found in the circumferential lamellae of long bones and transmitting blood-vessels; they communicate with the Haversian canals. **V.'s Deformity,** congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

**Voltolini's Disease.** Primary labyrinthitis; an affection of childhood, characterized by meningitic symptoms followed by deafness, deafmutism, and a staggering gait.

**Voltolini-Heryng's Sign.** See *Heryng's Sign*.

**Von Baer.** See *Baer*.

on Bezold. See *Bezold*.

on Ebner. See *Ebner*.

on Graefe. See *Graefe*.

on Gudden. See *Gudden*.

on Heine. See *Heine*.

on Jaksch. See *Jaksch*.

on Monakow. See *Monakow*.

on Troeltsch. See *Troeltsch*.

on Wahl. See *Wahl*.

**Kulpian's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease*.

**Kulpian-Prévost's Law.** See *Prévost's Symptom*.

**VACHENDORFF'S MEMBRANE.** The pupillary membrane which covers the pupil during fetal life.

**Vachsmuth's Mixture.** An anesthetic mixture of oil of turpentine 1 part, chloroform 5 parts.

**Vade's Balsam.** A compound tincture of benzoin.

**Vagner's Spot.** The germinal spot of the germinal vesicle. **W.'s Tactile Corpuscles.** See *Meissner's Corpuscles*.

**Wagstaffe's Fracture.** Separation of the internal malloclus.

**Wahl's Sign.** 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division, through injury, of the vessel.

**Walcher's Position.** A dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

**Waldeyer's Fossa.** Mesentericoparietal fossa. See *Broesike's Fossa*. **W.'s Germinal Epithelium**, the single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary. **W.'s Glands**, modified sudoriparous glands located at the attached border of the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **W.'s Plasma Cell**, a nucleated cell of varying size and shape, with voluminous, coarsely granular protoplasm, found in connective tissue, especially about the blood-vessels. **W.'s Sulcus**, the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea. **W.'s Tonsillar Ring**, the ring formed by the two faucial tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and smaller groups of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue and behind the posterior pillars of the fauces. **W.'s Vascular Layer**, the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

**Vallerian Degeneration.** Degeneration of a nerve consecutive upon its section, the process consisting essentially in segmentation of the myelin and subsequent disappearance of the latter, together with the axis-cylinder. **W. Law**, a nerve-fiber undergoes degenerative changes when it is separated from its trophic cells.

**Walther's Ganglion.** See *Walther's Ganglion*.

**Walther's Arteriosonervous Plexus.** The cavernous plexus.

**W.'s Ducts**, the ducts of the accessory sublingual glands. **W.'s**

**Ganglion**, the ganglion impar or coccygeal ganglion. **W.'s Oblique Ligament**, the ligamentous band extending from the external malleolus inward to the posterior surface of the astragalus.

**Warburg's Tincture**. An antiperiodic and diaphoretic mixture used in pernicious forms of malaria, consisting of: aqueous extract of aloes, 28 grains; rhubarb and angelica seed, each 448 grains; elecampane, saffron, and fennel, each 224 grains; gentian, zedoary root, cubeb, white agaric, camphor, and myrrh, each 112 grains; quinin sulphate, 1280 grains; dilute alcohol, sufficient to make 8 pints.

**Wardrop's Disease**. *Oxyehia maligna*. **W.'s Operation**, ligation of an artery beyond an aneurysm.

**Warthin's Sign**. Accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis.

**Wasmann's Glands**. The peptic glands.

**Weber's Glands**. Racemose glands situated in the posterior portion of the tongue and opening by several orifices on its border.

**W.'s Law**, the increase of stimulus necessary to produce the smallest perceptible change in a sensation is proportionate to the strength of the stimulus already acting. **W.'s Orbicular Zone**, that portion of the iliofemoral ligament which forms a loop around the neck of the femur. **W.'s Organ or Vesicle**, the sinus peculiaris of the male urethra. **W.'s Paradox**, a muscle when so loaded as to be unable to contract, may elongate. **W.'s Suture**, a fine groove or suture on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. **W.'s Symptom or Syndrome**, paralysis of the motor oculi nerve on the side of the lesion and of the facial and hypoglossal nerves and extremities on the opposite side; it corresponds anatomically to a lesion in the pedunculopontine or upper pontine region. **W.'s Test**, when a vibrating tuning-fork is placed upon the vertex or the middle of the forehead, the sound is perceived equally by both ears. If it be heard only in one ear, a lesion exists in this. 2. For sensation: Determination of the smallest distance at which the two points of a pair of compasses, applied simultaneously and lightly to the skin, can be recognized as two separate objects.

**Wedl's Vesicular Cells**. Large vesicular cells commonly found in the crystalline lens in cases of cataract, especially the senile and diabetic varieties.

**Wegner's Disease of Bone**. Epiphyseal osteochondritis occurring in infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **W.'s Sign**, in fetal syphilis the dividing line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line.

**Weigert's Method**. A method of staining the myelin of nerve-fibers with hematoxylin.

**Weil's Disease**. Acute febrile icterus; infectious jaundice.

**Weiland's Test**. For the determination of binocular fixation:



A vertical bar is interposed between the eyes and the letters to be read.

**Weir Mitchell's Disease.** See *Mitchell's Disease*.

**Weiss' Reflex.** A curvilinear reflex on the nasal side of the optic disc, regarded as a prodromal sign of myopia. **W.'s Sign.** "Facialis phenomenon." Contraction of the facial muscles upon light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, hysteria, and exophthalmic goiter.

**Weitbrecht's Cartilage.** A fibrocartilaginous lamella frequently found interposed between the articular surfaces of the acromioclavicular joint. **W.'s Foramen Ovale**, a foramen in the capsule of the shoulder-joint, through which the synovial membrane communicates with the bursa lining the under surface of the tendon of the subscapularis muscle. **W.'s Ligament**, a rounded, fibrous bundle, extending from the outer portion of the coronoid process to the inner border of the radius, above the bicipital tuberosity. **W.'s Retinacula**, flat bands lying on the neck of the femur and formed by the deeper fibers of the capsular ligament, which are reflected upward along the neck to be attached nearer to the head.

**Wells' Facies.** The facies of ovarian disease.

**Werlhof's Disease.** Morbus maculosus Werlhofii. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

**Wernick's Commissure.** The decussating fibers of the middle cerebellar peduncle.

**Vernicke's Aphasia.** Cortical sensory aphasia. **W.'s Center**, the auditory word center in the posterior third of the first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s Convolution**, the first temporosphenoid convolution. **W.'s Disease**, polioencephalitis acuta hæmorrhagica; acute superior polioencephalitis. **W.'s Fibers.** See *Gratiolet's Optic Radiation*. **W.'s Field.** See *W.'s Triangle*. **W.'s Fissure**, a nearly vertical fissure sometimes seen to divide the parietal and temporal lobes from the occipital lobe. **W.'s Sign**, hemiopic pupil reaction. Inaction of the pupil, on illumination of the amaurotic half of the eye, when the hemiopia depends upon a lesion of the optic nerve between the chiasm and the external geniculate body. **W.'s Triangle**, triangular area formed by the decussation, at various angles, of the radiating fibers of Gratiolet with the fibers proceeding from the external geniculate body and pulvinar; it occupies the extreme posterior segment of the capsula.

**Vestphal's Nucleus.** See *Edinger-Westphal's Nucleus*. **W.'s Paradoxic Contraction**, tonic contraction of the anterior muscles of the leg (especially the tibialis anticus) on passive flexion of the foot; it is occasionally seen in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, tabes, alcoholism, and hysteria. **W.'s Sign**, absence of the patellar reflex; it occurs in lesions of the spinal cord at the level of the reflex center (*e. g.*, tabes dorsalis, parietic dementia), neuritis, certain cases of cerebellar disease, etc. **W.'s Zone**, a

zone in the posterior column of the lumbar spinal cord, which is bounded externally by the inner side of the posterior horn, internally by an imaginary anteroposterior line drawn through the point at which the posterior horn turns inward, and posteriorly by the periphery of the cord. It contains the afferent fibers concerned in the patellar reflex mechanism.

**Westphal-Erb's Sign.** See *Westphal's Sign*.

**Wharton's Duct.** The duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s Jelly**, the gelatinous embryonic connective tissue of the umbilical cord.

**Wheelhouse's Operation.** A perineal incision through the urethra for stricture.

**White's Disease.** See *Darier's Disease*. **W.'s Operation**, castration for cure of enlarged prostate.

**Whytt's Disease.** ● **Hydrocephalus internus**; a collection of fluid in the cerebral ventricles.

**Wichmann's Asthma.** See *Kopp's Asthma*.

**Widal's Reaction.** The addition of a few drops of a culture of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis* (Eberth) to the serum of a typhoid fever patient causes an agglutination and loss of movement of the bacilli.

**Wilde's Cords.** The transverse fibers of the callosum. **W.'s Luminous Triangle.** See *Poltzer's Luminous Cone*.

**Wildermuth's Ear.** A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a prominence of the antihelix, the helix being turned downward.

**Wilks' Kidney.** The large white kidney. **W. Symptom-complex.** See *Erb's Disease*.

**Willan's Leprosy.** Psoriasis. **W.'s Lupus**, lupus vulgaris.

**Willard's Disease.** See *Willan's Lupus*.

**Williams' Sign.** Diminished inspiratory expansion on the left side in adherent pericardium. **W.'s Tracheal Sound**, a high-pitched tympanitic sound heard on percussion over the second and third ribs near the sternum, the mouth being open; it is noted in infiltration of the lung.

**Willis' Accessory Nerve.** The spinal accessory nerve. **W.'s Arteries**, the anterior and posterior communicating arteries of the brain. **W.'s Chords**, (1) fibrous trabeculas stretching across the lower angle of the superior longitudinal sinus. (2) See *Wilde's Cords*. **W.'s Circle**, the anastomosis formed at the base of the brain by the anterior communicating, anterior cerebral, and carotid arteries; and by the posterior communicating, posterior cerebral, and basilar arteries. **W.'s Disease**, diabetes mellitus. **W.'s Glands**, the corpora albicantia. **W.'s Ophthalmic Branch**, the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerve. **W.'s Paracusis**, increased hearing power in the presence of a strong noise. **W.'s Valve.** See *Vieussens' Valve*.

**Wilson's Disease.** General exfoliative dermatitis. **W.'s Lichen**, lichen ruber planus. **W.'s Muscle**, a nonconstant fasciculus of

the compressor urethræ which is attached to the body of the pubis, near the symphysis.

**Wilson-Brocq's Disease.** See *Wilson's Disease*.

**Vinckel's Disease.** Acute epidemic afebrile hemoglobinuria of the new-born, with icterus.

**Winslow's Foramen.** A constriction of the cavity of the peritoneum which serves for the passage of the hepatic and gastric arteries. It is bounded in front by the portal vein, hepatic artery and duct, behind by the inferior vena cava, below by the hepatic artery, and above by the liver. **W.'s Ligament**, ligamentum posticum Winslowii. The posterior ligament of the knee-joint. **W.'s Pancreas**, the lesser pancreas. **W.'s Pouch**, the lesser omentum. **W.'s Stars**, stellæ vasculosæ Winslowii. Capillary whorls which form the beginning of the vorticose veins of the choroid.

**Wintrich's Change of Pitch.** The tympanitic sound of pneumothorax and of cavities communicating freely with a bronchus becomes higher in pitch when the mouth is opened, and lower when the mouth is closed.

**Wirsung's Duct.** The pancreatic duct.

**Wistar's Pyramids.** See *Bertin's Bones*.

**Woehler's Rings.** See *Meyer's Rings*.

**Woillez' Disease.** Acute idiopathic congestion of the lungs.

**Wolff's Law.** Every change in the static relations of a bone leads not only to a corresponding change of internal structure, but also to a change of external form and physiologic function.

**Wolffian Body.** The mesonephros, an organ of embryonic life situated on each side of the vertebral column and consisting of a series of convoluted tubes opening into a lateral duct, which is connected with the common cloaca of the alimentary and genitourinary tracts. It disappears toward the end of the second month, leaving as a vestige the parovarium. **W. Cyst**, a cyst of the broad ligament of the uterus, believed to be developed from vestiges of the Wolffian body. **W. Duct**, the mesonephric duct. **W. Tubules**, small tubes joining the Wolffian duct at right angles.

**Wormian Bones.** Ossa triquetra; the supernumerary bones of the skull.

**Woulfe's Bottles.** An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles connected by suitable tubes, and used for washing gases or for saturating liquids with a gas.

**Wrisberg's Ansa memorabilis.** A loop formed by the right semilunar ganglion and the anastomosis of the right pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. **W.'s Cartilages**, the cuneiform cartilages in the arytenoepiglottidean folds. **W.'s Ganglion.** (1) A ganglion frequently found in the superficial cardiac plexus at the point of union of the lower cervical cardiac branch of the left pneumogastric with the upper cardiac nerve of the sympathetic of the left side. 2. Intumescencia semilunaris. See *Gasserian*



**Ganglion.** W.'s Lingula, the filaments connecting the sensory and motor roots of the trigeminus. W.'s Nerve, the small internal cutaneous branch of the first dorsal nerve. W.'s Pars intermedia, a small nerve which joins the facial in the auditory canal after passing between the fifth and eighth cranial nerves.

**Wunderlich's Law.** The ascending oscillations of the temperature-curve in typhoid fever.

**Wundt's Tetanus.** A prolonged tetanic contraction induced in a frog's muscle by injury or the passage of a strong current.

**Wyman's Strap.** An arrangement of straps for holding a violently insane person in bed.

**YOUNG-HELMHOLTZ THEORY OF COLOR SENSATION.** The doctrine that there are three kinds of nerve-elements corresponding to the three primary colors. Stimulation of the first develops red; of the second, green; of the third, violet.

**Young's Rule of Dosage.** Add 12 to the age, divide the result by the age, to get the denominator of a fraction the numerator of which is 1.

**Yvon's Coefficient.** The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the phosphates in the urine, represented by  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

**ZAGLAS' LIGAMENT.** The portion of the posterior sacroiliac ligament that extends from the posterior superior spinous process of the ilium downward to the side of the sacrum.

**Zahn's Ribs.** The whitish transverse markings often formed on the surface of a thrombus by the extremities of the columns of blood-platelets and leukocytes.

**Zang's Space.** The space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid in the supraclavicular fossa.

**Zeissian Glands.** The sebaceous glands of the eyelashes. Z. Styte, hordeolum externum; a styte produced by suppuration of one of the Zeissian glands.

**Zenker's Crystals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. Z.'s Degeneration or Disease of Muscles, waxy or hyaline degeneration of muscles occurring in acute infectious diseases, especially in typhoid fever. Z.'s Paralysis, paresis and disturbance of sensation in the lower extremities, the external popliteal nerve being most involved; it is caused by frequent and prolonged kneeling or squatting.

**Ziehl's Solution.** A fluid employed to stain lepra and tubercle bacilli. It consists of a five per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, with the addition of one-tenth its volume of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin. Heat the specimen in this for three minutes, and the entire specimen will be stained red. Decolorize with twenty or thirty per cent. of nitric acid, and the tubercle bacilli alone will retain the stain.

**Ziemssen's Motor Points.** Points of election in electrization of muscles; they correspond to the places of entrance of the motor nerves into the muscles.

**Zimmerlin's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** The scapulohumeral type, distinguished from Erb's type by the absence of secondary lipomatosis.

**Zimmermann's Granules.** See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets*.

**Zinn's Artery.** The central artery of the retina. **Z.'s Circle,** the plexus formed by small branches of the ciliary arteries within the fibrous layer of the sclera at the entrance of the optic nerve.

**Z.'s Ligament.** See *Z.'s Tendon*. **Z.'s Membrane,** the anterior layer of the iris. **Z.'s Ring or Tendon,** the circular fibrous sheath formed by the common tendon of the internal, external, and inferior rectus muscles. **Z.'s Zonula,** zonula ciliaris; the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens.

**Zittmann Decoction.** A drink used in old, obstinate cases of syphilis. It consists of sarsaparilla,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; water, 325 troy ounces; alum and sugar, each 6 drams; anise and fennel, each 4 drams; senna, 3 ounces; licorice root,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

**Zoellner's Lines.** A device to illustrate false estimates of direction or parallelism by intersecting lines crossing parallel lines at a certain angle.

**Zuckerkindl's Convolution.** The gyrus subcallosus; the peduncle of the callosum. **Z.'s Dehiscences,** small gaps sometimes existing in the papyraceous lamina of the ethmoid bone, and bringing the lining membrane of the latter in contact with the dura. They are not pathologic. **Z.'s Vein,** a small branch of the ethmoid veins through which the veins of the lateral wall of the nose communicate with the cerebral veins.

## TABLE OF TESTS.

**ACETOGACETIC Acid.** See *Gerhardt*.

**Acetone.** See *Chautard, Gunning, Lieben, Legal, Malerba, De Nobel, Penzoldt, Reynolds*.

**Adamkiewicz' Reaction for Proteids.** To a mixture of one volume concentrated sulphuric acid and two volumes glacial acetic acid add the proteid. At the ordinary temperature a reddish-violet color is obtained slowly, but more quickly on heating. The liquid has also a feeble fluorescence, and gives an absorption band between the lines B and F in the solar spectrum.

**Agostini's Reaction for Glucose.** To five drops of the urine add five drops of 0.5 per cent. solution of gold chlorid and three drops of twenty per cent. potassa solution, and heat gently. In the presence of glucose a red color will be produced.

**Albumin.** See *Axenfeld, Boedeker, Cohen, Fuerbringer, Heller, Heynsius, Hindenlang, Johnson, Macwilliam, Méhu, Millon, Oliver, Oxyphenyl Sulphonic Acid, Parnum, Pavy, Raabe, Rees, Reoch, Roberts, Spiegler, Tanret, Zouchlos*.

**Allen's Reaction for Phenol.** Add to one or two drops of the liquid to be tested a few drops of hydrochloric acid and then one drop of nitric acid. A cherry-red coloration is produced.

**Almén's Reagent for Blood.** A liquid containing blood or blood-coloring matters if well shaken with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of guaiacum and oil of turpentine, becomes blue. **A.'s Test for Glucose,** heat the liquid with a solution of bismuth subnitrate dissolved in caustic soda and Rochelle salts; if it contain glucose, the liquid becomes cloudy, dark brown, or nearly black in color, and finally a black deposit appears.

**Anderson's Reaction for Distinguishing between Quinolin and Pyridin Salts.** The chloroplatinates of the latter, when boiled with water, are changed into insoluble double salts with the elimination of hydrogen chlorid, whereas the former remain in solution.

**Andreasch's Reaction for Cystein.** To the hydrochloric acid solution add a few drops of dilute ferric chlorid solution and then ammonia. The liquid will become a dark purplish red.

**Antipyrin.** See *Fieuz*.

**Arsenic.** See *Bettendorf, Marsh*.

**Axenfeld's Test for Albumin in Urine.** Acidulate with formic acid and add, drop by drop, a 0.1 per cent. solution of gold chlorid, and warm. If albumin be present, the solution becomes red, then purplish, and on the addition of more gold chlorid, blue. The blue color is also produced by glucose, starch, tyrosin, uric acid, urea, leucin, etc., but the red color is characteristic of albumin.



**BAEYER'S Reaction for Glucose.** Indigo is formed on boiling a glucose solution with orthonitrophenyl propiolic acid and sodium carbonate. When the glucose is in excess, this blue is converted into indigo white. **B.'s Reaction for Indol**, a watery solution of indol to which has been added two or three drops of fuming nitric acid and then a 2 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite drop by drop, yields a red liquid and then a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate,  $C_{16}H_{13}(NO)N_2HNO_3$ .

**Barfoed's Reagent for Dextrose.** One part copper acetate dissolved in 15 parts of water; 5 c.c. of acetic acid containing 38 per cent. of glacial acetic acid, added to 200 c.c. of this solution. Heat this reagent with a dextrose solution, and a reduction of copper suboxid is produced, but not when heated with lactose or maltose.

**Baumann's Reaction for Dextrose.** To an aqueous solution of grape-sugar add benzoyl chlorid and an excess of sodium hydrate, and shake until the odor of benzoyl chlorid disappears. A precipitate of benzoic acid ester of dextrose will be produced which is insoluble in water and alkalis.

**Baumann and Goldmann's Test for Cystin.** If a solution of cystin be shaken in caustic soda with benzoyl chlorid, a voluminous precipitate of benzoyl cystin will be produced. The sodium salt occurs as silky plates, readily soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in an excess of caustic soda.

**Becker's Reaction for Picrotoxin.** The alkaloid reduces Fehling's solution upon the application of gentle heat.

**Berthelot's Test for Phenol.** An ammoniacal solution of phenol treated with sodium hypochlorite produces a beautiful blue coloration.

**Bettendorf's Test for Arsenic.** On heating a solution of stannous chlorid in concentrated hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.19, with a solution of arsenic or arsenous acids in strong hydrochloric acid a brownish turbidity or precipitate of metallic arsenic and tin is yielded.

**Bile Acids.** See *Drechsel, Mylius, Pettenkofer, Strassburg, v. Udransky*. **B.'s Pigments.** See *Cupranica, Cunisset, Dragendorff, Dumontpallier, Fleischl, Gluzinske, Gmelin, Huppert, Jolles, Maréchal, Le Nobel, Rosenbach, Smith, Stokvis, Trouseau, Ultzmann, Vitalli*.

**Biuret Reaction for Proteids.** See *Piotrowski's Reaction*. **B. Reaction for Urea**, melt urea completely in a dry test-tube; continue the heat for some time. When cold, dissolve in water, add abundant caustic soda and a dilute solution of copper sulphate drop by drop. The solution becomes first pink, then reddish-violet, and finally bluish violet, according to the amount of copper sulphate added.

**Blood.** See *Aluên, Bremer, Hayem, Hoppe-Seyler, Kobert, Laden-dorff, Pacini, Rubner, Salkowski, Struve, Van Deen, Wetzel, v. Zaleski*.

**Blythe's Test for Lead in Potable Water.** On the addition of

a 1 per cent. alcoholic tincture of cochineal a precipitate is formed.

**Boas' Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach.** In 100 grams dilute alcohol dissolve 5 grams pure resorcin and 5 grams white sugar. Spread a few drops of this reagent in a thin layer upon a porcelain dish and heat gently. If a glass rod dipped in the solution be applied to a drop of the filtrate from the stomach, a deep scarlet streak is produced.

**Boedeker's Reaction for Albumin.** Treat the liquid with acetic acid, and add a solution of potassium ferrocyanid drop by drop. White precipitate of albumin will be formed.

**Boettger's Test for Dextrose.** Take 5 grams of basic nitrate of bismuth, 5 grams of tartaric acid, and 30 c.c. of distilled water. Add to this slowly a strong solution of sodium hydrate, stirring continually until a clear solution is obtained. To a small quantity of this add some solution of dextrose, and boil. A black precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. Or the test may be performed in this way: add some solid bismuth subnitrate to the liquid already rendered alkaline with carbonate of soda or potash, and boil. The existence of dextrose will be evinced by the darkening of the bismuth salt or a black precipitate.

**Braun's Reaction for Glucose.** Treat the glucose solution with caustic soda, and warm until it is yellow; then add a dilute solution of picric acid and heat to boiling. A deep red color will be produced. Creatinin gives the same reaction, even in the cold, and acetone also, though slightly.

**Bremer's Reaction for Diabetic Blood.** The blood is prepared as in ordinary staining methods, and, after drying in a hot-air sterilizer, stained with methylene-blue and eosin. The red blood-corpuscles of diabetic blood are stained greenish-yellow, whereas in normal blood they assume a brownish color.

**Bruecke's Reagent for Proteids.** Saturate a boiling 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodid with freshly precipitated mercuric iodid. Filter when cool; the filtrate is used with hydrochloric acid as a precipitant for the proteids.

**CAPRANICA'S Reaction for Bile Pigments:** add to the solution chloroform containing some bromin, and shake; it becomes first green, blue violet, yellowish-red, and finally colorless. If the green or blue solution be shaken with HCl, the color is destroyed by the acid. **C.'s Reactions for Guanin.** 1. A warm solution of guanin hydrochlorid with a cold saturated solution of picric acid gives a yellow precipitate occurring as silky needles. 2. Add to a guanin solution a concentrated solution of potassium ferrieyanid; a yellowish-brown prismatic precipitate is formed. 3. On the addition of a concentrated solution of potassium chromate to guanin solutions an orange-red crystalline precipitate is formed. It is very insoluble in water.

**Cellulose.** See *Schultze, Schweitzer.*

**Chautard's Test for Acetone.** Allow sulphurous acid to pass through a solution of 0.25 gram of fuchsin in 500 c.c. of water until the solution becomes yellow. On the addition of a portion of this to the liquid to be tested for acetone it will assume a violet color if acetone be present.

**Cholesterin.** See *Liebermann-Burchard, Obermueller, Salkowski, Schiff, Schultze, Zwenger.*

**Diamician and Magnanini's Test for Skatol.** Skatol warmed with sulphuric acid produces a purple-red color.

**Cohen's Test for Albumin.** To the acid solution of albumin add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid. The albumin and the alkaloids are precipitated.

**Copper.** See *Schoenbein.*

**Creatinin.** See *Jaffé, Kerner, v. Maschke, Salkowski, Weyl.*

**Crismier's Test for Glucose.** An alkaline solution of glucose when heated to boiling with a solution of 1 part safranin in 1000 parts water decolorizes the safranin solution or renders it pale yellow. It is not decolorized when heated with uric acid, creatinin, or creatin, in an alkaline solution.

**Funisset's Test for Bile Pigments.** Addition to the urine of half its volume of chloroform imparts a yellow color to the latter.

**Cystein.** See *Andreasch.*

**Cystin.** See *Baumann and Goldmann, Liebig, Mueller.*

**DAVY'S Test For Phenol.** To 1 or 2 drops of the phenol solution add 3 or 4 drops of a solution of 1 part molybdic acid in 10 or more parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. A pale yellowish-brown coloration is produced, which passes to reddish-brown and then to a beautiful purple.

**Denigé's Test for Uric Acid.** Convert uric acid into alloxan by the action of nitric acid; expel the excess of nitric acid by gentle heat, and treat with a few drops of sulphuric acid and a few drops of commercial benzol (containing thiophen); a blue coloration will result.

**Dextrose.** See *Glucose.*

**Diazo Reaction.** See *Ehrlich's Reaction.*

**Dietrich's Reaction for Uric Acid.** A red coloration results from the addition of a solution of sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite to the uric acid solution. The color vanishes on adding caustic alkali.

**Donné's Test for Pus.** With the mass to be tested stir a small piece of caustic potash. The mass will be converted into a tough, slimy material if pus be present.

**Dragendorff's Test for Bile Pigments.** Spread a few drops of the urine on an unglazed porcelain surface, and after absorption has taken place, add a drop or two of nitric acid. If bile be present, several rings of color will be produced, the green ring, which is characteristic of bile pigments, being chief among them.



**Drechsel's Test for Bile Acids.** A beautiful red color is produced if bile acids are present in a substance treated with a little cane-sugar and a few drops of a mixture composed of 5 parts of syrupy phosphoric acid and 1 part water, and warmed on a water-bath.

**Dumontpallier's Test for Bile Pigments.** See *Smith's Test*.

**EHRlich's Reaction.** The treatment of the urine with diazobenzosulphuric acid produces a deep-red color that is due to a combination of the reagent with an aromatic amido-compound found in the urine in typhoid fever and pneumonia; frequently also in pleurisy, measles, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and peritonitis. To produce this reaction, equal parts of the reagent and urine are mixed and about one-eighth of their total volume of ammonia is added. The reagent consists of two solutions: (1) Sulphanilic acid, 1 gram; hydrochloric acid, 10 c.c.; distilled water, 200 c.c. (2) Nitrate of sodium, 0.5 gram; distilled water, 100 c.c.

**Eijkman's Test for Phenol.** Add to the phenol solution a few drops of an alcoholic solution of nitrous acid, ethyl ether, and an equal amount of concentrated sulphuric acid. A red coloration is produced.

**Eiselt's Reaction for Melanin in Urine.** Concentrated nitric acid, sulphuric acid, potassium dichromate, or other oxidizing agents render urine containing melanin dark colored.

**Ewald's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Dilute 2 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanid and 0.5 c.c. of a neutral solution of acetate of iron to 10 c.c. with water. This makes a ruby-red solution; if a few drops of it are placed in a porcelain dish, and 1 or 2 drops of the liquid to be tested are allowed to come in contact with it, a faint violet cloud is observed in the presence of HCl. On mixing, the color becomes brown.

**FEHLING'S Test for Glucose.** Two solutions are required to be kept in two distinct parts in well-stoppered bottles. A. Dissolve 36.64 grams of copper sulphate in 500 c.c. of water. B. Dissolve 173 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic soda having a specific gravity of 1.34, and dilute with water to 500 c.c. Mix equal volumes of A and B for use; the result is a dark-blue fluid known as Fehling's solution. The solution should always be fresh, as tartaric acid has a tendency to become converted into racemic acid, which reduces cupric salts like sugar. Its absence should always be ascertained by boiling the Fehling's solution, which should remain unaltered by this process. On addition of a solution of glucose and then boiling a red precipitate of the cuprous oxid or hydrate occurs.

**Fermentation Test for Glucose.** Half fill a test-tube with solution of dextrose, and add a little dried German yeast. Invert the tube over mercury and allow it to stand in a warm place for 24 hours. The sugar will ferment, carbonic acid gas accumulates

in the tube, and the liquid gives the tests for alcohol. A control experiment should be made with yeast and water in another test-tube, as a small yield of carbonic acid is often obtained from impurities in the yeast. See also *Roberts*.

**Jeux's Test for Antipyrin.** Add 2.5 grams of sodii metaphosphoric acid and 12 drops of sulphuric acid to the suspected fluid, filter, and to the clear filtrate add a few drops of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin be present, a clear green color will develop.

**Jeischl's Reaction for Bile Pigments.** Add concentrated sulphuric acid by means of a pipet to urine already treated with a concentrated solution of nitrate of soda. The sulphuric acid sinks to the bottom of the test-tube and produces color layers, as in Gmelin's test.

**Johre's Reaction.** On the addition of a strong solution of iodine and iodide of potassium to human spermatic fluid brown crystals in the shape of needles or plates are formed. This is not wholly reliable as a test for human spermatic fluid, since the crystals can also be found in the spermatic fluid of animals.

**Formaldehyd.** Phenylhydrazine has been proposed by Vitali as a test for formaldehyd. A mixture of the two gives rise to a milky discoloration; eventually a yellowish deposit is precipitated upon the sides of the test-tube. In concentrated solutions the turbidity appears immediately. In solutions of a strength of 1:100 the reaction occurs after a few seconds; in those of 1:1000, in 1 minute; in those of 1:10,000, in 5 minutes; in those of 1:100,000, in 2 to 3 hours. See also *Kentmann*.

**Loe's Reaction for Proteids.** A dark-blue coloration is produced by heating a solid proteid with sulphuric acid containing molybdic acid.

**Mohr's Reagent.** Add 7 grams of potassium iodide and 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 1.5 grams of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate which has been treated with 20 c.c. of water and heated to the boiling-point.

**Muebringer's Reaction for Albumin.** Gelatin capsules holding the double salt of mercuric chloride and sodium chloride with citric acid, opened at both ends and introduced into the urine, causes a cloudiness or flocculent precipitate in the presence of albumin.

**Murfurol Reaction for Proteids.** Murfurol is produced on heating proteids with sulphuric acid.

**Allois' Test for Inosit.** Allow the inosit solution to evaporate to incipient dryness; moisten the residuum with a little mercuric nitrate solution and it assumes a yellow color on drying, which becomes a fine red on heating strongly, but disappears on cooling. Tyrosine, sugar, and proteids must be absent.

**Marrod's Test for Hematoporphyrin in Urine.** Add to 100 c.c. of urine 20 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda, and filter. Add to the filtrate thoroughly washed in water absolute alcohol, and enough hydrochloric acid to dissolve perfectly the



precipitate. Spectroscopic examination may now be made of the solution for the two absorption bands characteristic of hematoporphyrin. **G.'s Test for Uric Acid in Blood:** to 30 c.c. of serum add 0.5 c.c. of acetic acid, and immerse a fine thread. The thread becomes incrustated with uric-acid crystals. This is obtained especially in gout, but also in leukemia and chlorosis.

**Gentele's Test for Glucose.** On the addition of a glucose solution to a solution of potassium ferricyanid rendered alkaline with caustic soda or potash it is decolorized, with the formation of potassium ferrocyanid on applying gentle heat. Uric acid gives this same reaction.

**Gerhardt's Reaction for Acetoacetic (Diacetic) Acid in the Urine.** A premonitory sign of diabetic coma. Treatment with a solution of ferric chlorid causes a gray precipitate, which is removed by filtration; on the further addition of the reagent a deep Bordeaux-red color is produced, which disappears on adding a few drops of sulphuric acid. **G.'s Test for Urobilin:** shake the urine with chloroform to extract the urobilin; add to this chloroform extract an iodine solution, and then a solution of caustic potash; a green fluorescence will result.

**Gerrard's Test for Glucose.** To a 5 per cent. solution of potassium cyanid add Fehling's solution until the blue color just commences to disappear. On heating this solution to boiling with one containing glucose, no precipitation of cuprous oxid results, but the solution will be more or less decolorized.

**Globulin.** See *Hammarsten, Pohl*.

**Glucose.** See *Almén, Barfoed, Baumann, Baeyer, Boettger, Braun, Crismer, Fehling, Gentele, Gerrard, Haines, Hassall, v. Jaksch, Knapp, Loewenthal, Maumené, Molisch, Moore, Mulder, Nylander, Pavy, Penzoldt, Roberts, Rubner, Saccharimeter, Schiff, Silver, Soldani, Tollen, Trommer, Wender, Worm-Müller*.

**Gluzinske's Test for Bile Pigments.** Boil the solution for a few minutes with formalin, and an emerald-green coloration will result, changing to an amethyst violet on the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

**Gmelin's Test for Bile Pigments in the Urine.** Fuming nitric acid is carefully added, so that it forms a sublayer. At the junction of the two liquids a series of colored layers is formed in the following order, from above downward: green, blue, violet, red, and reddish-yellow. The green ring must always be present, and the reddish-violet at the same time; otherwise the reaction might be confounded with that for lutein.

**Greiss' Test for Nitrous Acid.** An intense yellow color is produced by the addition of a solution of metadiazobenzol to a dilute solution containing nitrous acid which has been acidified with a few drops of sulphuric acid.

**Grigg's Test for Proteids.** A precipitate is formed with all proteids except peptones on the addition of a solution of metaphosphoric acid.



**Guanin.** See *Capranica*.

**Guenzburg's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice.** Two drops of a solution consisting of phloroglucin, 2 grams; vanillin, 1 gram; alcohol, 30 c.c., mixed with two drops of filtered gastric juice, are carefully heated in a porcelain capsule. The presence of free HCl is indicated by the appearance of a bright red color; if absent, the color will be brown or brownish-red.

**Gunning's Test for Acetone.** Add to the liquid to be tested an alcoholic solution and then ammonia. When allowed to stand, a precipitate of iodoform and a black precipitate of iodid of nitrogen are formed; the latter gradually disappears, when the iodoform is visible.

**HAINES' Solution for Glucose in Urine.** Copper sulphate 3, potassium hydrate 9, glycerin 100, water 600. Use as Fehling's solution; a red precipitate will be formed.

**Hammarsten's Test for Globulin.** To the neutral solution add powdered sulphate of magnesia until no more of the salt dissolves. Separate the globulin thus precipitated by filtration, and wash with a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia.

**Hassall's Test.** The growth of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, observed under the microscope, is indicative of the presence of sugar in the urine.

**Hayem's Solution Used in the Microscopic Examination of Blood.** Sodium chlorid, 1 gram; sodium sulphate, 5 grams; mercuric chlorid, 0.5 gram; dissolved in 200 c.c. of distilled water.

**Heller's Test for Albumin.** Place about 30 drops of nitric acid in a test-tube, and overlay with an equal quantity of the urine to be tested. The existence of albumin is indicated by a well-defined white ring between the two liquids.

**Hematoporphyrin.** See *Garrod*.

**Hemin.** See *Teichmann*.

**Hemoglobin.** See *Kobert*.

**Herzberg's Reagent for Free Hydrochloric Acid.** Moisten paper with a solution of Congo red; when dried, it turns blue or bluish-black when moistened with hydrochloric acid.

**Heynsius' Test for Albumin.** Add to the solution acetic acid sufficient to acidify, and a few cubic centimeters of a saturated solution of sodium chlorid, and boil. A flocculent precipitate is produced by the presence of albumin.

**Hindenlang's Test for Albumin.** On the addition of solid metaphosphoric acid to the liquid to be tested a precipitate is formed in the presence of albumin.

**Hippuric Acid.** See *Luecke*.

**Hoffmann's Test for Tyrosin.** Add to the solution to be tested mercuric nitrate, and boil; then add nitric acid containing some nitrous acid. If tyrosin be present, a beautiful red coloration is produced and a red precipitate is formed.

**Hofmeister's Test for Leucin.** A deposit of metallic mercury is

formed on warming a solution of leucin with mercurous nitrate. **H.'s Test for Peptones**, prepare phosphotungstic acid by dissolving commercial sodium tungstate in boiling water, and adding phosphoric acid until acid in reaction; acidify strongly with hydrochloric acid after cooling, and filter when it has stood twenty-four hours. On the addition of this to a peptone solution entirely free from albumin it yields a precipitate.

**Hoppe-Seyler's Test for Carbon Monoxid in Blood.** Add to the blood twice its volume of caustic soda solution of 1.3 specific gravity. Ordinary blood thus treated is a dingy brown mass which, when spread out on porcelain, has a shade of green. Blood containing carbon monoxid, under the same conditions, appears as a red mass which, if spread on porcelain, shows a beautiful red color. **H.-S.'s Test for Xanthin**, add the xanthin to a mixture of a solution of sodium hydrate and chlorid of lime in a porcelain dish; at first a dark green-ring, which quickly turns brown and disappears, forms about each xanthin grain.

**Huppert's Reaction for Bile Pigments.** After the solution has been treated with milk of lime or a solution of calcium chlorid, precipitate with ammonia; filter and wash the precipitate, treat with alcohol acidified with sulphuric acid and boil; the liquid will assume a green color.

**Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** See *Boas, Ewald, Guenzburg, Herzberg, v. Jaksch, Luttke, Maly, Mohr, Rabuteau, Reoch, Sjoeqvist, Szabo, Uffelmann, v. d. Velden, Winkler, Witz.*

**Hydrogen Peroxid.** See *Wurster.*

**Hypoxanthin.** See *Kossel.*

**INDICAN.** See *Jaffé, MacMunn, Obermeyer, Weber.*

**Indigo Red.** See *Rosenbach, Rosin.*

**Indol.** See *Baeyer, Nencki, Salkowski.*

**Inosit.** See *Gallois, Scherer, Seidel.*

**JACQUEMIN'S Test for Phenol.** Add to the solution an equal amount of anilin and then a solution of sodium hypochlorite; a blue color is produced.

**Jaffé's Reaction for Creatinin.** Add to the solution a solution of picric acid and a few drops of sodium hydrate solution, and warm. The presence of creatinin is evinced by a red coloration, which changes to yellow if acid be added. Acetone and glucose give a similar reaction.

**v. Jaksch's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice.** Saturate filter-paper with a solution of benzopurpurin 6 B, and dry; this gives, with dilute solutions of HCl, a beautiful violet color. If it assumes a dark-blue color, the solution contains more than 0.4 gram of HCl in 100 c.c. of the solution. **v. J.'s Test for Glucose in Urine:** to 6-8 c.c. urine add 2 parts of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 parts of sodium acetate; warm, place

the tube in boiling water for from twenty to thirty minutes, then into cold water. The presence of glucose is shown by a precipitate consisting of groups of yellow needles of phenylglucosazone. In doubtful cases determine the melting-point of these crystals to be  $204^{\circ}$ – $205^{\circ}$  C. **v. J.'s Test for Melanin**, treat the liquid to be tested with a few drops of a concentrated solution of ferric chlorid. If melanin be present, it will turn gray, and more ferric chlorid being added, the precipitate, consisting of the coloring matter and the phosphates, is redissolved. **v. J.'s Test for Uric Acid**, allow the powder to heat gently on a watch-glass with a drop or two of chlorin or bromin water. A red residue is formed which, when cold, turns a purple red when ammonia is added.

**Johnson's Test for Albumin in Urine**. A concentrated solution of picric acid is poured upon the surface of the urine in a test-tube. A ring of white precipitate occurs at the junction of the two liquids; this increases on heating. Peptones and albumoses are precipitated by this reagent, but the precipitate redissolves on heating.

**Kolles' Test for Bile Pigments in Urine**. Put in a stopper cylinder 50 c.c. of urine, and add a few drops of 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid and an excess of a barium chlorid solution with 5 c.c. chloroform, and shake for several minutes. Then by means of a pipet remove the chloroform and the precipitate, place in a test-tube, and heat on the water-bath to about  $80^{\circ}$  C. When the chloroform has evaporated, decant the liquid from the precipitate carefully and let three drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, containing one-third fuming nitric acid, flow down the sides of the test-tube. If bile pigments be present, the characteristic coloration results.

**LENTMANN'S Test for Formaldehyd**. 0.1 gram of morphin hydrochlorid is dissolved in 1 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid in a test-tube, and an equal volume of the solution to be examined is added without mixing; in the presence of formaldehyd the aqueous solution will be clear red violet in color after a lapse of a few minutes. The reaction is sensitive to 1:5000 to 1:6000.

**Kerner's Reaction for Creatinin**. Add to a solution of creatinin acidified with a mineral acid a solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; a crystalline precipitate will be formed.

**Mann's Test for Glucose in Urine**. A solution is made of 10 grams of mercuric cyanid dissolved in 100 c.c. caustic soda solution, of a specific gravity of 1.145, and diluted to 1 liter. When this solution is diluted with water and heated with a glucose solution, a reduction of metallic mercury takes place. Ten c.c. of this solution are reduced by 0.025 gram of glucose.

**Robert's Test for Hemoglobin**. Treat the solution with one of zinc sulphate or shake it with zinc powder, when a precipitate of zinc hemoglobin is formed. Alkalies color this precipitate red.



**Kossel's Test for Hypoxanthin.** Treat the solution with hydrochloric acid and zinc, and add an excess of sodium hydrate. The presence of hypoxanthin is evinced by a ruby-red color.

**LACTIC ACID.** See *Uffelmann*.

**Ladendorff's Test for Blood.** Treat the liquid with tincture of guaiacum, and then with oil of eucalyptus; in the presence of blood the upper layer becomes violet and the lower layer blue.

**Landolt's Test for Phenol.** Treat the solution with bromin water; a white crystalline precipitate of tribromphenol is produced.

**Lang's Reaction for Taurin.** A white combination appearing as a precipitate occurs on boiling a solution of taurin with freshly precipitated mercuric oxid.

**Lead.** See *Blythe*.

**Legal's Test for Acetone in Urine.** Acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid, and distil. To the distillate add a few drops each of sodium nitroprussid and liquor potassæ. This produces a ruby-red color, which changes to purple on the addition of acetic acid. Creatinin gives a similar color, but it disappears when acetic acid is added.

**Leucin.** See *Hofmeister, Scherer*.

**Lieben's Test for Acetone in Urine, Modified by Ralfe.** Dissolve 20 grains of potassium iodid in a dram of liquor potassæ, and boil; then carefully float the urine on its surface in a test-tube. A precipitation of phosphates occurs at the point of contact which, in the presence of acetone, will become yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform.

**Liebermann's Test for Proteids.** Wash the proteid with alcohol and ether, and treat with fuming hydrochloric acid; a beautiful violet-blue coloration is produced.

**Liebermann-Burchard's Test for Cholesterin.** Allow the substance to dissolve in acetic anhydrid, then add a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a beautiful violet coloration is produced, changing quickly to green if cholesterin be present.

**Liebig's Test for Cystin.** Boil the substance with caustic alkali containing lead oxid. In the presence of cystin a precipitate of black lead sulphid is formed.

**Loewenthal's Test for Glucose.** A glucose solution boiled with a solution of ferric chlorid, dissolved in tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, becomes dark and deposits an abundant precipitate of iron oxid. This test is not applicable to urine.

**Luecke's Reaction for Hippuric Acid.** Add to the substance nitric acid at boiling temperature, and evaporate to dryness; an intense odor of nitrobenzol is produced on heating the residue.

**Luttke's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice.** The quantitative determination successively of the total chlorin, the chlorin of the fixed chlorids, and that of the free and combined hydrochloric acid.

**IACMUNN'S Test for Indican in Urine.** Boil equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid; cool, and shake with chloroform. The chloroform becomes violet and shows an absorption band before D, due to indigo blue, and one after D, due to indigo red.

**Iacwilliam's Test for Albumin.** To 20 c.c. of the liquid add a drop or two of a saturated solution of salicyl sulphonic acid; in the presence of albumin a cloudiness or precipitate will be formed. If peptones or albumoses be present, this precipitate disappears on boiling, but reappears on cooling.

**Ialerba's Test for Acetone.** Add to the acetone a solution of dimethylparaphenyldiamin; a red coloration results.

**Ialy's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Place the filtered contents of the stomach in a glass dish, and add ultramarine sufficient to make it blue. Suspend a piece of lead-paper in the upper part of the dish, and cover with a watch-glass. Warm this on the water-bath for fifteen minutes, and if HCl be present, the blue color will have changed to brown and the lead-paper dark owing to the development of  $H_2S$ .

**Iandel's Test for Proteids.** Add to the proteid solution a 5 per cent. solution of chromic acid, and a precipitate will be formed.

**Iaréchal Test for Bile Pigments.** See *Smith's Test*.

**Iarsh's Test for Arsenic.** Introduce the substance into a flask with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc. Light a jet, and permit it to impinge on the cold porcelain, or heat the delivery tube, when a steel-white mirror of metallic arsenic is deposited. This may be distinguished from a similar deposit of antimony by the solubility of the arsenical mirror in potassium hypochlorite.

**. Maschke's Reaction for Creatinin.** Add a few drops of Fehling's solution to the creatinin dissolved in a cold saturated solution of carbonate of soda. An amorphous, flocculent precipitate is formed in the cold, but better on warming to  $50-60^{\circ}C$ .

**Iaumené's Test for Sugar.** A strip of flannel saturated with a  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. solution of stannous chlorid is dipped into the liquid; on heating it to near  $150^{\circ}C$ . it will turn brownish-black.

**Iéhu's Test for Albumin.** Treat the solution with 2-3 per cent. of its volume of nitric acid, and add 10 volumes of a solution of 1 part phenol and 1 part acetic acid in 2 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and shake. The presence of albumin is evinced by the formation of a precipitate.

**Michailow's Test for Proteids.** Add ferrous sulphate to the solution, and underlay with concentrated sulphuric acid; then add carefully very little nitric acid. Besides a brown ring, a red coloration will be produced.

**Millon's Reagent for Albumin and Members of the Aromatic Series.** Boiling a solution of mercuric nitrate and potassium nitrite with the liquid to be tested forms a precipitate, the supernatant fluid turning red.

**Mohr's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.**

Dilute to a light yellow color a solution of iron acetate (free from alkali acetates), and treat with a few drops of a solution of potassium sulphocyanid. No change of color should take place, but if the filtered contents of the stomach are added, and contain HCl, a red coloration results. This color vanishes if sodium acetate is added.

**Molisch's Test for Glucose.** 1. To  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 c.c. of the solution add 2 drops of a 15-20 per cent. alcoholic solution of  $\alpha$ -naphthol. A precipitation of some of the naphthol renders the liquid cloudy, but on the addition of 1 or 2 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid a deep violet coloration is produced and a violet precipitate is deposited on diluting with water. 2. A 15-20 per cent. solution of thymol employed instead of naphthol, applied as previously directed. If glucose be present, it produces a ruby-red coloration which changes to carmin on dilution with water.

**Moore's Test for Glucose.** Treat the solution with one-fourth of its volume of sodium or potassium hydrate, and warm it; it will become first yellow, then orange, and finally brown, depending upon the amount of glucose present.

**Mueller's Test for Cystin.** Boil the cystin with potassium hydrate, to dissolve it; when cold, dilute with water and add a solution of sodium nitroprussid. This produces a violet coloration which changes rapidly to yellow.

**Mulder's Test for Glucose.** Alkalinize the solution with sodium carbonate and add a solution of indigo carmin. If glucose is present, the solution becomes decolorized on heating, but changes to blue again on shaking with air. **M.'s Test for Proteids—the Xanthoproteic Reaction,** proteids are colored yellow on treating with concentrated nitric acid; on the addition of ammonia or sodium or potassium hydrate they become orange yellow.

**Murexid Test for Uric Acid.** Cover the substance or the residue on evaporation with nitric acid; evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, and when cold, add ammonia, when it will turn purple red.

**Mylius Modification of Pettenkofer's Test for Bile Acids.** Add 1 drop of furfurol solution and 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid to each cubic centimeter of the alcoholic solution of bile acids; cool, if necessary, so that the test does not become too warm. A red coloration is produced, which changes to bluish-violet in course of the day.

**NENCKI'S Test for Indol.** Treat with nitric acid containing nitrous acid; a red coloration results, and in concentrated solution a red precipitate may form.

**Nickle's Test for Distinguishing Glucose from Cane-sugar.** Heat the sugar for some time to 100° C. with tetrachlorid of carbon; cane sugar is turned black by the process and glucose is not.

**Nitrous Acid or Nitrite.** See *Griess*.

**Le Nobel's Test for Acetone,** a modification of Legal's test.

**Le N.'s Test for Bile Pigments.** Add to the liquid zinc



chlorid and a few drops of tincture of iodine. A dichroitic play of colors is the result.

**Nylander's Test for Glucose.** Dissolve 4 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic potash (10 per cent.), and add 2 grams of subnitrate of bismuth; place on the water-bath until as much of the bismuth salt is dissolved as possible; on heating ten volumes of urine with one volume of the foregoing solution a black coloration or the precipitation of phosphates is produced in the presence of glucose.

**ÖBERMEYER'S Test for Indican in Urine.** With a lead acetate solution (1 : 5) precipitate the urine; care must be taken not to add an excess of lead solution. Filter, and shake the filtrate for one or two minutes with an equal quantity of fuming hydrochloric acid, which contains 1 or 2 parts of ferric chlorid solution to 500 parts of the acid. Add some chloroform, which becomes blue from the generation of indigo blue.

**Obermueller's Test for Cholesterin.** Place the cholesterin in a test-tube, and fuse with two or three drops of propionic acid anhydrid over a small, naked flame. The fused mass on cooling is violet, changing to blue, green, orange, carmin, and, finally, copper-red.

**Oliver's Test for Albumin.** Float the urine on a mixture of equal parts of sodium tungstate solution (1 : 4) and a saturated solution of citric acid (10 : 6). If albumin be present, a white ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids.

**Oxyphenyl Sulphonic Acid Test for Albumin.** Make a solution of three parts of oxyphenyl sulphonic acid, one part salicyl sulphonic acid, water twenty parts. To one drop of this add 1 c.c. of urine, and in the presence of albumin a white, transparent precipitate will be formed.

**PACINI'S Fluid.** A conserving and diluting fluid used in counting the red blood-corpuscles. Corrosive sublimate 1 part, sodium chlorid 2 parts, glycerin 13 parts, distilled water 113 parts; allow it to stand two months. For use, mix one part of this solution with three parts of water, and filter.

**Parnum's Test for Albumin.** Add to the filtered urine one-sixth of its volume of a concentrated solution of sulphate of magnesium or sodium. On acidulating with acetic acid and boiling the albumin is precipitated.

**Pavy's Solution for Glucose.** Make a solution by mixing 120 c.c. of the ordinary Fehling's solution with 300 c.c. of strong ammonia (specific gravity, 0.88) and 400 c.c. more of sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity of 1.14; dilute with 1000 c.c. of water. This solution becomes decolorized on boiling with a glucose solution. One hundred c.c. of this solution is reduced by glucose to the same extent as 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution.

**Penzoldt's Test for Acetone.** Treat a warm saturated solution of

orthonitrobenzaldehyd with the liquid to be tested for acetone, and alkalinize with sodium hydrate. If acetone be present, the liquid becomes first yellow, then green, and lastly indigo separates, which may be dissolved with a blue color on shaking with chloroform. **P.'s Test for Glucose in Urine**, to a few cubic centimeters of urine add some caustic potash, and as much as the urine of a weakly alkaline solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid. Shake for one-quarter to one-half of an hour to produce foam. A light Bordeaux-red or yellowish-red coloration will result, with a red foam.

**Penzoldt and Fischer's Test for Phenol.** Treat a strongly alkaline solution of phenol with a solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid; a deep red coloration is produced.

**Peptones.** See *Hofmeister*.

**Petri's Test for Proteids.** A faint yellow coloration is produced by treating a proteid or peptone solution with a solution of diazobenzol sulphonic acid, but if the solution is rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic alkali, the color changes to orange or brown according to concentration, and a red froth is formed on shaking.

**Pettenkofer's Test for Bile Acids.** Dissolve in concentrated sulphuric acid a small quantity of bile in substance in a small glass dish, or mix some of the liquid containing the bile acids with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm; in either case great care must be exercised that the temperature does not rise above  $60^{\circ}$ – $70^{\circ}$ C. Add drop by drop a 10 per cent. solution of cane-sugar, constantly stirring with a glass rod. In the presence of bile a beautiful red coloration is produced, which becomes bluish-violet in the course of the day. This red liquid shows an absorption band at F and another near E between D and E.

**Phenol.** See *Allen*, *Berthelot*, *Davy*, *Eijkman*, *Jacquemin*, *Landolt*, *Penzoldt and Fischer*, *Plugge*.

**Phenylhydrazin Test for Dextrose.** See *r. Jaksch*.

**Picric Acid Test for Glucose.** See *Braun*.

**Piotrowski's Reaction for Proteids.** The biuret reaction; a violet color is produced on heating a proteid with an excess of a concentrated solution of sodium hydrate and one or two drops of a dilute solution of copper sulphate. This color is deepened by boiling.

**Piria's Test for Tyrosin.** Moisten the substance on a watch-glass with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm five to ten minutes on a water-bath. Dilute with water, warm, neutralize with barium carbonate, filter while warm, and add a dilute solution of ferric chlorid. In the presence of tyrosin a violet color results. An excess of ferric chlorid destroys the color.

**Plugge's Phenol Reaction.** A dilute phenol solution is rendered intensely red on boiling with a solution of mercuric nitrate containing a trace of nitrous acid. Metallic mercury separates out at the same time, and an odor of salicylol is developed.



**Pohl's Test for Globulins.** Saturate the solution to one-half with ammonium sulphate, which precipitates the globulins. After several hours filter and add to the filtrate a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate.

**Pus.** See *Donné*.

**RAABE'S Test for Albumin.** Place in a test-tube 1 c.c. of the liquid to be tested; on the addition of a small piece of trichloroacetic acid a white zone or ring will be formed in the presence of albumin. The ring produced by uric acid is diffused and not sharply defined.

**Rabuteau's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Make a solution containing 50 c.c. of starch mucilage, 1 gram of potassium iodate, and 0.5 gram of potassium iodid; add to it the filtered contents of the stomach. The solution will become blue in the presence of free HCl.

**Rees' Test for Albumin.** Small amounts of albumin are precipitated by an alcoholic solution of tannic acid.

**Reichl's Test for Proteids.** To the proteid solution add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd, and then considerable sulphuric acid previously diluted with an equal bulk of water. Finally, add a few drops of a ferric sulphate solution, and a deep blue coloration will be produced in the cold after some time, or at once on warming. Solid proteids are stained blue by this reaction.

**Reinsch's Test for Arsenic.** Boil the liquid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid and introduce a clean slip of copper; in the presence of arsenic bluish spots will be formed.

**Reoch's Test for Albumin.** See *Macwilliam*. **R.'s Test for HCl in Contents of Stomach:** on the addition of a mixture of citrate of iron and quinin and potassium sulphocyanid to the gastric juice or contents of the stomach, containing free hydrochloric acid, a red coloration will be produced.

**Reuss' Test for Atropin.** Heat the substance to be tested with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent; in the presence of atropin a fragrance as of roses and orange-flowers is given off.

**Reynold's Test for Acetone.** To the liquid to be tested add freshly precipitated mercuric oxid; shake and filter. If acetone be present, the filtrate will contain mercury, owing to the acetone dissolving freshly precipitated mercuric oxid. The mercury may be detected by overlaying the filtrate with ammonium sulphid, which turns black.

**Roberts' Test for Albumin.** Float the urine on the surface of a saturated common salt solution containing 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, of specific gravity 1.052. A white ring or zone formed between the two liquids indicates albumin. Roberts suggests that a mixture of 1 part strong nitric acid and 5 parts saturated magnesium sulphate solution may be employed also. **R.'s Test for Glucose in Urine,** find the specific gravity of the urine at a known temperature by means of a urinometer supplied with a



thermometer. Acidify slightly with tartaric acid, and add a piece of yeast of the size of a pea, and shake. Let it stand in a warm place (20-25° C.) for twenty-four hours. Filter through a dry filter and cool to the same temperature at which the specific gravity was previously taken. Take the specific gravity again. Every degree of density lost represents 1 grain of glucose to the ounce of urine.

**Rosenbach's Modification of Gmelin's Test for Bile Pigments.** When the liquid has all been filtered through a very small filter, apply to the inside of the filter a drop of nitric acid containing only a very little nitrous acid, when a pale yellow spot will form, surrounded by colored rings, which are yellowish-red, violet, blue, and green. **R.'s Test for Indigo Red,** boil the liquid with nitric acid, and indigo blue will be formed from indigo red.

**Rosin's Test for Indigo Red.** Render the liquid alkaline with sodium carbonate and extract with ether, which is colored red by the indigo red.

**Rubner's Test for Carbon Monoxid in Blood.** Agitate the blood with 4-5 volumes of solution of lead acetate for one minute. If the blood contains CO, it will retain its bright color; if it does not, it will turn chocolate-brown. **R.'s Test for Glucose,** add to the liquid an excess of lead acetate; filter, and add to the filtrate ammonium hydrate until no further precipitate is produced. Warm gently, when the precipitate formed will gradually become pink; this color decreases on standing.

**SACCHARIMETER Test.** A solution of dextrose rotates the plane of polarized light to the right.

**Sachse's Solution and Test.** A test for the determination of sugar in urine, consisting in the reduction of the test solution, a solution of red iodid of mercury 18 grams, potassium iodid 25 grams, potassium hydrate 80 grams, water to make a liter. The end of the reaction is ascertained by means of a solution of stannous chlorid, supersaturated with sodium hydrate.

**Salkowski's Modification of Hoppe-Seyler's Test for CO in Blood.** Add to the blood to be tested 20 volumes of water and an equal quantity of a sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity 1.34. In the presence of carbon monoxid the mixture will soon become milky, changing to bright red. On standing, red flakes collect on the surface. Normal blood treated in this way gives a dirty brown coloration. **S.'s Reaction for Cholesterin,** dissolve the substance in chloroform and add an equal volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The cholesterin solution becomes bluish-red, changing gradually to violet red, while the sulphuric acid appears red with a green fluorescence. **S.'s Test for Indol,** to the indol solution add a few drops of nitric acid, and then, drop by drop, a 2 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of indol is evinced by a red color, and finally by a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate.

**Scherer's Test for Inosit.** Evaporate the substance to dryness

on a platinum foil with nitric acid, add ammonia and one drop of calcium chlorid solution, and carefully reevaporate to dryness. In the presence of inosit a rose-red residue is obtained. **S.'s Test for Leucin**, carefully evaporate the leucin to dryness on platinum with nitric acid. Add a few drops of sodium hydrate and warm, and the colorless residue changes to a color varying from pale yellow to brown, according to the purity of the leucin; and further evaporation agglomerates it into an oily drop, which rolls about on the foil. **S.'s Test for Tyrosin**, carefully evaporate the substance to dryness on a platinum foil with nitric acid. A yellow residue is formed (nitrotyrosin nitrate) which becomes a deep reddish-yellow color on the application of caustic soda.

**Schiff's Reaction for Cholesterin**. Evaporate the substance over a small flame in a porcelain dish with a few drops of a mixture consisting of 1 part of a medium solution of ferric chlorid and 2 or 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. In the presence of cholesterin a reddish-violet residue is first obtained and then a bluish-violet. **S.'s Test for Carbohydrates in Urine**, dip strips of paper in a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and xylinin, with a very little alcohol, and dry. Warm the urine with sulphuric acid, and expose the paper to the fumes. In the presence of carbohydrates the paper will be stained red. **S.'s Test for Urea**, add to the urea a drop of a concentrated watery solution of furfural, and next a drop of hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.10. A play of color is produced, changing from yellow, green, and blue to purple. The same reaction is given by allantoin, but it is less intense. **S.'s Test for Uric Acid**, allow the substance to dissolve in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of a solution of silver nitrate a reduction of black silver oxid is obtained. If a piece of filter-paper previously treated with silver nitrate solution be treated with a drop of the solution of the substance in sodium carbonate, a reduction of black silver oxid will also be formed on the paper.

**Schoenbein's Reaction for Copper**. On the addition of potassium cyanid and tincture of guaiac to a solution of a copper salt a blue coloration is produced.

**Schroeder's Test for Urea**. Add to the urea crystal a solution of bromin in chloroform. The urea will decompose, with the formation of gas.

**Schultze's Reagent for Cellulose**. Iodin dissolved to saturation in a zinc chlorid solution of specific gravity 1.8, and the addition of six parts of potassium iodid. This reagent turns cellulose blue.

**S.'s Test for Cholesterin**, evaporate to dryness with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish on the water-bath. In the presence of cholesterin a yellow residue is obtained, which changes to yellowish-red on the addition of ammonia. **S.'s Test for Proteids**, to a solution of the proteid add a few drops of a dilute cane-sugar solution and then concentrated sulphuric acid. On warming and keeping the temperature at 60° C., a bluish-red color is produced.



**Schwarz' Reaction for Sulphonal.** Upon heating sulphonal with charcoal the odor of mercapton is developed.

**Schweitzer's Reagent for Cellulose.** Sulphate of copper, 10 parts; water, 100 parts. Add potassium hydrate 5 parts, in water 50 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dissolve in 20 per cent. ammonia solution. This reagent dissolves cellulose.

**Seidel's Reaction for Inosit.** Evaporate to dryness a little of the substance in a platinum crucible with nitric acid of specific gravity 1.1-1.2, and treat the residue with ammonia and a few drops of a solution of strontium acetate. If inosit be present, a green color and a violet precipitate are obtained.

**Silver Test for Glucose in Urine.** Add ammonia in excess to a strong solution of silver nitrate; add the urine, and boil. In the presence of glucose a metallic silver mirror is deposited at the bottom of the tube. Aldehyd and tartaric acid give the same reaction.

**Sjoeqvist's Test for the Quantitative Estimation of Free HCl in Gastric Juice.** It depends upon the action of carbonate of barium on the acid of the secretion, the hydrochloric acid being estimated as chlorid of barium by means of titration with a solution of bichromate of potassium.

**Skatol.** See *Ciamician and Magnanini*.

**Smith's Réaction for Bile Pigments.** Pour tincture of iodine carefully over the liquid to be tested. A green ring appears between the two liquids.

**Soldani's Solution for Glucose.** Fifteen grams of copper carbonate dissolved in 1400 c.c. of water, to which are added 416 grams of potassium bicarbonate. A reduction of copper sub-oxid is obtained by heating the above solution with a glucose solution.

**Spiegler's Test for Albumin.** Acidulate the solution by the addition of acetic acid to remove the mucin; filter, and overlay the filtrate with a solution prepared by dissolving 8 grams of mercuric chlorid and 4 grams of tartaric acid in 200 c.c. of water, and adding 20 grams of glycerin to it. In the presence of albumin a white ring will form between the two liquids.

**Stokes' Reagent for Reducing Oxyhemoglobin.** Add some citric or tartaric acid to a solution of ferrous sulphate and ammonia enough to make it alkaline.

**Stokvis' Test for Bile Pigments.** To 20-30 c.c. of urine add 5-10 c.c. of a zinc acetate solution (1:5). Wash the precipitate on a small filter with water, and dissolve in a little ammonia. When filtered, the filtrate will give, after standing in the air, a brownish-green color, and show the absorption bands of bilieyanin, one between C and D, the second at D, and the third between D and E.

**Strassburg's Test for Bile Acids.** Dip filter-paper into urine to which cane-sugar has been added; dry it, and apply a drop of sulphuric acid. In the presence of bile acids a red coloration will be



shown on the paper. For this test the liquid must be free from albumin.

**Struve's Test for Blood in Urine.** To the urine, previously treated with ammonia or caustic potash, add tannin and acetic acid until the mixture has an acid reaction. In the presence of blood a dark precipitate is formed. When this is filtered and dried, the hemin crystals may be obtained from the dry residue by adding chlorid of ammonia and glacial acetic acid. See *Teichmann*.

**Sulphonal.** See *Schwarz*.

**Szabo's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Mix together equal parts of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. solutions of ammonium sulphocyanid and sodic-ferric tartrate. This makes a pale yellow liquid, which changes to brownish-red on the addition of a solution containing HCl.

**TANRET'S Reagent for Albumin.** Potassium iodid, 3.32 grams; mercuric chlorid, 1.35 grams; acetic acid, 20 c.c., diluted with distilled water to 60 c.c. This reagent, added to an albumin solution, gives a white precipitate.

**Taurin.** See *Lang*.

**Teichmann's Test for Hemin.** To the dry residue placed on a slide a small crystal of sodium chlorid is added and a cover-glass laid over it. A few drops of glacial acetic acid are allowed to flow in under the cover-glass, and the whole is heated gently so as not to boil the liquid. On cooling, rhombic crystals of hemin (Teichmann's crystals) will be found. If no crystals appear after the first warming, warm again; and, if necessary, add more acetic acid.

**Thormaehlen's Test for Melanin in Urine.** To the urine to be tested add sodium, nitroprussid, caustic potash, and acetic acid, and in the presence of melanin a deep-blue coloration will be produced.

**Tollen's Reagent for Glucose.** An ammoniacal silver solution obtained by precipitating silver nitrate solution with caustic potash and adding just enough ammonia to dissolve the precipitate yielded. This solution is reduced by glucose.

**Trommer's Test for Glucose.** To the liquid rendered alkaline by caustic soda a fairly strong solution of cupric sulphate is added drop by drop until a little of the copper hydrate formed remains undissolved on shaking. On warming in the presence of glucose, a yellow reduction of hydrated suboxid of copper is first formed, and then red suboxid separates, even below the boiling-point. If not enough copper salt has been used, the reaction will be yellowish-brown in color; but if the copper salt is in excess, the excess of hydrate is changed by boiling into a dark-brown hydrate, which interferes with the test.

**Trousseau's Test for Bile Pigments.** See *Dumontpallier* and *Smith*.

**Tyrosin.** See *Hoffmann*, *Piria*, *Scherer*, v. *Udransky*, *Wurster*.

**v. UDRANSKY'S Test for Bile Acids.** To 1 c.c. of a watery or alcoholic solution of the substance add 1 drop of a 0.1 per cent. watery solution of furfural, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid; then cool. In the presence of bile acids a red color with a shade of blue will be produced. **v. U.'s Test for Tyrosin,** to 1 c.c. of a solution of the substance add 1 drop of a 0.5 per cent. watery solution of furfural, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The mixture becomes pink. The mixture should not rise above 50° C.

**Uffelmann's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in the Contents of the Stomach.** Strips of filter-paper saturated in an extract of bilberries in amylic alcohol and dried, when dipped into the contents of a stomach containing HCl, will be turned pink. **U.'s Test for Lactic Acid in Contents of Stomach,** make a mixture of 10 c.c. of a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, 20 c.c. of water, and a few drops of ferric chlorid solution; this will have a blue coloration. Add the liquid to be tested, and in the presence of lactic acid a yellow coloration will result.

**Ultzmann's Reaction for Bile Pigments.** To 10 c.c. of the liquid add 3 or 4 c.c. of a caustic potash solution (1 : 3) and then an excess of hydrochloric acid. In presence of bile pigments the solution will become emerald green.

**Urea.** See *Biuret*, *Schiff*, *Schroeder*.

**Uric Acid.** See *Deniges*, *Dietrich*, *Garrod*, *v. Jaksch*, *Murexid*, *Schiff*.

**Urobilin.** See *Gerhardt*.

**VAN DEEN'S Test for Blood in the Urine.** The addition of 2 c.c. of tincture of guaiac and 2 c.c. of old oil of turpentine produces a blue color in the presence of blood or pus.

**v. d. Velden's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Filter-paper dipped into a watery or alcoholic solution of tropæolin 00, turns ruby red or brownish red on the application of free hydrochloric acid.

**Vitalli's Test for Bile Pigments.** Add to the liquid a few drops of a potassium nitrite solution, and then some dilute sulphuric acid. A beautiful green color will be produced, changing to red or blue, and finally to yellow.

**WEBER'S Test for Indican in Urine.** Heat to boiling 30 c.c. of the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and 1-3 drops of dilute nitric acid; when cold, shake the solution with ether. The ether will assume a red or violet color with a blue foam on it.

**Weidel's Reaction for Xanthin Bodies.** Evaporate to dryness in the water-bath a little of the substance dissolved in some fresh chlorin water containing some nitric acid. Treat the residue to ammonia vapors under a bell-jar, and a red or violet coloration will be produced in the presence of xanthin bodies.

**Wender's Test for Glucose.** Make a solution of 1 part methylene-blue in 3000 parts of distilled water. On rendering this solution alkaline with potassium hydrate and heating with a glucose solution it becomes decolorized.

**Wetzel's Test for CO in Blood.** Add to the blood 4 volumes of water, and treat with 3 volumes of a 1 per cent. tannic solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid the blood becomes carmin red; normal blood gradually becomes gray.

**Weyl's Reaction for Creatinin.** Add to the creatinin solution a few drops of a dilute solution of sodium nitroprussid, and then, drop by drop, a few drops of sodium hydrate. A ruby-red coloration results, quickly changing to yellow again.

**Williamson's Blood-test for Diabetes.** Place in a narrow test-tube 40 c.m. of water and 20 c.m. of blood; add 1 c.c. of an aqueous solution of methylen-blue (1:6000) and 40 c.m. of liquor potassæ. Place the tube in a water-pot, which is kept boiling. From the blood of a diabetic patient the blue color disappears in four minutes and becomes yellow. In blood that is not diabetic the blue color remains.

**Winkler's Test for Free HCl in Gastric Juice.** Mix a few drops of the filtered gastric juice in a porcelain capsule with a few drops of a 5 per cent. alcoholic solution of alpha-naphthol to which 0.5 to 1 per cent. of glucose has been added. On heating gently, a bluish-violet zone appears, which darkens rapidly.

**Witz's Test for HCl in the Contents of the Stomach.** An aqueous solution of methyl violet (strength 0.025 per cent.) is first colored blue, then green, and finally decolorized by dilute inorganic acids.

**Worm-Müller's Test for Sugar.** A mixture of a 1.5 to 2.5 per cent. solution of cupric sulphate and an alkaline solution of Rochelle salt is added to the urine; on boiling, a yellowish precipitate of suboxid of copper is formed.

**Wurster's Test for Hydrogen Peroxid.** Paper saturated with a solution of tetramethylparaphenylendiamin turns blue-violet with hydrogen peroxid. **W.'s Test for Tyrosin,** (1) treat a boiling aqueous solution of tyrosin drop by drop with a 1 per cent. acetic acid and a sodium nitrite solution. A red coloration results. (2) Add some dry chinon to a hot aqueous solution of tyrosin. A deep ruby-red coloration results, lasting for twenty-four hours, and then changing to brown.

**XANTHIN.** See *Hoppe-Seyler* and *Weidel*.

**Xanthoproteic Reaction for Proteids.** See *Mulder*.

**v. ZALESKI'S Test for CO in Blood.** Add to 2 c.c. of the blood to be tested an equal volume of water and 3 drops of a one-third saturated copper sulphate solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid a brick-red precipitate is obtained, while normal blood gives a greenish-brown precipitate.



**Zeller's Test for Melanin in Urine.** Treat the urine with bromin water, and in the presenee of melanin a yellow precipitate is formed which gradually changes to black.

**Zouchlos' Test for Albumin.** A reagent consisting of 100 parts of 10 per cent. of potassium sulphocyanid solution and 20 parts of acetic acid, added drop by drop to an albumin solution produces a marked cloudiness.

**Zwenger's Test for Cholesterin.** See *Liebermann*.

# DOSE-TABLE.

ING THE DOSES OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DRUGS IN BOTH THE ENGLISH AND METRIC SYSTEMS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1900.

OMPILED SPECIALLY FOR GOULD'S POCKET DICTIONARY, FOURTH EDITION, AND THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST.

BY WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, PH.G.

FOR OF "THE ART OF COMPOUNDING;" MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION OF THE EIGHTH (1900) DECENNIAL REVISION OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA; FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY, MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BOSTON.

*Authority to use for comment the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, Fifth Decennial Revision, in this volume, has been granted by the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention. The alternative quantities in the various processes in this volume have been inserted by Wilbur L. Scoville. Pharmacopœial doses are given as initial adult doses.*

The Doses given are for adults; for children, either Young's or Cowling's rule is sufficiently accurate for most drugs, except narcotics and cathartics. According to Young's rule the dose is obtained by dividing age by 12 plus the age. Thus, for a child of 3 years,  $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{3}{15}$  or  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

Cowling's rule is to divide the number of the next birthday by 24. Thus, a child 5 years old,  $\frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$ . Of narcotics, like opium, not more than one-half of this proportion should be prescribed, while of cathartics this may be exceeded two or three times.

For subcutaneous administration the dose should be about one-half of that given by the mouth; and for rectal administration about twice the amount given by the mouth. Equivalents: one teaspoonful, 3i or 4 Cc.; dessertspoonful, 3ij or 8 Cc.; one tablespoonful, 3iv or 15 Cc.

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Antithin, . . .	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000	Acid. hydro-		
tal, . . .	5 1½-3	6.000-12.000	chlor. dil., .	℥ 15	1.000
tanilid, . . .	gr. 5	0.300	hydrocyan.		
tone, . . .	℥ 15	1.000	dil., . . .	" 2	0.100
d. acet. dil.	" 30	2.000	hypophos-		
phorous, . . .	gr. 30	0.002	phorous		
enzoic, . . .	" 15	1.000	(85 %), . .	" 5	0.300
oric, . . .	" 8	0.500	hypophos-		
ecodylic, . . .	" 1½-½	0.010-0.030	phorous		
mphoric, . . .	" 30	2.00	dil., . . .	" 8	0.500
rbolic, . . .	" 1	0.060	lactic, . . .	5 1	4.000
rbol-gly-			nitric, . . .	℥ 3	0.200
cerit, . . .	℥ 5	0.300	nitric dil., .	" 30	2.000
athartic, . . .	gr. 4-5	0.250-0.333	nitro-hydro-		
rysophanic	" 1½-10	0.003-0.666	chloric, . .	" 3	0.200
tric, . . .	" 8	0.500	nitro-hydro-		
oric. dil., .	℥ 15-20	1.000-1.333	chloric dil.	" 15	1.000
allic, . . .	gr. 15	1.000	oxalic, . . .	gr. 1½ ¼	0.008-0.016
ydriodic,			phosphoric,	℥ 3	0.200
syrup, . . .	5 2	8.00	phosphoric		
ydrobrom.			dil., . . .	" 30	2.000
dil., . . .	3 1	4.000	picric, . . .	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
ydrochloric	℥ 3	0.200	salicylic, .	" 8	0.500

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Acid, sulphu- ric arom.,	℥ 8	0.500	Amylene hyd.,	3 1-1½	4.000-6.000
sulph'e dil.,	" 30	2.000	Amylum ioda- tum, . . .	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.000
sulphurous,	" 30	2.000	Analgeu, . .	" 2-5	0.133-0.333
tannic, . .	gr. 8	0.500	Anarcotin, . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
tannic, glycerite,	℥ 5	0.300	Anemonin, . .	" ½-1½	0.040-0.100
tartaric, . .	gr. 8	0.500	Anisi, oleum	℥ 3	0.200
Aconitum, . .	" 1	0.050	spiritus, . .	" 60	4.000
Aconiti, extr.,	" ¼	0.010	Anthemis, . .	gr. 30	2.000
extr. fld., .	℥ 1	0.050	Antifebrin, . .	" 5	0.300
tinct. (10%).	" 2	0.100	Antimonii oxid, . . .	" 2	0.100
tinct. Flem- ing's, . . .	" 1	0.050	oil. comp., .	No. 1-3	
Aconitine, . .	gr. .		pulv., . . .	gr. 5	0.300
Adonidin, . .	gr. ¼-¼	0.006-0.016	sulphid, pur.	" 2	0.100
Agaricin, . .	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033	sulphuret, . .	" 2	0.100
Agathin, . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	et potas. tart.,	"	
Agurin, . . .	" 10-30	0.600-2.000	diaph., . . .	" ½	0.005
Ailanth, ext.			et potas. tart.,	"	
fld., . . .	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000	emet., . . .	" ½	0.025
tinct., . . .	" 10-52	0.666-8.000	vin., . . .	℥ 15	1.000
Airol, . . .	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000	Antipyrin, . .	gr. 4	0.250
Alantol, . . .	" ½	0.010	Antispasmin,	" ¼-¼	0.011-0.016
Allii, syrup, .	3 1-4	4.000-16.000	Antitoxin (diphtheria),	c.c. 5-10	
Aloe, purif., .	gr. 2	0.100	Apiol, . . .	℥ 3-5	0.200-0.333
ext. aquos.,	" 2	0.100	Apiolin, . . .	gr. 1½-3	0.100-0.200
pilulæ, . . .	No. 2		Apocodein hydrochl.,	" 1-1¼	0.060-0.080
pilulæ, et asaf., . . .	" 2-5		Apocynum, . .	" 15	1.000
pilulæ, et ferri, . . .	" 1-3		Apocyn. can- nab., ex. fl.,	℥ 15	1.000
pilulæ, et mast., . . .	" 2		Apolysin, . .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
pilulæ, et myrrh., . .	" 2		Apomorph. hydrochl.,	"	
pulvis, et Canellæ, . .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333	exp., . . .	" 30	0.002
tinct., . . .	3 1	4.000	emet., . . .	" 10	0.005
tinct., et myrrh., . .	" 1	4.000	Arbutin, . . .	" 3-5	0.200-0.300
vinum, . . .	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	Arecolin, . . .	" 20-16	0.003-0.004
Aloin, . . .	gr. 1	0.050	Argentamin, .	0.1% solut. for inject.	
bell. and strych. pil.	Pil. No. 2		Argenti iodid.,	gr. ¼-1	0.016-0.066
Alumen, . . .	" 8	0.500	nitras, . . .	" ½	0.010
Ammonia, . .			oxid., . . .	" 1	0.050
aqua, . . .	℥ 15	1.000	Argonin, . . .	0.2-1% so- lut. for inj't	
spiritus, . .	" 30	2.000	Aristol, . . .	gr. 2	0.100
spiritus arom., . . .	" 30	2.000	Arnica flor., .	gr. 15	1.000
spiritus foetid., . .	3 ½-1	2.000-4.000	flo., tinct., .	℥ 15	1.000
Ammonii acetat., . .	"		Aromatic, fld.	"	
liquor, . . .	" 4	15.000	ext., . . .	" 15	1.000
benzoas, . .	gr. 15	1.000	powd., . . .	gr. 15	1.000
bromid., . .	" 30	2.000	Arsenos, acid.	" 30	0.002
carbonat., . .	" 4	0.250	acid., liquor,	℥ 3	0.200
chlorid., . .	" 8	0.500	Arseni, liquor,	"	
iodid, . . .	" 3	0.200	brom., . . .	" 1-4	0.066-0.266
salicylate., .	" 4	0.250	bromid., . .	gr. ¼-1½	0.001-0.004
picrat., . .	" ¼-½	0.008-0.033	iodid., . . .	" 10	0.005
valerian., . .	" 8	0.500	et hydrarg. iod., liq.,	℥ 2	0.100
Amygdalæ amar. aqua	3 1	4.000	Asafetida, . .	gr. 4	0.200
emuls., . . .	3 4	120.000	emuls., . . .	3 4	15.000
amar., oleum	℥ ½	0.030	pilulæ, . . .	No. 2	
Amyl nitris,	" 3	0.200	tinct., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
			Asaprol, . . .	gr. 3-6	0.200-0.400
			Aspidium, . .	3 1	4.000
			Asparagus, fl.	"	
			ex., . . .	3 ½-1	2.000-4.000



REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Sodium, . . .	℥ 1	4.000	Calam., ext. fl.,	℥ 15	1.000
id., ext. fl.	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	Calcis, liquor,	℥ 4	15.000
eoeres., . .	℥ 30	2.000	Calc. bromid.,	gr. 15	1.000
opin sulph.	gr. 150	0.0004	carb. precip.,	" 15	1.000
antii			chlorid., . .	" 8	0.500
amar., ext.			glycerophos-		
fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000	phat., . . .	" 5	0.300
nar., tinct.	℥ 1	4.000	hypophosph.	" 15	1.000
alcis, tinct	" 1	4.000	iodid., . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
ict sod.			lactophosph,	" 3-10	0.200-0.666
chlorid., .	gr. 15	0.005	syr., . . .	℥ 2	8.000
s. Peruv., .	" 15	1.000	phosph. pre-		
lutian., . .	" 15	1.000	cip., . . .	gr. 15	1.000
yr., . . .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Calx chlorata,	" 4	0.250
net., . . .	℥ 1	4.000	sulphurata,	" 1	0.050
otis., ext.,	gr. 1-10	0.066-0.666	Cannabindon,	" 1/2-1	0.033-0.066
xt. fld., . .	℥ 2-20	0.133-1.333	Calx, liq., . .	℥ 4	15.000
net., . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	syr., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
sham's mix-			syr. lac. phos.	℥ 2	8.000
ture, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	Calumba, . .	gr. 30	2.000
rii chlor., .	gr. 1/2-1 1/2	0.0065-0.032	ext. fl., . .	℥ 30	2.000
berin, . . .	" 1 1/2-1 1/2	0.005-0.100	tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
ladon., fol.,	" 1	0.060	Camphora, .	gr. 4	0.250
ad., . . .	" 1	0.060	aqua, . . .	℥ 2	8.000
xt., alc., .	" 1/2	0.010	spirit, . . .	℥ 15	1.000
ad., ext. fld.	℥ 1	0.060	monoh., . .	gr. 4	0.250
tinct., . . .	" 8	0.500	Cannabis ind.	" 1	0.050
uzanilid, .	gr. 10-15	0.650-1.000	ext., . . .	" 1/2	0.010
nzoïn, tinct	℥ 15	1.000	fluid, . . .	℥ 2	0.100
inct. comp.	" 30	2.000	tinct., . . .	" 30	2.000
nzol, . . .	" 8	0.500	Cantharis, .	gr. 1/2	0.030
nzo-napthol,	gr. 5-8	0.333-0.520	Canthar. tinct.	℥ 2	0.010
rber, ext. fld.	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000	Capsicum, .	gr. 1	0.060
inct., . . .	" 10-60	0.666-4.000	ext. fl., . .	℥ 1	0.060
rberin, . .	gr. 1-10	0.066-0.666	oleores., . .	" 1/2	0.030
tanaphthol,	" 3-6	0.200-0.400	tinct., . . .	" 15	1.000
bismuth, .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000	Carbo animal,	gr. 15	1.000
tol, . . .	" 4-8	0.260-0.520	purif., . . .	" 15	1.000
tulae ol., .	℥ 15	1.000	ligni, . . .	" 15	1.000
smuth et			Carbon bisulph	℥ 1/2	0.030
ammon. cit.	gr. 3	0.200	Cardamom, .	gr. 15	1.000
alicylat., .	" 8	0.500	Cardam. tinct.,	℥ 1	4.000
subcarb., .	" 8	0.500	tinct., comp.	" 1	4.000
sub. nitr., .	" 8	0.500	Cari, oleum, .	℥ 3	0.200
subgallat.,	" 8	0.500	Caryophyllus,	gr. 5	0.300
smutose, .	" 15-60	1.000-4.000	Caryophyl. ol.,	℥ 2	0.1000
old., tinct.,	℥ 5-8	0.333-0.533	Cascara sag.,	gr. 15	1.000
rayera, . .	℥ 2-8	8.000-32.000	ext. fl., . .	℥ 15	1.000
ext. fl., . .	℥ 2-8	8.000-32.000	aromat. fld.		
infus., . . .	℥ 2-8	64.000-256.000	ext., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
omalin, . .	gr. 30-60	2.000-4.000	Cascarill. ex. fl.	" 1-2	4.000-8.000
onipin, . .	℥ 1-4	4.000-15.000	Cascarin, . .	gr. 2-3	0.133-0.200
omoform, .	℥ 3	0.200	Cassia fistul.,	℥ 1	4.000
omol, . . .	gr. 1-2	0.166-0.133	Castan, ext. fl.,	" 1/2-2	2.000-8.000
ryon., tinct.,	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000	Catechu, . .	gr. 15	1.000
rucina (see			tinct. comp.,	℥ 1	4.000
Nux Vom.)			Cathartic,		
uchu, ext. fl.,	" 30	2.00	comp. pil.,	Pil. No. 2	
infus., . . .	℥ 1/2-2	16.000-64.000	veget. pil., .	Pil. No. 2	
utyl chloral			Cerri oxal., .	gr. 1	0.050
hydrate, .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333	Chenopod. ol.,	℥ 4	0.300
actii grandii			Chimaph. ex. fl.	" 30	2.000
flor., ex. fl.	℥ 8	0.500	Chinoidin (see		
adi ol., . .	" 3	0.200	Cinchona).		
affeia, . . .	gr. 1	0.060	Chinolin tar-		
citrat., . .	" 2	0.100	tras, . . .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
citrat. efferv.	℥ 2	8.000	Chinosol, . .	20 % sol. as	
ajuput, oleum	℥ 8	0.500	antisept.		
			Chirat., ext. fl.,	℥ 15	1.000

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Chirat., tinct.,	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000	Convolvulin,	gr. 1-2	0.050-0.13
Chloral, . . .	gr. 15	1.000	Copaiba, . . .	℥ 15	1.000
Chloralamid, .	" 15	1.000	massa, . . .	gr. 30	2.000
Chloraloid, . .	" 3-10	0.200-0.600	oleum, . . .	℥ 8	0.500
Chlorainid, . .	gr. 20-30	1.333-2.000	resin., . . .	gr. 15	1.000
Chloretone, . .	" 5-20	0.300-1.300	Coriand. ol., .	℥ 3	0.200
Chlorobrom., .	℥ 1	32.000	Cornus, ext. fl.	" 10-60	0.666-4.000
Chloroform, . .	℥ 5	0.300	Cornutin, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.005-0.01
aqua, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	Cotarnin hy-		
emuls., . . .	" 2	8.000	drochlor., .	" $\frac{3}{4}$ -3	0.018-0.20
spirit, . . .	℥ 30	2.000	Coto, tinct., .	℥ 1-15	0.066-1.000
et morph., .			Cotoin, . . .	gr. 1-4	0.066-0.26
tinct., . . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	Creosot. carb.	℥ 5	0.300
Chlorodyne, . .	" 10-30	0.666-2.000	Creosotum, . .	" 3	0.200
Chlori, aqua, .	℥ 2	8.000	aqua, . . .	℥ 1-4	4.000-16.0
Chrysarobin, .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030	Creosot. carb.,	℥ 5	0.300
Cimicifugæ, . .			Creta præp., .	gr. 15	1.000
ext. fl., . .	℥ 15	1.000	mist., . . .	℥ 4	15.000
tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000	pulv. co., .	gr. 30	2.000
Cinchona, . . .	gr. 30	2.000	Croci, tinct., .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
ext., . . .	" 1-5	0.666-0.333	Crotou chloral,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.66
ext. fl., . .	℥ 30	2.000	Cubeba, . . .	" 15	1.000
tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000	ext. fl., . .	℥ 15	1.000
tinct. comp.,	" 2	8.000	oleores., . .	" 8	0.500
Cinchonidin, .			oleum, . . .	" 8	0.500
sulph., . . .	gr. 4	0.250	tinct., . . .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Cinchonin, . .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000	trochis., . .	No. 1-3	
salicylat., .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000	Cup. acetat., .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006-0.01
sulph., . . .	" 4	0.250	ammou., . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.011-0.06
Chinoidin, . .	" 1-30	0.066-2.000	arsenit., . .	" $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00067
Cinnamomum, .	" 5	0.300	sulphas. astr.	" $\frac{1}{4}$	0.016
aqua, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	emet., . . .	" 3	0.200
oleum, . . .	℥ 2	0.100	Curare, . . .	" $\frac{3}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.002-0.01
spirit, . . .	" 30	2.000	Curarin, . . .	" $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$	0.00067-0.00
tinct., . . .	" 30	2.000	Cusso, . . .	" 5-6	24.000
Citrophen, . .	gr. 8-15	0.500-1.000	Cypriped. ex. fl.	℥ 15	1.000
Coca, . . .	" 30	2.000	Damianæ, ext.	gr. 2-10	0.133-0.666
fld. ext., . .	℥ 30	2.000	ext. fl., . .	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000
wine, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	Daturin, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	0.005-0.00
Cocaine, mur.,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.020	Dermatol, . .	" 8	0.500
Cocillan, ex. fl.	℥ 20-30	1.333-1.000	Digitalis, . . .	" 1	0.060
Codein, phos.,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030	ext., . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$	0.016
sulph., . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030	ext. fl., . .	℥ 2	0.100
Cocculus, ex. fl.	℥ 1-3	0.056-0.200	infus., . . .	℥ 5	8.000
tinct., . . .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000	tinct., . . .	℥ 8	0.500
Cola, . . .	gr. 15	1.000	Digitalin		
fld. ext., . .	℥ 15	1.000	(" German "		
Colchici rad., .			Merck), . .	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{32}$	0.001-0.00
ext., . . .	gr. 1	0.060	(" French "		
rad. ext. fl.,	℥ 5	0.300	Merck), . .	" $\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00026-0.000
sem. ext. fl.,	" 2	0.100	(Nativelle),	" $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{64}$	0.00065-0.00
tinct., . . .	" 30	2.000	Digitoxin, . .	" $\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00033-0.000
rad., vin., .	" 15	1.000	Dionin, . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.016-0.06
sem., vin., .	" 30	2.000	Dioscor. ex. fl.,	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000
Colchicine, . .	gr. $\frac{8}{100}$	0.0008	Diuretin, . . .	gr. 10-20	0.666-1.333
Collargol, . .	" $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008-0.020	Donovan's sol.	℥ 2	0.100
Colocynth, ext.	" 1	0.060	Dormiol, . . .	gr. 8-30	0.500-2.000
ext. comp., .	" 8	0.500	Dover's powd.		
Pill cath., co.,	No. 2		(see Ipecac).		
Condurango, .			Dracont. ex. fl.	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
ext. fl., . .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Dubois, ext., .	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.011-0.01
Conii, ext. fl.,	℥ 2	0.100	tinct., . . .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.33
tinct., . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	Duboisin sulph	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.00067-0.000
Conife, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{32}$	0.001-0.002	Dulcamar. ex. fl.	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Convallar, . .	" 8	0.500	Elaterin, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.005
ext. fl., . .	℥ 8	0.500	trit., . . .	" $\frac{1}{8}$	0.025
infus., . . .	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	16.000-64.000			
Convallaramin	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1	0.050-0.066			

EDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
F. Q.,			Fer. iodid.,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
S. phos.	3 1	4.000	iodid., pil.,	No. 2	
n, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.008	iodid., sac.,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
t, . . .	" 3-5	0.200-0.333	iodid., syr.,	℥ 15	1.000
t, . . .	" 30	2.000	lactas, . . .	gr. 2	0.100
t, . . .	" 10	0.600	oxalas, . . .	" 1-2	0.066-0.133
fl., . . .	℥ 60	4.000	oxid. hydrat.	3 4	15.000
t, . . .	3 2	8.000	phosphas, . .	gr. 4	0.250
n, . . .	gr. 2-8	0.133-0.533	pyrophosph.,	" 4	0.250
ron ol.,	℥ 15	1.000	sulph. exsic.	" 2	0.100
cteyon, .	gr. 15	1.000	sulph. gran.	" 4	0.250
fl., . . .	℥ 15	1.000	valer., . . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200
rol tetra-			et ammon.		
trate, . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.033-0.066	acet. liq.,	3 4	15.000
rox, fld.			et am. cit.,	gr. 4	0.250
t, . . .	℥ 30	2.000	et am. sulph.	" 5-10	0.333-0.666
t, . . .	3 2	8.000	et am. tar.,	" 4	0.250
a, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{125}$	0.0005	et quin. cit.,	" 8	0.500
t, . . .	℥ 15	1.000	et quin. cit.,		
it, . . .	3 2	8.000	liq., . . .	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000
it. comp.	" 1	4.000	et mang.		
it. nit.,	℥ 30	2.000	carb. sac.,	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
bromid.,	" 10-60	0.666-4.000	et mangan.		
ne β, . .	2 % solut.		iodid., syr.	℥ 10-30	0.666-2.000
	as anæs.		et mangan.		
ypitol, .	℥ 5	0.300	phos. syr.,	3 1	4.000
fl., . . .	" 30	2.000	et pot. tartr.	gr. 4	0.250
m, . . .	" 8	0.500	quin. strych.		
t, . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	2.000-8.000	phos. syr.,	3 1	4.000
min, . .	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000	et strych. cit.	gr. 4	0.250
in, . . .	" 5-15	0.300-1.000	Fenicieli, ol.,	℥ 5	0.300
min, . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.033-0.200	Fowler's sol.,	" 3	0.200
mus, . .	" 8	0.500	Frangulæ, ex. fl.	" 15	1.000
t, . . .	" 2	0.100	Galban., pil. co.	No. 1-3	
or. ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000	Galla, . . .	gr. 8	0.500
rin, . . .	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000	Gallæ, tinct.,	3 1	4.000
nine, . .	" 3-10	0.200-0.600	Gamboge, . .	gr. 2	0.100
in, . . .	" 2-8	0.100-0.500	Gaultheria, ol.,	℥ 15	1.000
bv. inspis.	" 8	0.500	Gelsem., ex. fl.	" 2	0.100
s purif.,	" 8	0.500	tinct., . . .	" 15	1.000
tin, . . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000	Gelsemin, . .	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001-0.003
pyrin, . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	(alkaloid) . .	" $\frac{1}{125}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005-0.002
			Gentian, ext.,	" 4	0.250
matose, .	" 30-60	2.000-4.000	ext. fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
dialys.,	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000	infus. comp.	3 1-4	4.000-16.000
t, . . .	gr. 1	0.060	tinct., comp.	" 1	4.000
catat, . .			Geosote, . . .	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
t, . . .	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000	Geranii, ex. fl.	℥ 15	1.000
minas, .	gr. 10-20	0.666-1.333	Glandula, su-		
m. liq.,	3 1-2	4.000-8.000	prarenalis,	gr. 4	0.250
r. vin.,	" 1	4.000	thyroidea, . .	" 4	0.250
n. mist.,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	16.000-32.000	Glonoin, spirit	" 1	0.060
n, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	0.066-0.011	Glycerinum,	℥ 60	4.000
zoas, . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	Glycyrrhiz.,		
rid., . . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333	ext., . . .	gr. 60	4.000
mid., syr.	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000	fld. ext., . .	3 1	4.000
s. sacch.,	gr. 4	0.250	mist. comp.,	3 4	15.000
s. massa,	" 5	0.300	pulv. comp.,	gr. 60	4.000
rid., liq.,	℥ 2	0.100	Glycyrrhizin,	" 8	0.500
rid. tinc.	" 8	0.500	Gold and sod.		
at., . . .	gr. 4	0.250	chlor., . . .	" $\frac{1}{10}$	0.005
at., liq.,	℥ 8	0.500	Gossyp., ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000
at., vin.,	3 1	4.000	Granat., ex. fl.	" 30	2.000
p., mist.,	" 4	15.000	Griffith's mixt.	5 4	15.000
p., pil.,	No. 2		Grindeliæ, ox.		
erophos-			fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
rat, . . .	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200	Grindel. ext. fl.	" 30	2.000
phos., . .	" 8	0.500	Guaiacol, . .	" 8	0.500
oph., syr.	3 1-2	4.000-8.000			



REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Guaiacol, carb.	gr. 15	1.000	Iodoformum,	gr. 4	0.250
Guaiac, res., .	" 15	1.000	Iodol, . . .	" 4	0.250
Guaiaci, tinct.	℥ 1	4.000	Ipecac. (exp.),	" 1	0.060
tinct. am., .	℥ 30	2.000	(emet.), . . .	" 15	1.000
Guarana, . .	gr. 60	4.000	ex. fl. (emet.)	℥ 15	1.000
Guaranæ, ex. fl.	℥ 1	4.000	pulv., et opii	gr. 8	0.500
Hamamel. ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000	syr., exp., .	℥ 30	2.000
aqua, . . .	℥ 1	4.000	emet., . . .	℥ 8	30.000
Hedonal, . .	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000	tinct., et opii	℥ 8	0.500
Hedeom., ol.,	℥ 3	0.200	vin., . . .	" 15	1.000
Hellebor. nig,			Iris, ext., . .	gr. 1-5	0.066-4.000
ext., . . .	gr. ½-5	0.033-0.333	ext. fl., . .	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
nig., ext. fl.,	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000	Iridin, . . .	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200
Helmitol, . .	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000	Jalapa, . . .	" 15	1.000
Hematox. ext.	" 15	1.000	ext., . . .	" 8	0.500
Hemogallol, .	" 5-20	0.333-1.333	pulv. comp.,	" 30	2.000
Hemol, . . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666	res., . . .	" 2	0.100
Heroin, mur.,	" ½	0.003	Jambul, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
Hetol, . . .	" ½-1	0.005-0.008	ex. fl., . .	℥ 5-20	0.333-1.333
Hoang-Nan, .	" ½-5	0.200-0.333	Juglans., ext.,	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
tinct., . . .	℥ 1-5	0.066-0.333	Junip., ext. fl.,	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
Holocaine, .	1% sol't. for anæsth.		oleum, . . .	" 3	0.200
Homatropin.			spirit, . . .	" 30	2.000
hydrobrom	gr. 1/100	0.0006	spirit. comp.	℥ 2	8.000
Humulus, tinc.	℥ 1-2½	4.000-10.000	Kairin, . . .	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.000
Hydrang. ex. fl.	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	Kamala, . . .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Hydrarg. chlo.			ext. fl., . .	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
cor., . . .	gr. ½	0.003	Kino, . . .	gr. 8	0.500
chlo. mit., .	" 2	0.100	tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
laxative, . .	" 1	0.050	Kolæ, ex. fl.,	℥ 15	1.000
alterative, .	" 4	0.250	Krameria, ext.	gr. 8	0.500
c. creta, . .	" 100-10	0.00067-0.006	ext. fl., . .	℥ 15	1.000
cyan., . . .	" 1/100	0.010	syr., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
iodid. flav.,	" ½	0.003	tinct., . . .	" 1	4.000
iodid. rub.,	" ½	0.003	Kryofin, . . .	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000
massa., . . .	" 4	0.250	Lactopeptin,	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
subsulph. flv.	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033	Lactophenin,	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
Hydrast. ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000	Lactucarium,	" 15	1.000
tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000	tinct., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
Hydrastis,			syr., . . .	℥ 2	8.000
glycerit, . .	" 1	4.000	Lappa, fld. ext.	℥ 30	2.000
Hydrastin.,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666	Largin, . . .	gr. 5-8	0.300-0.500
(alkaloid),	" ½	0.010	Lauroceros. aq.	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
Hydrastinine,	" ½-1	0.005-0.011	Lavandulæ, ol.	" 5	0.300
hydrochlor.,	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033	spirit, . . .	" 30	2.000
Hydrogen,			spirit, comp.,	" 30	2.000
diox. aqua,	℥ 1	4.000	tinct., comp.	" 30	2.000
Hyoscyam. ext.	gr. 2	0.130	Leptandré, ex.	gr. 8	0.500
ext. fl., . .	℥ 10	0.600	ext. fl., . .	℥ 15	1.000
tinct., . . .	" 30	2.000	Limon. succus.	℥ 1	30.000
Hyoscin.,			Lini, oleum,	" 1	30.000
hydrobr., .	" 1/125	0.0005	Lith. benzoas.,	gr. 15	1.000
Hyoscyamin.			bitart., . . .	" 3-5	0.200-0.333
sulph., . . .	" 1/125	0.0005	bromid., . .	" 15	1.000
Hypnal, . . .	" ½-1	0.033-0.066	carb., . . .	" 8	0.500
Hypnon, . . .	℥ 5-10	0.333-0.666	citras., . . .	" 8	0.500
Ichthalbin, .	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666	citras. efferv.	℥ 2	8.000
Ichthyol, . .	" 4	0.250	salicylas, .	gr. 15	2.000
Ignatiæ, ext.,	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033	Lobelia, ext.		
ext. fl., . .	℥ 1-6	0.066-0.400	fl. (emet.),	℥ 15	1.000
tinct., . . .	" 2-10	0.133-0.666	tinct., exp.,	" 15	1.000
Ingluvin, . .	gr. 10-20	0.666-1.333	emet., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
Iodine, . . .	" ½	0.005	Lobelin, . . .	gr. ½-1	0.033-0.066
Iodipin, 10 %,	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000	Lugol's sol.,		
Iodi, liq. com.,	℥ 3	0.200	(see Iodi).		
tinct., . . .	" 2	0.100	Lupulin, . .	gr. 15	1.000
			fld. ext., . .	℥ 15	1.000
			oleores., . .	" 3	0.200
			Lycetol, . .	gr. 5-15	0.300-

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Asidin, . . .	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333	Opium, acet.,	℥ 8	0.500
Agnesia, . .	" 30	2.000	ext., . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030
Agnes., boro-			pil., . . .	No. 1	
citras., . .	℥ 2-4	8.000-16.000	pulv., . . .	gr. 1	0.060
arb., . . .	gr. 30	2.000	tinct., . . .	℥ 8	0.500
citras. gran.	℥ 2-8	8.000-32.000	tinct. camph.	℥ 2	8.000
liq., . . .	℥ 12	360.000	tinct. comp.,	℥ 1-60	0.066-4.000
glycerophos.	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333	tinct. deod.,	" 8	0.500
ist. et asaf.	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -4	2.000-16.000	vin., . . .	" 8	0.500
lio. hydrat.	" 1-2	4.000-8.000	Orexin, . . .	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333
lphas., . .	" 4	15.000	Orphol, . . .	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
alph. efferv.	" 4	15.000	Orthoform, .	" 8	0.500
lakin, . . .	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666	Oxycamphor,	" 10-15	0.666-1.000
larin, . . .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000	Pancreatin, .	" 8	0.500
lti, ext., . .	℥ 2	8.000	Papain, . . .	" 2-10	0.133-0.666
ngan. diox.	gr. 4	0.250	Paraformalde-		
odid. syr.,	℥ 10-30	0.666-2.000	hyd., . . .	" 10-20	0.666-1.333
ulph., . . .	gr. 4	0.250	Paraldehyd.,	℥ 30	2.000
anna, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	Pareira, ex. fl.	" 30	2.000
rrub., ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000	Pelletierine		
stic, . . .	gr. 30	2.000	tan., . . .	gr. 4	0.250
tico, ext. fl.,	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000	Pellotin, . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.033-0.066
net., . . .	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	2.000-8.000	Pepo, . . .	℥ 2	10.000
tricar. ex. fl.	" 4	15.000	Pepsin, liq.,	" 2-4	8.000-16.000
nth. pip., ol.	℥ 3	0.200	pur., . . .	gr. 8	0.500
ip., spirit,	" 30	2.000	sacch., . . .	" 15	1.000
ir., ol., . .	" 3	0.200	Peronin, . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.022-0.066
spir., . . .	" 30	2.000	Petrolatum, .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
nthol, . . .	gr. 1	0.060	Phenacetin, .	gr. 8	0.500
thylacet-			Phenocoll, . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666
anilid, . . .	" 4	0.250	Phosphorus, .	" $\frac{1}{25}$	0.0005
thylal, . . .	℥ 2-5	0.133-0.333	pil., . . .	No. 1	
ethylene			elix., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
blue, . . .	gr. 4	0.250	spirit, . . .	℥ 3	0.200
thyl. salicyl.	℥ 15	1.000	tinct., . . .	" 3	0.200
ereum, fld.			oleum, . . .	" 1	0.060
ext., . . .	" 8	0.500	Physostig. ext	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.005
rainin, . . .	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333	ext. fl., . . .	℥ 1-3	0.066-0.200
phine, acet.			tinct., . . .	" 8	0.500
mur. et			Physostigmin.		
ulph., etc.	" $\frac{1}{4}$	0.016	salic., sul.,	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0.001
mp. pulv.,	" 8	0.500	Phytolac. ex. fl.		
thuae,			emetie, . . .	℥ 15	1.000
leum, . . .	℥ 4	15.000	alterat., . .	" 2	0.100
hus, . . .	gr. 4	0.250	tinct., . . .	" 8-60	0.533-4.000
et., . . .	℥ 2	8.000	Pichi, ext., .	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
arin, . . .	gr. 30-1	0.002-0.066	ex. fl., . . .	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	2.000-8.000
anin. pulv	℥ 1-2	32.000-64.000	Picis liq., liq.		
stica, . . .	gr. 8	0.500	and vin., . .	" 1-4	4.000-15.000
"	℥ 3	0.200	ol., . . .	℥ 3	0.200
h. tinct., . .	" 8	0.500	syr., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
lin, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.033-0.018	Picrotoxin, .	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$	0.001-0.005
thalin, . . .	" $\frac{1}{2}$	0.100	Pilocarpi, ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000
gam. tinct.	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.000	Pilocarpin		
odin, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.033-0.200	hydrochl.,	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0.010
ne, . . .	℥ $\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003-0.006	Piper., oleores.	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030
glycerin.	" $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{80}$	0.000333-0.0013	Piperidin		
ellae			guaiacolat.,	gr. 6-20	0.400-1.333
(gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ )	No. 1-2		Piperazin, . .	" 15	1.000
"	℥ 1	0.060	Piperin, . . .	" 1	0.050
nen, . . .	gr. 5-8	0.333-0.533	Piscidiæ. ex. fl.	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
n, . . .	" 20-60	1.333-4.000	Plumb. acetas,	gr. 1	0.060
om., . . .	" 2	0.100	iodid., . . .	" $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016-0.033
"	" $\frac{1}{5}$	0.010	Podophyll., .	" 8	0.500
"	℥ 3	0.200	ext. fl., . . .	℥ 8	0.500
"	" 8	0.500	res., purg., .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.020
"	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006-0.022	laxat., . . .	" $\frac{1}{10}$	0.006
"	" 1	0.060	Polygon., ext.,	" 1-5	0.066-0.333

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Polygon., ext. fl., . . .	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000	Rhois aromat. ex. fl., . . .	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000
Potass. acetat.	gr. 30	2.000	glab., ex. fl., . . .	" 15	1.000
arsen., liq., . .	℥ 3	0.200	tox., ext. fl., . .	" $\frac{1}{10}$ -1	0.006-0.066
bicarb., . . .	gr. 30	2.000	tox., tinct., . .	" 1-6	0.066-0.400
bichromat., . .	" $\frac{1}{5}$	0.010	Ricin, oleum, . .	℥ 4	15.000
bitart. (diu.)	" 30	2.000	Rosæ, ext. fl., . .	℥ 30	2.000
brom., . . .	" 15	1.000	syr., . . .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
carb., . . .	" 15	1.000	Rubidii iodid., .	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
chloras., . . .	" 4	0.250	Rubi, ext. fl., . .	℥ 30	2.000
citras., . . .	" 15	1.000	syr., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
citras, liq., . .	℥ 4	15.000	Rumic., ex. fl., .	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
citras, efferv.	" 1	4.000	Rutæ, ext. fl., . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
cyanid., . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0.010	oleum, . . .	" 1-5	0.066-0.333
ferrocyanid., .	" 8	0.500	Sabal, fld. ext., .	℥ 30	2.000
hypophosph.	" 8	0.500	Saccharin., . . .	gr. 4	0.250
iodid., . . .	" 8	0.500	Safrol, . . .	℥ 15	1.000
liquor, . . .	℥ 15	1.000	Sabinæ, ext. fl., .	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
nitras, . . .	gr. 8	0.500	oleum, . . .	" 3	0.200
permang., . .	" 1	0.066	Salacetol, . . .	gr. 20-30	1.333-2.000
sulphas, . . .	" 30	2.000	Salicinum, . . .	" 15	1.000
sulphid., . . .	" 1-10	0.066-0.666	Saligenin., . . .	" 5-8	0.333-0.533
sulphis, . . .	" 3-10	0.200-0.666	Salipyrin., . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
tartas., . . .	℥ 1-4	4.000-16.000	Salol, . . .	" 8	0.500
et sod. tartr.	" 2	8.000	Salophen, . . .	" 8	0.500
Protargol, . .	0.5-2 % sol. for inject.		Sanguin., acet. ext. fl., exp., . .	℥ 10-30	0.666-2.000
Prun. virg., . .	gr. 30	2.000	emet., . . .	" 15	1.000
ext. fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000	tinct., . . .	" 15	1.000
infus., . . .	℥ 2	60.000	Sanguinarin., . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005-0.016
virg. syr., . .	℥ 1	4.000	Santal., ex. fl., .	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Pulsatil. ex. fl.	℥ 2-5	0.133-0.333	oleum, . . .	℥ 8	0.500
Pyoktanin, . .	gr. 2-10	0.100-0.600	Santonica, . . .	gr. 5-60	0.333-4.000
Pyramidon, . .	" 8-30	0.533-2.000	ext. fl., . . .	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
Pyranthin, . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Santoninum, . . .	gr. 1	0.066
Pyrethrum, . .	" 30	2.000	Sarsap., ex. fl., .	℥ 30	2.000
Quassia, ext., .	" 1	0.050	ext. fl. comp., .	" 30	2.000
ext. fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000	syr. comp., . . .	℥ 4	15.000
tinct., . . .	" 60	4.000	Sassafras, ex. fl.	" 2	8.000
Quebracho, ex.	gr. 2-8	0.133-0.533	oleum, . . .	℥ 3	0.200
ext. fl., . . .	℥ 5-60	0.333-4.000	Saw palmetto, ex., . . .	gr. 3-5	0.200-0.333
tinct., . . .	℥ 1-4	4.000-16.000	ex. fl., . . .	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	2.000-8.000
vin., . . .	" 1-4	4.000-16.000	Scammonium, . .	gr. 4	0.250
Quebrachin, .	gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.050-0.100	res., . . .	" 4	0.250
Quercus alb., .	" 15	1.000	Scilla, . . .	" 2	0.100
Quinidin, sulph., . . .	gr. 1-30	0.066-2.000	acet., . . .	℥ 15	1.000
Quinin, . . .	" 4	0.250	ext. fl., . . .	" 2	0.100
arsen., . . .	" $\frac{1}{10}$ -1	0.011-0.066	ext. fl. comp., .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000
bisulphas, . .	" 4	0.250	syr., . . .	" 30	2.000
hydrobromas, .	" 4	0.250	syr. comp., . . .	" 30	2.000
hydrochloras, .	" 4	0.250	tinct., . . .	" 30	2.000
salicylas, . .	" 4	0.250	Scopolamin., . .	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.003-0.001
sulphas, . . .	" 4	0.250	Scopar., ex. fl., .	℥ 15	1.000
valerianate, . .	" 1-3	0.066-0.200	Scoparin., . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.033-0.066
Resorcin, . . .	" 2	0.100	Scutellar. ex. fl.,	℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	2.000-8.000
Rheum, . . .	" 15	1.000	Senegæ, ext. fl., .	℥ 15	1.000
ext., . . .	" 8	0.500	syr., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
ext. fl., . . .	℥ 15	1.000	Senna, . . .	℥ 4	15.000
mist., et sod.	℥ 1	4.000	confect., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
pil. comp., . .	No. 2		ext. fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
pulv. comp., .	gr. 30	2.000	infus. comp., . .	℥ 4	120.000
syr., . . .	℥ 2	8.000	syr., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
syr., arom., . .	" 2	8.000	Serpent. ex. fl., .	℥ 15	1.000
tinct., . . .	" 1	4.000	tinct., . . .	℥ 1	4.000
tinct. arom., .	℥ 30	2.000	Sinapis alba (emet.), . . .	℥ 2	8.000
tinct. dule., .	℥ 1	4.000	nig. (emet.), . .	" 2	8.000



REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.	REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Sinapis, vol.			Tamarind, .	3 4	15.000
ol., . . . . .	℥ 1½	0.008	Tanacet., ol., .	gtt. 1- 3	0.066-0.200
Soda, liq., . . .	" 15	1.000	Tannalbin, .	3 ½- 2	2.000-8.000
Sod. acet., . .	gr. 15	1.000	Tannigen, . .	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
arsenas, . . .	" 10	0.005	Taraxac., ext.,	" 15	1.000
arsenias, liq.	℥ 3	0.200	ext. fl., . . .	3 2	8.000
benzoas, . . .	gr. 15	1.000	Terebinth., ol.	℥ 15	1.000
bicarb., . . .	" 15	1.000	Terebene, . .	" 8	0.500
bisulphit, . .	" 8	0.500	Terpin hydr.,	gr. 2	0.100
boras, . . . .	" 8	0.500	Tetronal, . .	" 15-30	1.000-2.000
brom., . . . .	" 15	1.000	Turpent Chian	" 3- 5	0.200-0.333
cacodylat., .	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033	Thallin, . . .	" 2-15	0.133-1.000
carb. monoh.,	" 4	0.250	Thein (hypo),	" ½- 1	0.011-0.066
chloras, . . .	" 4	0.250	Theobromin.,	" 5-15	0.333-1.000
chlorata, liq.	℥ 15	1.000	sodio-salicyl.	gr. 10-20	0.650-1.330
chlorid.			Theocin, . . .	" 5-15	0.300-1.000
(emet.), . . .	3 4	15.000	Thiocol, . . .	3 ½- 1	2.000-4.000
glycerophos.	gr. 3- 5	0.200-0.333	Thiol, . . . .	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.666
hypophosph.,	" 15	1.000	Thymi oleum,	℥ 3	0.200
hyposulph.,	" 15	1.000	Thymol, . . .	gr. 2	0.100
iodid., . . . .	" 8	0.500	Thymus, ex.,	" 20-30	1.333-2.000
nitras, . . . .	" 15	1.000	Thyroid, ex.,	" 1- 3	0.066-0.200
nitris., . . . .	" 1	0.060	Tiglii, oleum,	℥ 1	0.060
phosphas., . .	" 15	1.000	Tolu, tinct., .	3 1	4.000
phos. efferv.	3 1	4.000	Tolysol, . . .	gr. 2- 5	0.133-0.333
salicylas, . .	gr. 15	1.000	Trimethylam.		
santoninas,	" 1- 2	0.050-0.100	hydrochl.,	" 1- 3	0.066-0.200
sulphas, . . .	3 4	15.000	Trional, . . .	" 15	1.000
sulphis, . . .	gr. 30	2.000	Tritic., ex. fl.,	3 3	12.000
sulpho-carb.,	" 4	0.250	Tuberculin, .	gr. 2½-6½	0.00026-0.004
Solan. carolin.,			Tussol, . . . .	" 5-10	0.333-0.666
ex. fl., . . . .	℥ 20-60	1.333-4.000	Uranii nitrat.,	" ¼-½	0.016-0.033
Solanin, . . .	gr. ½- 1	0.011-0.066	Urethan, . . .	" 15	1.000
Somatose, . . .	3 ½- 1	15.000-30.000	Urotropin, . .	" 4	0.250
Somnal, . . . .	℥ 30-3 2	2.000-8.000	Ustilag. ext. fl.	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.000
Sparteine sul.,	gr. ½	0.010	Uve urs., ex. fl.	" 30	2.000
Spigeliæ, ex. fl.	3 1	4.000	Valerian., ext.,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
et sen., ex. fl.	" ½- 2	2.000-8.000	ext. fl., . . .	℥ 30	2.000
infus. comp.,	3 1- 3	32.000-96.000	oleum, . . . .	" 2- 5	0.133-0.333
Spiritus æth.,	3 2	8.000	tinct., . . . .	3 2	8.000
ætheris com.,	" 1	4.000	tinct. amm.,	℥ 30	2.000
ætheris nit.,	℥ 30	2.000	Vanilla, tinct.,	" 15	1.000
Stillingiæ, ex. fl.	" 30	2.000	Vanillin, . . .	gr. ½	0.030
tinct., . . . .	3 ½- 1	2.000-4.000	Verat. vir. ex. fl.	℥ 2	0.100
Stramon., ext.,	gr. ½-½	0.011-0.033	tinct., 10%,	" 8	0.500
ext. fl., . . .	℥ 2	0.100	Veratrin, . . .	gr. 30	0.002
tinct., . . . .	" 5-20	0.333-1.333	Veronal, . . .	" 5-15	0.300-1.000
Strontii			Viburn. opulus	" 30	2.000
bromid., . . .	" 15	1.000	prunif. ol., . .	" 30	2.000
iodid., . . . .	" 8	0.500	ext. fl., . . .	3 ½	2.000
lactat., . . . .	" 10-20	0.666-1.333	Xanthoxy, ex.,		
salicylat., . .	" 15	1.000	fl., . . . . .	℥ 30	2.000
Stroph., tinct.,	℥ 8	0.500	Xeroform, . .	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
Strophanthin,	gr. 200	0.0003	Xylol, . . . .	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000
strychnine			Yohimbin, . .	gr. ½-½	0.010-0.020
and salts, . .	" 30	0.002	Zinci acet., .	" ½- 2	0.033-0.133
Styrax, . . . .	" 15	1.000	Zinc bromid.,	gr. 2	0.100
Succin., oleum,	gtt. 5-10	0.333-0.666	iodid., . . . .	" 1	0.060
ulphonol, . . .	gr. 15	1.000	oxid., . . . .	" 4	0.250
sulphur, . . . .	" 60	4.000	phosphid, . .	" 30	0.002
iodide, . . . .	" ½	0.030	sulphas(em.),	" 15	1.000
Sumbul, ex. fl.	℥ 30	2.000	sulphocarb.,	" 2	0.100
tinct., . . . .	" 5-30	0.333-2.000	valerianas,	gr. 2	0.100
Suprarenal,			Zingib., ext. fl.	℥ 15	1.000
ex., . . . . .	gr. 3- 8	0.200-0.533	oleores., . . .	gr. ½	0.030
yr. hypophos.	3 2	8.000	syr., . . . . .	3 ½- 2	2.000-8.000
cum ferro, . .	" 2	8.000	tinct., . . . .	℥ 30	2.000
Taka-diastase,	gr. 2- 5	0.133-0.333			

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A.....	Argon. Anterior. Anode.
āā.....	Ana, of each.
Abdom. ....	Abdomen.
Abs. feb.....	Absente febre, when fever is absent.
Abstr. ....	Abstractum, abstract.
Acc.....	Accommodation.
A. c. ....	Ante cibum, before meals.
A. C. C. ....	Anodal closure contraction.
Ad.....	Add.
Ad lib. ....	Ad libitum, at pleasure.
A. D.....	Auris dexter, right ear. Anodal duration.
Admov.....	Admoveatur, let it be applied.
Ad pond. om. ....	Ad pondus omnium, to the weight of the whole.
Adv. ....	Adversum, against.
Ag.....	Argentum, silver.
Aggred. feb. ....	Aggrediente febre, while fever is coming on.
Ah.....	Hypermetropic astigmatism.
Al. ....	Aluminium.
Al. dieb. ....	Alterius diebus, every other day.
Alt. hor. ....	Alterius horis, every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.....	Alvo adstricto, the bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.....	Alvi dejectiones, the intestinal evacuations.
Am.....	Myotic astigmatism.
Amp. ....	Ampere.
Anat. ....	Anatomy.
A. O.....	Anodal opening.
A. O. C.....	Anodal opening contraction.
A. O. O.....	Anodal opening odor.
Aq.....	Aqua, water.
Aq. astr.....	Aqua astricta, ice.
Aq. bull. ....	Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
Aq. com.....	Aqua communis, common water.
Aq. dest.....	Aqua destillata, distilled water.
Aq. ferv. ....	Aqua fervens, hot water.
Aq. font. ....	Aqua fontana, spring water.
Aq. mar. ....	Aqua marina, ocean water.
Aq. pur.....	Aqua pura, pure water.
Arg.....	Argentum, silver.
As. ....	Astigmatism, arsenic.
Ast. ....	Astigmatism.
A. S. ....	Auris sinistra, left ear.
At. wt.....	Atomic weight.

Au.	Aurum, gold.
Av.	Avoirdupois.
Ax.	Axis.
Az.	Azote.
B.	Boron. Magnetic induction.
Ba.	Barium.
B. a.	Balneum arenæ, sand-bath.
Bals.	Balsam.
B. C.	Bone-conduction.
B. D.	Base (of prism) down.
Be.	Beryllium.
B. I.	Base (of prism) in.
Bi.	Bismuth.
Bib.	Bibe, drink.
B. i. d.	Bis in die, twice daily.
Biol.	Biology.
B. m.	Balneum maris, sea-water bath.
B. O.	Base (of prism) out.
Bol.	Bolus, a large pill.
B. P.	Boiling-point.
Br.	Bromin.
B. U.	Base (of prism) up.
Bull.	Bulliat, let it boil.
But.	Butyrum, butter.
B. v.	Balneum vaporis, vapor-bath.
C.	Carbon. Cubic. Congius, a gallon. Centigrade. Current. Clonus. Closure.
Ca.	Calcium.
Cap.	Capiat, let him take.
Cb.	Columbium.
C. C.	Cubic centimeter. Cathodal closure.
C. C. C.	Cathodal closure contraction.
Ccm.	Cubic centimeter.
Cd.	Cadmium.
Ce.	Cerium.
Cel.	Celsius.
Cent.	Centigrade.
Cg.	Centigram.
Cl.	Chlorin.
C. m.	Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
Cm.	Centimeter.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Co.	Cobalt.
C. O. C.	Cathodal opening contraction.
Cochl.	Cochleare, spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	Cochleare amplum, a tablespoonful.
Cochl. infant.	Cochleare infantis, a teaspoonful.





Eb. ....	Erbium.
Ejusd. ....	Ejusdem, of the same.
Elec. ....	Electricity. An electuary.
E. M. F. ....	Electromotive force.
Emp. ....	Emplastrum, a plaster.
Emp. vesic. ....	Emplastrum vesicatorum, a blister.
Enem. ....	Enema.
Er. ....	Erbium. External resistance.
Exhib. ....	Exhibeatur, let it be given.
Ext. ....	Extract. External.
F. ....	Fahrenheit. Fluorin. Formula. Field of vision.
F. ....	Fac, make.
Fahr. ....	Fahrenheit.
Far. ....	Faradic.
Fasc. ....	Fasciculus, a bundle.
Fe. ....	Ferrum, iron.
Feb. dur. ....	Febre durante, while the fever lasts.
Filt. ....	Filter.
Fld. ....	Fluid.
Fldr. ....	Fluidram.
Flor. ....	Flores, flowers.
Floz. ....	Fluidounce.
F. m. ....	Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.
Fol. ....	Folia, leaves.
F. p. ....	Fiat potio, let a potion be made.
F. pil. ....	Fiant pilulæ, let pills be made.
Ft. ....	Fiat, let it be made. Fiant, let them be made.
Ga. ....	Gallium.
Galv. ....	Galvanic.
Garg. ....	Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gd. ....	Gadolinium.
Germ. ....	Germanium.
G. G. G. ....	Gamboge.
Gl. ....	Glucinum. Glyceryl.
Gm. ....	Gram.
Gr. ....	Grain.
Grad. ....	Gradation, by degrees.
Gtt. ....	Guttæ, drops.
Gutt. quibusd. ....	Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Guttat. ....	Guttatim, by drops.
H. ....	Hydrogen. Horizontal. Hyperopia.
H. D. ....	Hearing distance.
Hd. ....	Hora decubitus, at bedtime.
Hg. ....	Hectogram. Hydrargyrum. Mercury.
Hl. ....	Hectoliter. Latent hypermetropia.
Hm. ....	Hectometer. Manifest hypermetropia.
Hor. decub. ....	Hora decubitus, at bedtime.
H. s. ....	Hora somni, at bedtime.
Ht. ....	Total hypermetropia.

- I. ....Iodin.  
 In. ....Indium.  
 In d. ....In die, daily.  
 Inf. ....Infunde, pour in.  
 Ir. ....Iridium. Internal resistance.  
 J. ....Joule's equivalent.  
 K. ....Kalium. 'Kathode. Electrostatic capacity.  
 K. C. ....Kathodal closure.  
 K. C. C. ....Kathodal closure contraction.  
 K. C. T. ....Kathodal closure tetanus.  
 K. D. ....Kathodal duration.  
 K. D. C. ....Kathodal duration contraction.  
 K. D. T. ....Kathodal duration tetanus.  
 Kg. ....Kilogram.  
 K.-j. ....Knee-jerk.  
 Kl. ....Kiloliter.  
 Km. ....Kilometer.  
 K. w. ....Kilowatt.  
 L. ....Left. Light-sense. Libra, a pound. Lithium.  
     Liter. Length.  
 La. ....Lanthanum.  
 Lb. ....Libra, a pound.  
 L. E. ....Left eye.  
 Li. ....Lithium.  
 Lib. ....Libra, a pound.  
 Liq. ....Liquor.  
 M. ....Strength of pole. Meter. Meridies, noon. Misce,  
     mix. Mistura, mixture. Myopia. Mille, a  
     thousand.  
 $\mu$ . ....Micron; the millionth part of a meter.  
 Ma. ....Milliampere.  
 Mac. ....Macerate.  
 Man. ....Manipulus, a handful.  
 Man. pr. ....Mane primo, early in the morning.  
 Mass. pil. ....Massa pilularum, pill-mass.  
 Matut. ....Matutinus, in the morning.  
 Md. ....Molybdenum.  
 M. ft. ....Let a mixture be made.  
 Mg. ....Magnesium. Milligram.  
 Min. ....Minim.  
 Ml. ....Milliliter.  
 M. L. ....Macula lutea.  
 Mm. ....Millimeter.  
 Mmm. ....Micromillimeter.  
 Mn. ....Magnesium.  
 Mo. ....Molybdenum.  
 Mol. wt. ....Molecular weight.  
 Mor. dict. ....More dicto, in the manner directed.  
 Ms. ....Masrium.



M. T., Mt.	Membrana tympani.
Muc.	Mucilage.
Myg.	Myriagram.
Myl.	Myrialiter.
Mym.	Myriameter.
N.	Nitrogen.
Na.	Sodium.
Nb.	Niobium.
Ni.	Nickel.
Nm.	Nutmeg.
No.	Number.
Noct.	Nocte, at night.
Noct. maneq.	Nocte maneque, at night and in the morning.
O.	Oxygen. Opening of circuit. Octarius, a pint. Complete lack of perception of sound.
O. D.	Oculus dexter, right eye.
Of.	Official.
Ol.	Oil.
Ol. res.	Oleoresin.
O. m.	Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihora, every two hours.
Omn. hor.	Omni hora, every hour.
Omn. noct.	Omni nocte, every night.
O. n.	Omni nocte, every night.
O. S.	Oculus sinister, left eye.
Os.	Osmium.
O. u.	Oculus uterque, either eye.
Ov.	Ovum, an egg.
Ox.	Oxymel.
Oz.	Ounce.
P.	Phosphorus. Pulse. Pupil. Pondere, by weight. Pharmacopeia.
Part. æq.	Partes æquales, equal parts.
Part. vic.	Partibus vicibus, in divided doses.
Pb.	Plumbum.
P. c.	Post cibum, after a meal.
P. C.	Pondus civile, avoirdupois weight.
Pd.	Palladium.
P. D.	Potential difference.
PD.	Prism-diopter.
Phar.	Pharmacopeia.
Pil.	Pill.
Pocill.	Pocillum, a small cup.
Pocul.	Poculum, a cup.
Pond.	Pondere, by weight.
Pot.	Potion. Potassa.
P. p.	Punctum proximum, near-point.
Ppt.	Precipitate.
Pr.	Presbyopia.

P. r. ....	Punctum remotum, far-point.
P. rat. ætat. ....	Pro rata ætatis, in proportion to the age.
P. r. n. ....	Pro re nata, when required.
Pt. ....	Pint.
Pulv. ....	Pulvis, powder.
Q. ....	Electric quantity.
Q. d. ....	Quater in die, four times a day.
Q. l. ....	Quantum libet, as much as you choose.
Q. p. ....	Quantum placeat, at will.
Q. s. ....	Quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity.
Qt. ....	Quart.
Quotid. ....	Quotidie, daily.
Q. v. ....	Quantum vis, as much as you like.
R. ....	Réaumur. Respiration. Ohmic resistance.
R̄. ....	Recipe, take.
Rad. ....	Radix, root.
Ras. ....	Rasuræ, shavings.
Rb. ....	Rubidium.
R. D. ....	Reaction of degeneration.
R. E. ....	Right eye.
Rect. ....	Rectified.
Rep. ....	Repetatur, let it be repeated.
Rh. ....	Rhodium.
Ru. ....	Ruthenium.
S. ....	Sulphur. Semis, half. Sight. Sign.
σ. ....	The thousandth part of a second.
S. a. ....	Secundum artem, according to art.
Sat. ....	Saturated.
Sb. ....	Stibium.
Sc. ....	Scandium.
Scr. ....	Scrupulum, a scruple.
Se. ....	Selenium.
Sed. ....	Sedes, a stool.
Si. ....	Silicon.
Sig. ....	Signetur, let it be labeled.
Sing. ....	Singulorum, of each.
Sm. ....	Samarium.
Sn. ....	Stannum, tin.
S. n. ....	Secundum naturam, according to nature.
Sol. ....	Solution.
Solv. ....	Solve, dissolve.
Sp. gr. ....	Specific gravity.
S., Spir. ....	Spiritus, spirit.
Sph. ....	Spheric lens.
Sr. ....	Strontium.
Ss. ....	Semi, Semissis, one-half.
St. ....	Stet, let it stand. Stent, let them stand.
Su. ....	Sumet, let him take.
S. v. ..	Spiritus vini, alcoholic spirit.

S. v. r. ....	Spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t. ....	Spiritus vini tenuis. Dilute alcohol, proof spirit.
Sym. ....	Symmetric.
Syp. ....	Syrup.
T. ....	Temperature. Tension of the eyeball. Time.
Ta. ....	Tantalum.
Tb. ....	Terbium.
T. d. ....	Ter in die, three times a day.
Te. ....	Tellurium. Tetanic contraction.
Ti. ....	Titanium.
Tinct. ....	Tincture.
Tl. ....	Thallium.
Tn. ....	Tension.
Tr. ....	Tincture.
Trit. ....	Triturate.
U. ....	Unit. Uranium.
Ung. ....	Unguentum, ointment.
Ur. ....	Urine.
Ut dict. ....	Ut dictum, as directed.
V. ....	Vanadium. Volume. Velocity.
v. ....	Volt.
V. A. ....	Voltaic alternative.
Vehic. ....	Vehiculum, a vehicle.
Ves. ....	Vesica, the bladder.
Vesic. ....	Vesicula. Vesicatorum, a blister.
V. F. ....	Field of vision.
Vib. ....	Vibration.
V. M. ....	Volt-meter.
V. S. ....	Volumetric solution.
W. ....	Wolframium, tungsten. Work. Watt. Weight
W.-l. ....	Wave-length.
Wt. ....	Weight.
Yb. ....	Ytterbium.
Yt. ....	Yttrium.
Z. ....	Contraction.
Zn. ....	Zinc.
Zr. ....	Zirconium.
ZZ. ....	Zingiber, ginger.
ZZ'Z". ....	Increasing strengths of contraction.



The LONDON LANCET said of Gould's Illustrated Dictionary: "That the work is well done is proved to our satisfaction by the fact that with a big selection of reference books by our side, which we have relentlessly used with the view of bringing to light mistakes or omissions we have been unable to convict the new dictionary of any save the most trivial deficiencies." More than 180,000 copies of Gould's Medical Dictionaries have been sold during the past few years.

nth Edition.

Revised and Enlarged.

# POTTER'S ateria Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics.

A Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics—including the Physiological Action of Drugs, Special Therapeutics of Diseases, Official and Extemporaneous Pharmacy, etc. By SAM'L O. L. POTTER, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London), formerly Professor of the Practice of Medicine Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vol.; Author of "Speech and its Defects" and the "Quiz-Compends?" Anatomy and Materia Medica, etc. Revised, Enlarged, and Improved. Octavo. 950 pages. *With Thumb Index.* Cloth, \$5.00; Leather, \$6.00

A UNIQUE BOOK.—The plan of this work is new and original, with Dr. Potter, and its contents have been condensed and arranged in such a way that it offers a compact statement of the subjects in hand, containing more correct information in a practical, concise form than any other publication of the kind.

From the Medical Record, New York.

"This is an old and valued friend which needs no commendation, much less an introduction. It ought to be in the library of every physician and student. It is the most convenient and most concise work on Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the English language, and it is at the same time thoroughly reliable. Though necessarily largely a compilation, nevertheless there is much that is original, the author being one of the most prominent of American Therapeutists. The contents embrace the essentials of practical materia medica and therapeutics, the amount of pharmacy that every physician should possess, one of the best sections on prescription-writing ever written, besides a great mass of interesting and valuable material relating to the subject of the work. Both diseases and remedies are arranged alphabetically, making the book unusually convenient. The section on applied therapeutics includes, besides the writer's own views, the commendations of fifty authors. All in all, the book is an exceedingly useful one."

From the Therapeutic Gazette:—

"In the enumeration of drugs suited to different disorders a very successful effort at discrimination has been made, both in the stage of disease and in the cases peculiarly suited to the remedy. It is no mere list of diseases followed by a catalogue of drugs, but is a treatise of modern therapeutics, and as such will prove of immense value to its possessor."

# Operative Surgery

BY

JOHN FAIRBANKS BINNIE A.M., C.  
(Aberdeen)

*Professor of Surgery, Kansas City Medical College;  
American Surgical Association; Membre de la Société  
Internationale de Chirurgie, etc.*

12mo. 644 Pages. 559 Illustrations. Limp Leather.  
Net, \$3.00

# Manual of Pathology

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

Specially Adapted for Medical Students and Physicians

BY

A. E. THAYER, M.D.

*Professor of Pathology in the University of Texas; formerly  
Assistant Instructor in Pathology, Cornell Medical  
School; Pathologist to the City Hospital,  
New York City*

12mo. 711 Pages. Limp Leather. Full Gilt.  
many New Illustrations. Net, \$2.50

Uniform in size and binding with Hughes' "Practice of Medicine" and Binnie's "Operative Surgery."





